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HAND BOOK

OF

KENTUCKY.



ISSUED BY
I. B. NALL, COMMISSIONER
OF AGRICULTURE.

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PREFACE.

This Handbook of Kentucky is issued from the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Frankfort, Ky., to enable it to answer more fully and specifically than can be done in circulars or letters the many inquiries received from other States, and especially those lying to the north, northwest, and east of this State, as well as from foreign countries, as to the resources, climate, and general prospects for investments in the fertile lands, rich minerals, and abundant timber belts of this State.

It will also give much information to prospective manufacturers, and others who may wish to avail themselves of our many advantages in that line. The sketches of the various cities are necessarily brief and incomplete, but any one wishing further information are respectfully referred to the Mayors, or Secretaries of the Commercial Clubs in the respective cities.

I. B. NALL, Commissioner.

KENTUCKY.

INTRODUCTION.*

Kentucky is a part of a very old land surface. Some time during that period of geological history when most of the coal of the world was formed, a slow upward movement began in this region, which by the close of the coal period had brought above sea level all that portion of the State lying east of the Tennessee river. This elevation was accompanied with the development of a broad low fold or arch extending north and south through the present sites of Cincinnati and Lexington and often spoken of as the "Cincinnati Arch." This arch was highest in that portion of the State now occupied by the central bluegrass counties of Bourbon, Scott, Woodford, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine and Fayette. The upward movement culminated here in the development of a "dome of uplift." The earth, as it were, "humped" itself in this region, and hence here first of all in the Ohio valley raised its back above the sea and invited the atmospheric agencies to their work. This is why they have worn so much away from this region, causing to be exposed upon the summit of this old earth dome the oldest surface rocks in the State, and indeed in the Ohio valley—the limestone rocks which by their disintegration have furnished the deep rich soil the "bluegrass," ages afterwards, discovered and claimed pre-eminently as its own.

The different formation from the coal measures downward were worn through in succession and their margins retreated outward from this region as a center in ever-widening concentric bands like the coats of an onion as it is pared away.

A result of this has been in some cases at least, an increase in surface area of older formations at the expense of the newer. The coal measure area of Kentucky, for instance, has been steadily wasting away until from once having covered all or nearly all of the State, it has now been reduced to 15,133 square miles and cut into two fields, an Eastern and a Western.

In the long, long ages that have elapsed since Kentucky, east of the Tennessee river, became land, it has shared with the land occu-

* "Adapted by Prof. A. Miller from his Chapter on Geography of Kentucky in the *Natural Advanced Geography*, copyrighted in 1898 by American Book Company."

pied by neighboring States many vicissitudes of fortune: cycles of elevation and depression, increasing and diminishing the erosive power of the streams, have come and gone: atmospheric wasting has done its worst. The country has felt the influence of strong earth strains and thrusts along two of its borders and to some extent in the interior. It has not entirely escaped the trial by fire, though this was never very severe, and evidence of it having been nearly all obliterated. Two small patches of "dike-rock" (rock formerly forced up into fissures in a melted condition)—the one in Elliott, the other in Crittenden county—alone remain to show that any thing like volcanic activity was ever manifested in this region. Land ice, that great surface leveler, has scarcely left traces of occupation upon Kentucky soil. The Great Northern Ice Sheet, which for so long a time held the territory northward within its icy embrace, scarcely entered Kentucky at all. The southern limits of this continental glacier have been traced skirting the Ohio river on its south side from Campbell county to Trimble. States like Ohio and Indiana have profited agriculturally by reason of this old ice invasion. Doubtless Kentucky as a whole would have been improved in like manner, if the ice had pushed further to the southeast, softening the country's rugged contours and making soil contributions from materials accumulated in its onward progress. But it might have ruined the bluegrass region.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The present form and size of Kentucky is the result partly of design, partly of accident. When separated from Fincastle county, Va., in 1776, the limits of "Kentucky County" were not very definitely fixed. The eastern, or county line, extending from Cumberland Gap to mouth of Big Sandy, at first somewhat vaguely defined, was established as the State line in 1799. In that year a joint commission convened at the forks of Sandy, and decided that starting at Cumberland Gap and following the crest of the water-shed between Powell's river and Poor Fork of the Cumberland and between Pound river and Elkhorn creek, tributaries of the Big Sandy to Russell Fork of the latter stream it should thence proceed by straight line north, 45 degrees each, to the Tug Fork of Sandy, by thence down the middle of this stream to the forks and that of the combined streams to the mouth. It is said that a rain up the rivers the day before brought Tug Fork out with a greater flood than

Levisa Fork, and hence the selection of the former as the main fork, though in reality it is the smaller stream. By this fortunate rain Kentucky acquired all the territory between the Tug and Levisa forks, in all some 2,000 square miles.

The north and northwest boundary, from the mouth of Sandy to the Mississippi, follows the low water on the right bank of the Ohio river, because in the act by which Virginia ceded the Northwest Territory to the general government in 1784, she still retained control of this portion of the Ohio river.

The western boundary, that from the mouth of the Ohio to the Tennessee line, originally established in 1763 in accordance with a treaty between France, Spain and England, is the oldest boundary legacy Kentucky has received. It follows the middle of the river. Islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 (Wolf Island) and 8 were by act of 1820 given to Kentucky.

The southern boundary, that from Cumberland Gap to the Mississippi river, does not follow in unbroken course the straight east and west line originally intended. When Walker and Henderson were appointed by North Carolina and Virginia to run the boundary between the two States, they were directed to follow the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes. Owing to the wilderness character of the country and the impossibility of making correction for magnetic variation in that early day, they veered to the northward of the true parallel and at Cumberland Gap, from which point Henderson returned, they were about seven miles north of this line. Walker continued the survey westward from this point and ended at the Tennessee river, some twelve miles north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes. This line, which after some dispute, became the boundary between Tennessee and Kentucky, is known as 'the "Walker line." By this error of a surveyor Kentucky lost between 2,000 and 3,000 square miles of territory. Still, though the jurisdiction was given to Tennessee, the land in it was made subject to entry in the land office at Frankfort, and such entries are still (1899) occasionally made.

West of the Tennessee river the southern line was not established until 1819, when the Indian titles to this territory were extinguished by treaty—the Jackson-Shelby Treaty—and the part of Kentucky lying west of this river has ever since been known as the Jackson purchase. Determining the point on the Mississippi river where the parallel of 36 degrees and 30 minutes crossed, Alexander and Munsel, the two surveyors, ran the true line eastward to the Tennessee river. This is known as the "Munsel Line." The

Tennessee river forms the common boundary connecting the east extremity of the Munsel line and the west extremity of the Walker line. The islands in this course of the river, however, were given to the jurisdiction of Kentucky.

There are other minor eccentricities in the boundary line of Kentucky the explanations of which are interesting contributions to local history as, for instance, the little jog in the northern line of Simpson county.

As a result of all these boundary adjustments with their incident gains and losses to the territory of Kentucky, this State has now its characteristic westward tapering form and an area of 40,400 square miles, 400 of which is water.

PHYSICAL FEATURES (SURFACE.)

Kentucky is divided into a number of well-marked physical regions, the direct expression of atmospheric erosion acting upon rock formations differing in hardness and other characters.

THE BLUEGRASS REGION, roughly described as lying north of a semicircular line drawn from Vanceburg to Louisville and passing through Junction City and containing 8,186 square miles, is the blue and gray limestone area, the soil of which has been formed by the decay of the underlying limestone and to some extent by inheritance from formations that were once above but have been removed by erosion. This soil is remarkably deep and rich, the richest being that formed from the upper part of the oldest formation in the State and indeed in the Ohio Valley—the Trenton formation, a highly phosphatic limestone, furnishing by decay just those ingredients the bluegrass needs in order to attain its greatest luxuriance and perfection of growth. This typical bluegrass region contains about 1,062 square miles and is included in the counties of Bourbon, Scott, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine and Fayette. The surface lying between 800 and 1,000 feet above the sea is gently rolling. It is pitted in some places by circular shaped depressions or sinks, and small caves, and copiously gushing springs are frequent. The lower part of the Trenton formation—the Birdseye limestone—forming picturesque cliffs along the Kentucky river from Boonesboro to Frankfort, furnishes under the name of "Kentucky River Marble," a good building stone.

THE KNOBS.—Bounding on the east, south and west of the

region just described is a strip of country diversified by conical shaped sandstone hills rising to a height of 1,200 to 1,300 feet above the seat (300 to 400 feet above the surrounding country). These are detached outliers of a limestone capped plateau lying further back. In the west the edge of this plateau presents towards the bluegrass a continuous bold front or escarpment, known as "Muldraugh's Hill." In the east the plateau is made somewhat higher by the capping of a third formation, a coarse-grained sandstone, and the edge of this being deeply dissected, gives a very rough country indeed. The lower sandstone, called the "Waverly" or "Knobstone," is a part of the sub or lower carboniferous formation, and the strip as defined by the limits of this, and that of a black shale immediately below it, occupies 5,609 square miles. Its soils are naturally thin and poor, though occasional instances of careful treatment, particularly at the hands of the foreign population (Swiss and German colonists in Lincoln, Trappist Monks in Nelson) show they are susceptible of great improvement. The fruit-growing industry thrives here. Quarries of valuable building stone (freestone) occur in the hills.

THE MOUNTAINS.—All the State east of a line drawn from opposite Portsmouth on the Ohio river to the Wayne-Clinton county line on the Tennessee border is commonly called "The Mountains." This region is identical with the Eastern Kentucky coal field, containing 10,450 square miles. Physically it is a deeply dissected plateau with true mountains of elevation on its southeast border. The general height of this plateau, the extension of the Cumberland plateau of Tennessee, slopes from 1,500 feet near the Tennessee border and the Pine mountains to 1,000 feet and lower near the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers. The western and southeastern portions of this region are rugged in the extreme.

All along the western border the hard outcropping "basal conglomerate" of the coal measures presents precipitous escarpments to the westward and has been deeply trenched by westward flowing rivers and their tributary cross streams, so that the whole strip has been compared to a "Chinese Wall," tending to shut out eastern from central and western Kentucky. It is with difficulty that railroads can penetrate this region. The Pine and Cumberland mountains of the southeast border form even topped ridges with few gaps or breaks in them. The Cumberland range presents its steepest slope to the eastward, the Pine mountains its steepest slope to the westward. The latter is a mountain range of the typical thrust-fault type, such as characterize this portion of the

Appalachians. The crests, in some cases rising into peaks 3,000 feet above the sea, are capped with the same hard conglomerate or coarse sandstone which forms the western rim before described. Cross mountain ranges of equal or greater height connect the Cumberland and Pine mountain ranges. The whole mountain region of Kentucky is ill adapted for agriculture, but possesses stores of undeveloped mineral wealth in the form of iron and coal, and its lumber resources are also yet very great.

THE WESTERN COAL FIELDS.—Area, 4,683 square miles presents many of the same characters as the eastern, but it is not so elevated or rugged except along the border where the same hard conglomerate appears. The two fields were evidently once connected, if not across the whole State, at least over the southern part.

THE CAVERNOUS LIMESTONE AREA.—(8,882 square miles.) Surrounding the western coal field in a wide band and skirting the western margin of the eastern field in a narrower band with a slight interruption between the two strips, is a limestone plateau second only in height to the Cumberland plateau. It slopes from 1,200 feet in the eastern to 600 feet in the western part. This upland country is nearly everywhere pitted with circular depressions or “sinks,” through which the surface water finds its way into underground passages. These passages, enlarged sometimes into truly spacious galleries and domes, constitute the caves that have rendered this region the most famous cavern region in the world. The surface is somewhat broken and diversified by knobs capped with sandstone. Famous among these is Green River Knob on the borders of Pulaski and Casey counties, 1,800 feet above the sea, the highest point between the eastern and western coal fields. These sandstone cappings are remnants of a once continuous sheet of sandstone, which united the bases of these two coal fields. The soils are generally intermediate in character between those of the bluegrass and those of the mountains. A large portion of the central and southwestern portions of this region was found by the early settlers to be treeless and received the name of “The Barrens.” Now, however, it enjoys an excellent agricultural reputation, and tracts of it support a good timber growth.

THE JACKSON PURCHASE.—(2,587 square miles.) This area, acquired in 1820 by purchase from the Chickasaw Indians, includes all the State west of the Tennessee river. It constitutes both geologically and physically a region distinct from the rest of the State. The surface elevation is below 500 feet. Gravels,

sands, clays, and loams, geologically recent and hence but slightly consolidated, constitute the surface formation. These were formed in an embayment of the Gulf of Mexico when it reached as far north as the mouth of the Ohio. Kentucky would have been a Gulf State then. The soil exhibits considerable diversity in richness, but the average productiveness is high.

This region is the only one in the State surveyed according to the regular government township-section system. The counties present a regularity of form not seen elsewhere in the State.

DRAINAGE.

The rivers of Kentucky cut deep and in general are characterized by steep rocky banks. This is particularly true where they emerge from the eastern mountain region, and again when they traverse the limestone district either of the bluegrass or of the region of caverns. The depth of these channels is from 300 to 400 feet and this measurement is often given by the walls of a nearly vertical river cliff. A little distance back from the river the land again rises by a gentler slope to the general level of the surrounding country. This upper shallow basin is the old bed of the river before it trenched its present gorge. Old river deposits (gravels, sands, and clay) strew this ancient flood plain. They date from a time when the whole country stood at a much lower level and the rivers emerging from the uplands (present mountain area), traversed the old base-level plain in winding courses to a not very distant sea. Then came an elevation of the land and the streams sunk for themselves channels along the meandering paths previously marked out. The rivers of Kentucky to-day, though hemmed in by rocky banks, still inherit this crookedness.

The general course of Kentucky rivers is northwest into the Ohio.

The two rivers that cross the Cincinnati arch, do so by making bends to the southward, resuming their northwest trend again before entering the Ohio. This throws the Cumberland for the greater portion of its navigable course without the limits of the State entirely. The Kentucky, in its sharp bend to the southwest from Boonesboro to Camp Nelson, follows the line of a very old fault. Kentucky is fortunate in the number of miles of navigable water within and along her borders. During a good stage of water one might travel by steamboat from Pikeville, Pike county, to Burnside, Pulaski county.

The navigability of Kentucky rivers is favored by their crookedness which decreases their fall per mile. On each side of them are "big bends," five to seven miles around and only a few feet across the narrowest part, which are well known to river men. Most famous among these is the "Big Bend" on the north fork of the Kentucky river at Jackson, through the narrow neck of which a water tunnel was cut; the head of water thus obtained was used in running a mill.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Mammoth Cave, with its miles of galleries, its domes, its subterranean lakes and rivers is justly famous; but there are hundreds of other caves in this cavernous limestone region, some of which rival in grandeur and beauty Mammoth Cave. The Carter county caves in the northeastern extension of this region are celebrated. Caverns are largest and most numerous in the upper Green river country, because the limestone is of a great thickness here, 400 to 500 feet, and has been protected in large measure by a covering of sandstone. Through this sandstone and 250 feet into limestone below the Green river has trenched its course. This gives a range of 250 feet to downward percolating streams, and this is the vertical extent of the intricately connected domes and passage ways of the larger caverns.

The course of the rivers where they break through the hard conglomerate measures bordering the eastern coal field are usually marked by rapids and falls. Famous among these are "The Narrows," on Rockcastle river and the "Devil's Jumps" and Cumberland Falls on Cumberland river. Emerging from the Pine Mountain gorge this river has a gentle flow between wide banks until it strikes the conglomerate strip. Here it soon narrows up and plunges sixty-five feet over a sandstone escarpment and then for a distance of seven miles boils and cascades through a narrow boulder-filled gorge, which here marks the trail of the fall's retreat up the river. Several natural bridges occur in this same conglomerate belt. Three of these are famous. One in Pulaski county, not far from the line of the Cincinnati Southern railroad; one in Powell county, on the line of the Lexington & Eastern railroad, and one in Wolfe county.

All these bridges span divides between streams, which, cutting back their sources, have met in the soft shales underlying this sandstone. These sandstone natural bridges have not, therefore,

been formed in the same way as the more celebrated limestone natural bridges. A small bridge of the latter type occurs on the Cumberland river near Creelsboro.

Conspicuous elevations, commonly called "Pilot Knobs," occur at frequent intervals over the State. These are isolated outliers of once more continuous plateaus and afford magnificent views over the surrounding country. Such a knob is the Montgomery Pilot Knob on the borders of Powell and Montgomery counties, and Green River Knob, before referred to. From the top of the latter the horizon is so extended that on a clear day the borders of the two coal fields, here eighty miles apart, can be seen.

In the limestone regions both of central and southern Kentucky, streams often sink and disappear from view. Many of these may appear again as "big springs" often with volume enough to turn mills.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Kentucky is healthful and pleasant. The mean annual temperature is about 55 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean annual rainfall 46 inches. The mean temperature increases uniformly from about 50 degrees on the Cumberland range to about 60 on the Mississippi river. The rainfall is least (38 inches) in the Big Sandy valley and greatest (50 inches) along the southern boundary. Southerly to westerly winds prevail.

MINERAL WEALTH.

This consists mainly of the coal and iron in the eastern and western coal fields. Some iron occurs without these limits, as the famous Oriskany and Clinton carbonate and hematite ores of Bath county, the first ores worked west of the Alleghany mountains; and the limonite ores of the lower Cumberland river region, from which the first Bessemer steel in this country was made. Kentucky was at one time fourth State in the Union in the production of iron, but the industry has languished greatly in recent years. Lead and zinc ores occur sparingly in pockets and veins in the limestones of central and southwestern Kentucky. All attempts to work them with profit have failed.

Fluorspar and baryta, associated in occurrence with the lead and zinc ores, have been exploited to some extent for commercial purposes. The former is used in iron fluxing and the latter in the making of white paint. The fluorspar veins of Crittenden and

neighboring counties and the baryta veins of the bluegrass region seem to offer the most encouragement for development. Gold and silver, except in the most minute quantities, will not be found in Kentucky. This statement needs to be made positively, as a great deal of time and money has been wasted in the search for these metals in a region where all geological precedents are against their occurrence. Petroleum has been known to occur in the State since the days of the salt well boring industry. The first flowing oil well struck in this country was in the boring for salt on Little Rennick's creek, near Burksville, Cumberland county, in 1828. The oil spreading out over the water of the Cumberland river, and being set on fire, furnished the strange phenomenon of a "burning river," heralded far and wide in that day as one of the seven wonders of America. Later, some time in the "sixties," another gushing oil well was struck on the banks of the Cumberland at the mouth of Crocus creek and the burning of the oil on the waters produced a conflagration that rivaled that of the Rennick's creek strike. Since the beginning of the development of the petroleum industry in this country, the production of oil in Kentucky, though at no time very large, has been reasonably constant. The southern tier of counties from Wayne to Allen have led in this production. A pipe line conveys the oil from the Wayne county field to Somerset. Developments are now going on there and in the eastern mountain counties. The Bath and Rowan county wells near the Licking river, producing a high grade lubricating oil, have demonstrated the existence of a new oil horizon for Kentucky. They obtain their supply from the Clinton formation, here a magnesian limestone.

Natural gas in quantities sufficient to warrant its being piped to Louisville has been found in Meade county, and the product of the Warfield district in Martin county has recently been piped to Huntington, West Virginia. Salt has been obtained from brine springs and wells since the days of the early settlers. Famous places as resorts for salt making (and as resorts for wild animals) were Big Bone Lick in Boone county and Blue Licks on the Licking river in Nicholas county. Big Bone Lick has been famous also since the days of the French traveler, Longuiel (who visited the locality in 1739, before the days of permanent settlement by the whites) for the great number of mastodon and other extinct animal bones found entombed in the muck about these springs.

Phosphate of lime occurs abundantly in the limestone and soil of the bluegrass region, and to some extent in the strip immedi-

ately bordering this. It is not unlikely that deposits of this mineral will yet be found in commercial quantities in the State. Mineral waters are furnished by springs and wells in all parts of the State, but the region in which they are especially abundant is the black shale outcrops immediately encircling the bluegrass area. Valuable beds of building stone occur in various portions of the State. The sandstone comes chiefly from the Waverly formation of the knobs district. A marble-like limestone, the so-called "Kentucky River Marble," is obtained from the white limestone formation of the Kentucky river outcropping from Boonesboro to Frankfort. A beautiful oolitic limestone much prized for facings in buildings, is obtained from the sub-carboniferous formation of the cavernous limestone district. It is known commonly as "Bowling Green Stone." A highly bituminous sandstone, called "Kentucky Asphalt Rock," is obtained from a belt of sandstone (the Kaskaskia and lower coal measure sandstones), surrounding in a belt about five miles wide the western coal field. Similar deposits have also been found in Carter county, Kentucky, at about the same geological horizon, or a little higher. It has been used in Louisville and in several Northern cities for street paving.

Hydraulic limestone is quarried and used in making cement at Louisville. "Mexican onyx," a lime deposit from springs and underground streams, is reported from the cavernous limestone district. Polished, it furnishes a beautiful ornamental stone.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

The soil in Kentucky is the great heritage it has received from the past. The qualities of this in different regions are different enough to stimulate the cultivation of a variety of crops and the development of a diversity of industries closely related to them.

Stock raising, particularly the breeding of fast horses, is the distinguishing industry of the bluegrass counties. Tobacco is a staple product, especially in the limestone districts, and also in the Jackson Purchase region. Hemp is more extensively raised in the bluegrass counties. Fruit raising is an industry in the Ohio river counties south from Cincinnati to Louisville and again along the line of the knobs. Corn is raised everywhere. Lumbering is an industry carried on at the heads of the larger rivers. The logs are commonly "splash-dammed" out of the smaller tributary streams and then rafted, or floated down singly, to mills along the middle and lower courses of the main stream. Yellow poplar (or the tulip tree) is the mainstay of this industry.

MANUFACTURING

Is closely related to the agricultural products produced. Chewing and smoking tobacco, bagging and rope, flour and corn meal, and distilled liquors would rank first among the manufactured products.

Iron smelting is at present very little carried on within the limits of the State. There was a time, however, when this was a thriving industry, and dismantled furnaces in the Red river and Slate Creek regions and along the lower course of the Cumberland still remain as evidence of a glory that has departed.

VEGETATION AND ANIMALS.

The natural flora and fauna of Kentucky is a mingled Northern and Southern one. Such typical representatives of the Appalachian flora as the trailing arbutus, the laurel, the rhododendron, the spruce, thrive as well in the eastern mountain section of the State as they do in New England. In the southwestern part the southern pecan and the cypress grow. As characteristic of Kentucky may be mentioned the Kentucky coffee tree and the mountain magnolia, or cucumber tree. The tulip tree, or yellow poplar, is still abundant in eastern sections. The walnut thrives on rich lands. The ash, bearing tufts of mistletoe on its branches and carpeted with bluegrass at its roots, is a noble tree in the north-central stock-raising counties. The oak, black-jack, and white, and post, is the prevalent timber in south central portions and in what was once called "The Barrens."

With the exception of a few bear and some deer in the wildest portion of the eastern mountains, and in the "coalings" between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, in the western part, Kentucky contains no large game. Wildcats are still quite numerous in the more unsettled regions, and the wild turkey is occasionally seen. Among the smaller mammals may be enumerated the raccoon, opossum, fox, skunk, muskrat, rabbit, ground hog, squirrel. Among birds, the pheasant, quail (bob-white), heron, crane, crow, singing birds, like the red-bird or "Kentucky Cardinal;" birds of passage like ducks and geese and finally the passenger pigeon. Kentucky was once the home of this bird, now apparently extinct

KENTUCKY.

SKETCHES OF THE COUNTIES,

Alphabetically Arranged.

Adair County.

Adair County, the first alphabetically and the forty-fourth in order of formation, was, in the year 1801, erected out of a part of Green county.

It was named in honor of Gen. John Adair, a distinguished soldier and statesman who commanded the Kentucky troops at New Orleans and who was subsequently a senator and member of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress.

The county is situated near the middle of the southern part of the State. The face of the country is rolling and hilly. The soil is fairly good, resting mainly on a slate and limestone foundation. The river and creek bottoms are quite productive. Its chief products are corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, the various grasses, and tobacco; the latter, however, has not been extensively cultivated for a few years past.

Considerable attention is given to hogs, horses, mules and cattle. Many parts of the county are well adapted to sheep. Lands suitable for this purpose can be secured at very reasonable prices.

Green river, which runs across the northern part of the county from east to west, is the largest stream. Russells creek, running through it in the same direction, drains the central part. There are, in addition, Casey creek, Glen's Forks, Peltus Fork, Big creek, Leatherwood, east and west forks of Crocus, and Crocus, all of them considerable streams, and affording fine water power to propel machinery. There are many smaller streams tributaries to these, having their fountains heads in fine springs of pure water. In fact, almost every farm has on it one or more good springs, which furnish excellent water for domestic and stock purposes. None of our streams are navigable to steam boats, but some could

be made so by locks and dams. Green river and Russell's creek are navigable for rafts and flat boats on the tides.

Some gas and oil (petroleum) have been found in the county, but the development has been limited in area and not thorough.

The county is well supplied with timber and all kinds to be found in this climate, except walnut, which has been exhausted. The best of the poplar, and much of the hickory has been cut and removed in recent years, yet there is a fine growth of young poplar and much marketable hickory remaining for future demands. The inroads on other kinds of timber have not been so serious. There are only a few timber tracts of large extent under one control, although nearly two-thirds of the county is covered with forests in smaller tracts. The county is diversified with farm lands and forests. The farms are largely devoted to grasses and the raising of the crops named above. Vegetables grow in profusion and in great variety, but are confined largely to local markets; truck farming and dairying are not carried on.

Apples, pears, plums and peaches on the high lands, grapes and small fruits do well with proper attention and cultivation. Most of the uplands are especially adapted to fruits.

We have one line of turnpike, extending from Campbellsville, the nearest railroad station, to Columbia, a distance of twenty miles, on which tolls are collected. There are no free turnpikes in the county. The public roads are maintained under the general law, and are kept in fairly good condition, yet not as they should be. There are no railroads in the county. The county seat is about equi-distant from Campbellsville and the Cumberland river.

There are several chalybeate and sulphur springs in the county, some of them of local resort, and there is an excellent sulphur well (private property) at the county seat.

Todd's Cave, two and one-half miles from Columbia, is one of the natural curiosities. It has been explored for a distance of about one-half mile, and its winding way, its ascent under difficulties, its avenues leading in one direction to the "tan-yard," and in the other to the "meat-house," its lofty rooms with stalactites and stalagmites and other objects, the growth of ages, have for many years made it a resort for visiting and picnic parties.

The average price of farm lands, improved and unimproved, is about \$4.30 per acre, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$40 per acre, depending upon location and improvements. Farm laborers can be had at from fifty to seventy-five cents per day; by the month

with board and lodging at eight to nine dollars, and where the laborer furnishes his own board and lodging, thirteen dollars.

There are no foreign colonies in the county and but few persons of foreign birth or parentage.

Lands could be secured in a body to establish a colony at very reasonable rates.

There are no vegetable and fruit canneries and no creameries and cheese factories in the county. With a soil adapted to fruits and vegetables; with an abundant supply of pure running water, and with all the grasses growing luxuriantly, we see no reason why these interests, under prudent management, could not be made profitable to persons who would engage in them, and at the same time be of great benefit to the communities in which they might be established.

Columbia is the county seat, and has a population of about eight hundred, mostly whites. The colored population in the main live outside the corporate limits. It has two public schools open five months in the year, and two high schools, the Columbia Male and Female High School and the Columbia Christian College, open nine months in the year, where the higher branches of education are taught. They have each the advantage of more than a quarter of a century of successful service in the cause of higher education, and their refining and elevating influences are seen and felt not only in the community in which they are located, but also in all of the surrounding country. There are four church organizations in the town and each one has a handsome church building. The town is healthy and its moral and social tone is such as is found in all educational and Christian centers.

The public schools of the country are in good condition and improving yearly. There are seventy-five school districts for the whites and fourteen for the colored, in which schools are taught. The high schools in the town are well patronized by the young ladies and gentlemen preparing themselves for teachers, and as a gratifying result, the teachers' standard is being elevated from year to year. The public schools are maintained by the school fund, and, in many districts, private schools are taught after the close of the public school year, and in this way excellent educational advantages are given in many districts eight and ten months in the year.

The county has no bonded indebtedness and the rate of taxation is fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of assessed property, and a poll tax of one dollar and fifty cents for county purposes.

Adair county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Third Appellate, Twenty-ninth Judicial, Sixteenth Senatorial and Thirty-seventh Legislative districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Absher, Breeding, Cane Valley, Casey Creek, Columbia, Craycraft, Crocus, Eunice, Fairplay, Gentry's Mill, Glen's Fork, Gradyville, Joppa, Keltner, Knifley, Milltown, Montpelier, Neatsburg, Nell, Pellyton, Purdy, Sparksville, Tarter, Vester, Watson.

Allen County.

Allen County was formed out of the southern parts of Barren and Warren counties in the year 1815, and extends to the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee. The surface is hilly, but the soil is productive, and in the valleys is quite fertile. The county is well watered. Big Barren river with its tributaries supply it abundantly on the eastern and northern portions, while Big Trammel and Drake's creek supply the southern and western portions, the central part being supplied with Little Trammel, Puncheon Camp, Long, Walnut, Big Difficult, Little Difficult, Sulphur Fork, Middle Fork, Bay's Fork, Rough and Snake creeks, most of which are good sized streams. The soil is principally adapted to corn, wheat, oats and tobacco. The forest lands are well timbered with as fine a variety as can be found anywhere and at present the timber industry is the leading one in the county, and while there are a number of mills operating the supply seems inexhaustible. Very fine qualities of building stone abounds; both gas and oil have been found, but neither have been developed. There is some evidence of coal and iron. Mineral waters abound all over the country. "Forest Springs," with several different kinds of sulphur water, is one of the finest health resorts in the State and is largely attended every year. The Chesapeake & Nashville railroad terminates at Scottsville, but the route has been surveyed to Glasgow, Ky., and it is only a question of time until the road will be extended. A small mileage of turnpike exist, but the people are now organizing good roads societies and everything points to improved roads, which will add much to the county.

The agricultural industry in the county is improving. Roads

are worked by hands, "warned" out, but by use of plows, scrapers, etc., the work is much better done than formerly.

Some new spoke and handle factories.

Land sells at from \$10.00 to \$50.00 as to improvements, and \$2.50 for unimproved; timber land, \$2.50 to \$10.00 per acre.

Farm hands are paid 75 cents per day and board; \$1.00 to \$1.25 without.

The public school system is the same as the rest of the State. The school buildings on an average are very good. Scottsville is the county seat; it has a population of about 1,200. There are several small villages in the county, the most important of which are Holland, Petroleum, Gainesville, New Roe and Alexander. The county has a population of about 16,000 and is situated in the Third Congressional, Second Appellate, Eighth Judicial, Eleventh Senatorial and Twenty-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Adolphus, Allen Springs, Alonzo, Amus, Cedar Springs, Chapelhill, Clare, Doddy, Gainesville, Godfrey, Halfway, Halifax, Holland, Maynard, Meador, Mount Aerial, New Roe, Petroleum, Pope, Redeemer, Scottsville, Settle, Trammel, Travis.

Anderson County.

Anderson County has had a separate existence since the year 1827, when it was formally established by the organization of its courts and the installation of its officers, a portion of the counties of Franklin, Fayette and Mercer counties having been cut off for that purposes. It is now bounded by the counties of Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Washington, Nelson, Spencer and Shelby and has an area of about 200 square miles. The population, almost entirely made up of the Anglo-Saxon race, is now about 13,000.

The county occupies two high and fertile plateaus, separated from each other by Salt river, which flows through the central part of the county. The land on top of the table lands is gently rolling, and the slopes leading down from the uplands to the rivers are somewhat precipitous. The Kentucky river, which borders the eastern portion of the county for a distance of about twenty miles, is navigable throughout the year. Salt river in the central part of the county and Chaplin on the southern border, are not navigable, but all of these streams are capable of furnishing un-

limited water power for all purposes. Beside these streams, the county is traversed in every direction by smaller ones, which afford the most ample supply of water for stock and crops under all circumstances. The scenery along the Kentucky river and its tributaries is unexcelled in its boldness and in its picturesque features. The Salt river bottoms are famous for their fertility.

The soil of the county is of a limestone formation, with a clay subsoil, and is generally fertile and productive. It is well adapted to the production of corn, wheat and tobacco. Oats, potatoes, garden vegetables and fruits of all kinds also do well in every part of the county. The tobacco grown in this county is always of the finest quality, and ranks among the best crops to be found in the Louisville and Cincinnati markets. Anderson county farmers, because of the fact that they always get the very best prices going for their tobacco have made this the leading crop of the county. The large crops of timothy and clover that may be produced from a given quantity of ground, with the bluegrass which is indigenous, makes this one of the best counties in the State for stock farming. The number of cattle shipped from Anderson county to Eastern markets and to Europe, is increasing rapidly every year, and stock raising promises soon to become one of our leading industries.

The timber is principally white oak and beech, with a fair proportion of sugar maple. The hickory, walnut and poplar has been nearly all cut off and disposed of in the markets. The timber left in the county is now being generally saved by the people for fencing and repairs to the buildings. Very good timber lands can be bought in the county at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre, according to location and distance from the railroad. Improved lands range in price from \$15.00 to \$75.00 per acre, the location having much to do with the price. Owing to the present demand for farming lands in this county, the value has increased at least twenty-five per cent. within the last year.

Numerous and what is believed to be valuable deposits of lead and zinc have been found in the county, within a few miles of the county seat, but because of a lack of capital, no great effort has been made to develop any of the mines. One of these mines has been recently leased to Eastern capitalists who will proceed at once to work their lease to its full extent.

There is undoubtedly natural gas in paying quantities in the county, and wells have been sunk in which the gas has burned

steadily for a number of days before the pocket has been exhausted. Mineral wells and springs abound, which produce sulphur, iron, magnesia and salt waters in abundance. Many of these springs and wells would afford ideal sites for summer hotels and health resorts.

The people of this county are almost entirely engaged in farming. The only manufacturing enterprises in the county are the numerous and famous distilleries and the cooper shops connected with them. The McBrayer, Searcy and Ripy whiskies are known the world over and are justly renowned for their excellence and purity. The Saffell distillery which has not been in existence for so long a time as those named above, is rapidly acquiring a reputation second to none in Kentucky. The flouring mills, of which there are a number, are all doing a large business, both local and general. The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills, the Bond Mills at McBrayer, and the Franklin Mills at Orr, are well and favorably known throughout the United States, and their brands are staple in all markets.

There is no doubt but there is a fine opening in this county for a number of manufactories, such as a canning factory for preserving fruits and vegetables. Fruits can be had in abundance and the soil is especially adapted to the raising of such vegetables as are used in these establishments, and the supply, with encouragement, could be made almost unlimited. A woolen and knitting factory would also find here a most excellent location for that business. All the domestic wool needed could be obtained in this and adjoining counties, and the foreign product required could be as easily obtained here as at any other place in the country. The city of Lawrenceburg also needs water works, an electric plant and an ice factory, and the Business Men's Club stands ready to give substantial encouragement to persons proposing to establish any legitimate industry within the limits of the city.

The shipping facilities are as good as those of any other city of the same size to be found in the State or in the entire South. The Southern Railway has its main line running entirely through the county from west to east, and a branch line tapping the Cincinnati Southern at Burgin in Mercer county. It also connects at Lexington with roads running east and north as well as south. At Louisville with the many lines running west, northwest and south. Louisville is sixty-five miles west and Lexington twenty-five miles east from Lawrenceburg. These lines of railroad give Lawrence-

burg sixteen passenger trains every day, and an increase in the volume of business would undoubtedly bring an increase of service. An electric railway to connect Lawrenceburg and Frankfort is projected and will in all probability be built in the near future. The Kentucky river is only four miles from Lawrenceburg, and is a valuable competitor for the railroads in the matter of freight rates.

Anderson county has about 160 miles of turnpike road which is kept in the best of repair by the county. These roads were all made free some four years ago, and notwithstanding the prophecies made by pessimists at that time, they are kept in better condition for travel than under the old toll system. The county is doing as much or more than any other county in the State by way of furnishing good roads for the people, having expended \$40,000 within the last eight years for the construction of turnpikes, and yet the entire debts of the county will not exceed \$10,000. The few remaining dirt roads are kept in repair by the people of the county working under the direction of a surveyor appointed by the county judge. Improved methods of working these roads are being put into practice and within a very short time every road in the county will be macadamized, without the incurrence of any debt by the county.

Labor, both white and colored, is plentiful and can be had at reasonable rates. Unskilled labor here may be hired at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. Mechanics and skilled laborers receive from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per day. Farm labor may be had for about \$18.00 to \$20.00 per month, without board, and at from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per month, with board.

The school facilities of the county will compare favorably with those of any other county of the same population and wealth to be found in the State. The white schools furnish employment for about fifty teachers, the majority of whom are women. Nearly all of these hold first-class certificates, and all of them are wide-awake and progressive both in the matter of qualification and methods. The schools of Lawrenceburg give employment to six regular teachers, and have a special teacher of drawing and also of physical culture. So well is the work done here that graduates always take first rank in their classes when they enter the colleges of this or other States. There are no private schools in the county. The people are so well satisfied with the work of the graded schools that such institutions can obtain no footing here,

unless it be a college in fact as well as in name. The course of study in these schools is as broad and the instruction is as thorough as can be had in many cities of much greater population and wealth. The local tax for school purposes is thirty cents on each \$100 worth of property and there is no poll tax.

Lawrenceburg, the county seat, has a population of 2,025, and is finely located on a plateau between the Kentucky and Salt rivers, and on the line of the Southern railway. It has five white and three colored churches, the white churches being the Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist, Methodist and Catholic. It is well supplied with dry-goods and grocery stores, which compete successfully with the larger cities both in quality and price of the goods offered for sale. A cooperage factory, employing some twenty-five hands in the busy season, is located here. A large roller mill, having a capacity of 300 barrels per day, has been running twenty-four hours per day for more than two years, and ships its product all over the United States. There are here three drug stores, one hardware store, one bakery, three livery stables, two hotels and several boarding houses, one meat store, one newspaper office, three banks (with a united capital of \$195,000) and the largest insurance agency in the United States. Lawrenceburg is a city of the fifth class, has Main street paved with vitrified brick, has some of the finest residences and business houses in the State, has a tax rate of only thirty cents on each \$100, and has doubled its population in the last ten years. More than fifty thousand dollars has been expended here during the season just closed for the erection of dwellings and business houses, and yet there is not a single vacant dwelling house in the city. There is also a large and commodious court house, with office accommodations for all the county officers.

Tyrone, on the Kentucky river, four miles from the county seat, is the next most important town in the county, with a population of about 500, and is noted for being the seat of the Ripy and Dowling distilleries. It has an industrious and intelligent population which is dependent on the distilleries for employment.

Alton, on Crab Orchard and Louisville pike, is a pleasant village of about 250 population. It has no factories or other industries aside from the stores and shops usually found in a village of its size.

Camdenville, or Orr, as it is called in the post office directories, is ten miles west of Lawrenceburg, and is a village of 150 popula-

tion. It is located on Salt river and has a flourishing flouring mill and several general stores.

Anderson county is situated in the Eighth Congressional, Third Appellate, Twelfth Judicial, Twentieth Senatorial and Fifty-seventh Legislative Districts.

Its vote in the last Presidential election was as follows: Bryan, Dem., 1,485; McKinley, Rep., 1,148; Wooley, Pro., 10; Barker, Pop., 10; and scattering, 2.

W. P. MARSH.

Ballard County.

At the sitting of the Legislature in the winter of 1841-2, the county of Ballard was brought into existence by a curtailment of both McCracken and Hickman counties. Blandville was at that time made the county seat.

The soil of Ballard county is mostly of a black loam with yellow clay subsoil, except the valleys, which are a black sandy loam with generally blue clay foundation, and very productive. The minerals that exist in the hills of the county are undeveloped and to what extent they exist is not known. The timber resources of the county have been greatly abused, but good timber land can be purchased at this time for from seven to twelve dollars per acre. Diversified farming is carried on to a considerable extent, but fruit growing, which could be made profitable, receives but little attention. About thirty miles of the boundary of the county is on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and this, with twenty miles on Mayfield creek, constitutes all the navigable waters touching the county. The county has no turnpike or metal roads, but has a good graded dirt roads, maintained by a system of taxation, as there is to be found in the State. The Illinois Central and Mobile & Ohio are the railroads that touch Ballard county, and jointly contain twenty miles of road; this, in connection with the river frontage, renders transportation easy of access, and freights reasonably low. Farm land will average in price about fifteen dollars per acre, and good white labor can be had at eighteen dollars per month. There is a good opening for the establishment of a wagon, plow and implement factory, as well as flour mills and canning factory. A creamery would also do well.

Wickliffe is now the county seat of Ballard county, and is locat-

ed on the Mississippi river six miles below Cairo, Illinois. It has a chair and furniture factory, two potteries, one wagon and buggy factory, and a large flouring mill. Blandville Baptist College, located at Blandville, is the only institution of learning in the county, except the common schools, which are in a flourishing condition, the State fund being supplemented by local taxation. There is no bonded indebtedness of the county, and the tax rate for county purposes is seventeen cents on the one hundred dollars of taxable property.

Ballard county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, First Judicial, Second Senatorial and Second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bandana, Barlow City, Blandville, Gage, Hazelwood, Hinkleville, Ingleside, Lovelaceville, Ogden, Oscar, Slater, Wickliffe.

Barren County.

Barren was taken from a portion of Green and Warren counties in 1798. It was the thirty-seventh county formed in the State. It is bounded on the south by Monroe and Allen, west by Allen, Warren and Edmonson, east by Metcalfe, and north by Hart counties. The county seat is Glasgow. It is a beautiful town laid off in a square with broad streets and a handsome new court house in the center of the square. It contains two very commodious and modern arranged school houses, Liberty Female College, and the public school building. Excellent schools are now being taught in both of these buildings. The county is laid off in school districts, and in every neighborhood fine schools are being taught.

North, northeast and northwest of Glasgow the land is very fertile, the surface is smooth enough to admit of easy cultivation and rolling enough to drain well. The southern portion of the county is not so well favored in fertility of the soil and a smooth, even surface as the northern, as it is more broken or uneven. Yet in timber, fine running water and in oil productions it greatly excels the northern portion. Some of the finest oil wells in the State are found in this section of Barren county. Some of these

wells have been flowing for twenty-five years and others have been pumped for a period equally as long, without showing any signs of exhaustion. Natural gas has also been found, but I do not think thorough development as to the abundance of its existence has ever been made. The natural products of Barren county may be summed up as follows: Natural products: Oil, gas, pure water and a reasonable amount of timber—consisting of oak, poplar, beech, hickory, gum and cherry. Agricultural products, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, hay and sorghum (in commercial value these rank in order named.) In grasses, clover, orchard grass, timothy, red top and bluegrass are the chief sorts grown. In fruits, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries and gooseberries, all are grown with more or less success.

Dirt roads form the principal thoroughfares. However, there are two pikes (known as the upper and lower L. & N. pikes,) that extend through the county. One of these for its entire length in the county has been macadamized, and the other partially so. These, as well as all the dirt roads, are kept up by the county and all are entirely free from toll. The L. & N. railroad runs through the county about ten and one-half miles, the Glasgow branch railroad beginning at Glasgow Junction, a station on the L. & N., terminating at Glasgow, a distance of ten and one-half miles. The Mammoth Cave railroad runs five miles in Barren county, making in all twenty-six miles of railroad in the county. There are no navigable streams in Barren county, but many of them will furnish an abundance of water power to propel any kind of machinery. There is no public effort whatever made to preserve the timber and but very little private inclination in that direction, nor is there any public and but very little private interest manifested in growing new plantations of timber. In fact, the timber is rapidly being cut away and in a few more years, if the destruction keeps on as it is now going, all the northern portion of the county at least will be entirely nude of even fire wood. Among our farmers there is a very perceptible disposition to improve and increase their farm products by the use of improved seed and improved farming implements and by a better and more thorough system of cultivation. There is also a general inclination to improve the fertility of the soil by a rotation of crops and the use of fertilizers, but in many instances both of these systems are executed in a crude manner and not in a practical, scientific way that would lead to better results.

Within the last few years there has been but little immigration to and but little emigration from Barren county, consequently our population has increased slowly, only from natural causes.

Barren county is situated in the Third Congressional, Third Appellate, Tenth Judicial and Nineteenth Senatorial Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Austin, Bear Wallow, Beckton, Bessie, Bonayr, Bristletown, Bruce, Cave City, Corahill, Dryfork, Eighty Eight, Etoile, Finney, Freedom, Glasgow, Glasgow Junction, Goodnight, Haywood, Hiseville, Jennie, Juniata, Kino, Lucas, Mosby, Nobob, Ocala, Oil City, Oleoak, Pageville, Park, Petercreek, Rockyhill, Roseville, Slickrock, Temple Hill, Tracy.

Bath County.

Bath County was organized in 1811, out of parts of Bourbon and Montgomery. It is situated in the northeastern part of the State. The county seat is Owingsville, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, forty-six miles east of Lexington. The northern and western portions of the county are undulating and belong to the famous "bluegrass belt." This portion of the county is devoted to raising short horn cattle, corn, wheat and tobacco and contains some of the finest farming land in the State. The southern and eastern portions of the county are somewhat broken and hilly, though all the cereals grow well. In the extreme eastern portion of the county there is to be found some of the finest timber in the State, such as oak, poplar and walnut. The Licking river runs along the eastern and northern boundary of the county and would be navigable as far as West Liberty, in Morgan county, if locked and dammed. The Licking is a splendid outlet for the shipment of timber, a large amount of which is floated down the river to market by means of "rafts." Timber lands in this county, of which there is a great abundance, sell for from ten to thirty dollars per acre. One of the finest iron ore deposits in the United States is found in the eastern portion of the county, about five miles east of Owingsville, the county seat. These mines are at present being operated by the Rose Run Iron Co. There are many other ore deposits in the county that remain undeveloped. Eight miles southeast from the county seat is situated the justly famous Olympian Springs.

These springs were, at one time, owned by the great commoner, Henry Clay, and it was here that the late George D. Prentice wrote greater part of the life of Clay, when he was a candidate for the presidency.

White, black and salt sulphur, chalybeate, Epsom, alum and soda are the waters to be found all within a radius of one-half mile. These springs, for the past two years, have been frequented by a large number of guests. On Slate creek, a tributary of Licking river, two miles south of Owingsville, stands the stack of the first iron furnace built west of the Allegheny mountains. This furnace was built by Jacob Myers, Christopher Greenup and others in the year 1790. The stack is in a fairly good state of preservation. It was at this furnace that the cannon balls were made that Gen. Jackson used at the battle of New Orleans.

This county has but one railroad, the C. & O., which runs through the southern and eastern portions of the county. There is also a narrow gauge road running from Salt Lick, on the C. & O., to the timber and coal lands on the Upper Licking river; this is valuable as a feeder to the C. & O. The hope of this county is that the Midland railroad will be extended in the near future from Paris, Ky., on to the coal fields in Morgan county. This county has about 156 miles of turnpike, which is now kept up by means of taxation. There are no toll gates on any of the pikes. The dirt roads are good for the most part and, indeed, all the roads are gradually improving. The average price for farm labor in this county is from \$12 to \$15 per month including board.

The school facilities in this county are good. Bath Seminary, situated in Owingsville, offers splendid inducements to those wishing to avail themselves of a higher education, while at Sharpsburg that town has a normal school that any place might be justly proud of. The public schools in the county, taken as a whole, are as good as the best. Owingsville, the county seat, is one of the prettiest and most cultured and wealthy towns of its size in the State. It has a population of about 1,500 and is blessed with all modern improvements. It has two strong banks, two newspapers, four churches, all good buildings, electric lights, telephone exchange, and will soon be connected with the outside world by telephone. She has a citizenship equal to the very best. The town has long needed a flouring mill, and an industry of this character would doubtless bring large returns. The town is situated on a high hill and has natural drainage and splendid water,

and is therefore one of the most delightful towns in the State in which to reside.

Sharpsburg, situated in the northwestern part of the county, is a town of importance; it has three churches, a well equipped college, one bank, a large flouring mill and is surrounded by some of the finest farming lands in the State. Bethel, five miles east of Sharpsburg, is an important village and is a large shipping point for cattle, hogs and tobacco. Wyoming, Odessa, Reynoldsville, Forge Hill, Olympia and Yale are all thriving villages. Salt Lick, on the C. & O. railroad, in the eastern portion of the county, is the largest shipping point in the county. More than 500 men are now employed in the forest south of Salt Lick, making staves and getting out timber for shipment east. This is a thriving town and a splendid point for enterprising men with capital. The timber lying adjacent to this place is of the best quality and the quantity is almost inexhaustible.

Bath county affords many attractions to those seeking homes or for a place in which to make profitable investments. The land in the eastern portion of the county can be purchased from \$10 to \$20 per acre, and this land is peculiarly adapted to fruit culture, timothy grass and the cereals.

Bath county is in the Ninth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-first Judicial, Thirty-fifth Senatorial and Ninety-fourth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bethel, Craigs, Crooks, Flatcreek, Forgehill, Marshall, Moore's Ferry, Odessa, Olympia, Owingsville, Reynoldsville, Saltlick, Sharpsburg, Sweet, Wyoming, Yale, Young.

Bell County.

Bell County was named in honor of Joshua F. Bell, who was a member of the Legislature from this district at the time of the organization of the county in 1867.

It was taken from the counties of Harlan, Knox, and Whitley. It is bounded on the north by Knox and Clay counties, on the east

by Leslie and Harlan counties, on the south by Tennessee and Virginia, on the west by Knox and Whitley counties.

It is the impression of many people living in western, central and northern Kentucky, and people living in other States, that when one enters Bell county he or she is in great danger of being killed by a "mountaineer," as we are termed, without any provocation whatever. I deem that this short sketch of Bell county would be incomplete if I did not try in some way to eliminate this false impression from the minds of those thus impressed. When one comes to Bell county they find the best people on earth, not many are what may be termed rich, but they are the most charitable people in the world. If afflictions or adverse fortunes renders one of our people (or any other people) a fit subject for assistance, no appeal is necessary other than the mere fact that they are a fit subject. It is fact that Bell county up to a few years ago has had a bloody record, but at the last term of the Bell Circuit Court, Judge Hall cleared the docket of murder cases, and to-day with as many miners as there are in the county, and while the character of labor all over the county is in the greatest turmoil, we are a peaceful people. Of those who think we are barbarous, uncivilized people, we invite them to come to our county, and we will show them our school houses and churches up every creek and hollow in the county, and we will show them the happy, church-going people who used to take a delight in shedding the blood of their fellow men, but "we have changed with the times."

Cumberland river and its tributaries furnish an abundant supply of water for all purposes, for the entire county. Clear creek empties into the river near Pineville on the south side of Pine mountain, and Straight creek on the north side, affording magnificent water power and drainage. Yellow creek, running directly through the city of Middlesboro, affords sufficient drainage for a city of 100,000 people. The mild climate, uniform temperature and splendid water and drainage combine to make this county an extraordinarily healthy one.

Pure rhombohedral iron ore abounds in most every section of the county. The north side of Pine mountain shows three hundred feet of the best subcarboniferous limestone, while the northern side of same mountain is a solid mass of the finest building blue-gray sandstone in the country; it is easily worked, uniform and durable. The

best of domestic and coking coal in the market is mined and made at Pineville, Middlesboro and Chenoa.

More than one-half million acres of the finest timber in the world is accessible to the people of Pineville and Middlesboro, through the different streams and railroads converging at these points; poplar, walnut, ash, walnut, oaks of all kinds, lynn, chestnut and chestnut oak, the latter furnishing the finest tanbark in the world.

New coal mines are being opened up continuously. Coal lands are being sought after and are being bought extensively at prices ranging from five dollars to twenty-five dollars per acre.

The public roads are not good in this county and are kept up by the road militia which would indicate that the old "warning out system" is getting to be a failure.

The Cumberland Valley branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad has within this county 20.23 miles of railroad. The Cumberland River & Tennessee railroad 12.50 miles. The West Virginia, Pineville & Tennessee has 2.25 miles. The Middlesboro Belt Railway Co. has 18.03 miles. The Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville railroad has 3.50 miles in the county. The five railroads furnish ample transportation for the products of the county.

Chalybeate, sulphur, magnesia and other mineral springs of purest quality abound.

The agricultural products of the county are hardly sufficient for home consumption, while vegetables and fruits of all kinds can be had and are produced in abundance. Grains are grown successfully where interest is taken. It is said that clover and orchard grass give better results than others.

No better location could be found for a furniture factory than in Bell county.

Pineville, the county seat, is situated at the base of Pine Mountain, which, at this point, rises to a height of 2,200 feet above the sea level, and 1,500 above Cumberland valley. Here the Cumberland river flows through a narrow defile in the mountains, and then broadening out incloses the valley in which the town stands. Pineville is the central point of distribution for Southeastern Kentucky, and is the only water gap from Jellico to the "breaks of the Big Sandy." At the junction of the three principal streams of Southeastern Kentucky, Cumberland river, Big Clear creek and Straight creek, with Harlan court house and Big Stone Gap on the east,

and the "magic city" (Middlesboro) situated in the southern part of Bell county, on the south, and the beautiful city of Barbourville on the west, and the counties of Clay, Leslie and Pike, rich in coal, iron and timber on the north, Pineville is of necessity the center of the commercial and material development of the surrounding territory. Although the town has suffered much from the "boom" of a few years since, yet such are its surroundings that in time we may expect to see its people prosperous and happier. Pineville has a population of about 1,900.

Middlesboro University, a branch of the Richmond (Ky.) University, is located at Middlesboro, and its workings do credit and honor to its mother institution. Of the public schools in Bell county and the rapid strides they have made toward the front in the past two years, too much can not be said. The teachers have a library of two hundred and forty volumes, eighty-nine of which constitute the prize given by the State to the county showing the largest per cent. of its teachers enrolling in the State reading circle, completing the course and receiving certificates for the year 1895. Out of the fifty-two districts in the county, forty-five have globes and maps and charts, and in most all the districts the "backless bench" has disappeared, and desks of the very latest patent have taken their place. No district has supplemented the public money to extend the term of the school beyond the term of five months.

The bonded indebtedness of Bell county is \$38,000; in 1894 this debt was \$60,000. The rate of taxation for county purposes is sixty cents per one hundred dollars.

This county has a population of 15,701, census, 1900. It is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Seventh Senatorial, Seventh Appellate and Twenty-sixth Judicial Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Ark, Bingham, Callaway, Chenoa, Cubage, Ingram, Ivy, Knuckles, Lock, Middlesboro, Pass, Pineville, Slusher, Town's Creek, Wasioto, Straight Creek, Walsend, Tinsley.

Boone County.

Boone County, the thirtieth formed in the State, was organized in 1798, and was formed out of part of Campbell county and was so named in honor of Daniel Boone. It is the most northern county in the State, and is bounded on the north and west for a distance of forty-two miles by the Ohio river. It is bounded on the east by Kenton and on the south by Grant and Gallatin counties. The area of the county contains 152,869 acres. The principal water courses of the county are the Ohio river, which washes its northern and western border for forty-two miles, and Big Bone, Mud Lick, Gunpowder, Middle, Woolper and Ashby's Fork creeks. These creeks supply an abundance of stock water, but are not available for water power or navigation.

The soil of Boone county along the river bottoms is of almost inexhaustible fertility, and the hill lands are well adapted to the growth of all kinds of agricultural products that can be grown in this latitude. The crops now principally grown are corn, wheat, hay and tobacco.

There is about ten per cent. of the area of this county in timber land, including the varieties of oak, gum, poplar, hickory, ash, walnut, beech, sycamore, lynn and water and hill maple. There are no bodies of timber land in this county for sale. Our timber is mostly used for home consumption and a few trees are occasionally sold to be manufactured into furniture and for veneering purposes.

In the way of natural curiosities this county has her Rock Springs, which are located on a branch of the same name, a fork of Middle creek, about six miles from the county seat. Clear, cold and pure water gushes forth from a large bowlder-like stone in a cliff. Neither the rainy season nor the drouths affect this natural water main, which for ages has poured forth its refreshing waters in profusion for the surrounding community, and slacks the thirst of the weary traveler, as it is but a few feet from the public highway. The noted Big Bone springs, situated near a hamlet of the same name in the southern part of the county, was visited as early as 1773 by Capt. Thomas Bullitt, and the McAfee party. James Douglass, of this party, remained here for some time to explore these springs, examine and drink of their health-giving waters.

Some of these springs are salt, some sulphur and others whose waters contain chalybeate, sulphur, magnesia and other minerals possess properties of great medicinal virtues. There is a large hotel at the springs, and the place is now used to a considerable extent as a health resort, and as a pleasure and picnicking ground. The accommodations for the entertainment of visitors are inadequate, meager, not up-to-date and altogether unsatisfactory. The right kind of a hotel under proper management, would be a money-making investment, for then people far and near would come to visit this place of national reputation to drink of these healing waters. An electric railway from Covington, a distance of twenty-two miles, to these springs has been projected and is now much talked of, and doubtless will be built at no distant date. At one of these springs salt was manufactured by the early settlers and this was continued until a few years ago. One large spring and two acres of land is owned by the county. Anywhere here for acres around a well can be sunk and these same waters obtained.

The largest bones of the mastodon ever discovered in the world, of which history relates, were discovered here and are now in a museum, in London, England. Some idea of the immensity of size of these gigantic animals of tradition can be realized when one has seen a tusk over sixteen feet in length and fifteen inches in circumference, this being the size of one that was unearthed here just a few years ago. The ground for several acres around one of these springs is of a fullatious formation, in places upon which a man can stand and shake the surface for quite a distance around him. Other places a stone thrown on the surface sinks out of sight, or a fence rail can be started down endwise and it will immediately and forever disappear.

Split Rock, located on the banks of the Ohio river, three and a quarter miles below Petersburg, and over a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Woolper creek, is, in all the term implies, a natural curiosity. At this place the river banks are high and precipitous and on a shell-like space in a bank is an immense stone, about 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, which has in ages past, by some upheaval of the earth, cracked, split, and separated so that there is now a space varying from eighteen inches to five feet, the entire length of the stone, that a man can, with all ease, walk through it. There are for several hundred yards cliffs of solid rock, numerous places which have split and separated so that a horse and buggy can be driven between them.

Several very brilliant sapphires, almost equaling the diamond in hardness and brilliancy, have been picked up here. Pleasure seekers and tourists for many miles around visit this curiosity of nature every summer. In the immediate vicinity of Split Rock and situated on Taylor's creek are several caves, one of which is an almost square room, sixteen feet each way, in which a number of mummified pigmies of the human race have been found, some of which appear to be children but a few days old, petrified, retaining perfect form and features.

In the way of industries this county has a large distillery, cooper shop, flouring mill, saw and planing mill, steam and water grist mill, numerous tobacco warehouses and canning and preserving factories that sell their products not only in this country, but in Europe. On account of the cheap sites, transportation facilities by water and rail and its close proximity to the best markets in the country, Cincinnati, Ohio, Covington and Newport, Kentucky, this county offers splendid inducements for factories and manufacturing establishments of various kinds.

The Ohio river, which runs almost two-thirds the way around the county, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, and the Louisville & Nashville railways, which run through the eastern edges of the county for a distance of 9.13 and 9.48 miles, respectively, furnish the county with ample transportation facilities. No other roads are projected at this time.

The county has eighty-four and three-quarter miles macadam roads, maintained by the statutory charges of toll. The county has about 350 miles of dirt roads, which are maintained by a property tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, and the working of these roads is supervised by overseers appointed by the county judges. The roads are fully up to the average for such roads through the State. However, we do not find that the management of the road system in this county deserves any words of praise.

With the exception of a few negroes, the labor of this county is performed by native white men. The average price per month for farm labor with board is about twelve dollars; without board, about seventeen dollars per month.

The League Institute, of Verona, and the Walton Academy, of Walton, are both institutions of learning that are an honor and credit to the county. Our common schools are managed by an efficient and worthy superintendent and capable teachers.

Burlington, the county seat, is situated near the center of the county and eight miles from the nearest railroad station, Erlanger. The town has about three hundred inhabitants, two general merchandise stores, one drug store, a bank, a good hotel, a printing office, which is owned and managed by W. L. Riddell, editor of the Boone County Recorder, one of the best papers in the State, outside the city of Louisville, also four nice church buildings, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Universalist. The town is laid off in a square with a beautiful court house in the center. All the county officials have their offices in the court house. The streets of the town are wide and well shaded, making a beautiful and desirable place of residence. The town is connected with the outside world by long distance telephone. We have an omnibus line making two trips a day between here and Erlanger. This is a local option town and the law is rigidly enforced.

Petersburg, situated on the Ohio river, ten miles northwest of the county seat, has a population of about eight hundred people. The town is above high water mark and has an excellent steamboat landing. It has a distillery, with a three hundred barrel per day capacity, and this distillery feeds hundreds of cattle every year. The distillery also has connected with it a large cooper shop. The town also has a flour mill that can make one hundred barrels a day of the best flour the country affords. There is a lumber yard and stores of all kinds to supply the trade of the surrounding country. The town is well lighted by oil lamps. There is also a good town hall with a seating capacity of eight hundred.

Bellevue, a town of about one hundred people, situated on the Ohio river, seven miles from Burlington, and about thirty miles below Cincinnati, Ohio, by water, is in a region of extremely fertile lands, that raise an enormous amount of corn and hogs, and on account of these two products, cheap land sites and transportation facilities, this would be an ideal place for a pork packing establishment.

Florence, six miles east of Burlington, is a nice little town of four hundred people. It has good hotels and is nicely located on the Lexington turnpike, and just two miles from a railroad station. The county fair grounds are situated at this place. It is a delightful place of residence for people engaged in business in Cincinnati, Covington or Newport. The town has first class accommodations for the traveling public to and from railway station and is connected with the world by long distance telephone.

Walton is located in the southeastern part of the county on a crossing of the C., N. O. & T. P. and L. & N. railways. Population about six hundred. Industries: Saw and planing mills, lumber yard, flour mill, tobacco warehouse and two tomato canneries and preserving companies that sell their products all over the civilized world.

Constance, located on the Ohio river, six miles northeast from the county seat and nine miles from Covington, Ky., by water, is a nice little village of one hundred and fifty people, with a good steam ferry connecting it with the Ohio side, where one can take an electric car and be in Cincinnati, Ohio, in thirty minutes.

P. E. CASON.

Boone county is situated in the Sixth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Fifteenth Judicial, Twenty-third Senatorial and Seventy-eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Beaverlick, Berkshire, Big Bone, Bullittsville, Burlington, Constance, Crescent, Florence, Grant, Gunpowder, Hamilton, Hathaway, Hebron, Limaburg, Petersburg, Rabbit Hash, Richwood, Union, Utzinger, Verona, Walton.

Bourbon County.

Formed in 1775 from Fayette county and named in honor of the famous Bourbon family of France. Bourbon county was one of the nine counties organized by the Virginia Legislature before Kentucky became a State. It is bounded on the north by Harrison, the east by Montgomery, the south by Fayette, and west by Scott, and is watered by Stoner, Hinkston, Houston and Boone creeks and the south fork of the Licking river. The county has a population of 16,976. Located in the heart of the bluegrass region, the gently undulating soil is wonderfully fertile, producing generous yields of wheat, corn, barley, oats, hemp, tobacco, etc. The virgin half of the soil produces about 150,000 bushels of bluegrass seed per year, which sells at twenty-five cents per bushel from the stripper, and furnishes grazing for sheep, giving an annual wool clip worth \$15,000, for valuable horse, mule and hog stock, and for \$300,000 worth of fine export beef cattle every year which grow to an average weight of 1,450 pounds. Scores of the best race horses the turf has ever known were bred in Bourbon county.

The soil furnishes an abundance of primitive limestone, not susceptible to polish, for building purposes. In the county are two undeveloped lead mines—one in Paris and the other near Millersburg. Near North Middletown is an oil well bored during the civil war. Oak, ash, hickory, elm, sugar-tree, wild cherry, mulberry and box elder constitute liberal timber resources. The walnut timber is being rapidly cut away. Though the soil is finely adapted for dairying, truck-farming and fruit-growing, it is not extensively carried on. The fruit crop averages probably \$6,000 per year. None of the streams are navigable.

There are two hundred and seventy-six miles of excellent turnpikes and thirty-nine miles of dirt roads in the county—every mile being free. The roads were acquired by the fiscal court by purchase, gift and condemnation. The aggregate cost of the pikes was \$55,000. The pikes were freed without a lawless or violent act. The rate of the taxation for the purchase and maintenance of turnpikes is twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars. The thirty-eight miles of the Louisville & Nashville railroad comprising branches in four directions—to Lexington, Covington, Winchester and Maysville—and the Frankfort & Cincinnati* (Kentucky Midland) eleven miles, going to Georgetown and Frankfort, afford railroad competition and give Bourbon excellent shipping facilities. It has been proposed to extend the Frankfort and Cincinnati road to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

In Bourbon are several salt and sulphur springs, but none have sufficient merit to justify being made health resorts. There are no water falls or rapid streams in the county, though the waters of Stoner and Hinkston are utilized in operating the machinery of several flouring mills. Bourbon has no natural curiosities save a few Indian mounds, and a buffalo trace on Cane Ridge, but in her soil reposes the remains of Edward Boone, the pioneer and Indian fighter and brother of Daniel Boone. Bones of mastodon have been found in excavations near Paris.

The average price of farm land in Bourbon is sixty dollars per acre. The farm hands employed are mostly colored, the wages being fifteen to eighteen dollars per month. There are no foreign colonies in the county. Bourbon has no fruit or vegetable canneries or cheese factory. There is an excellent opening for tobacco, hemp, broom-corn manufacturing interests and fruit-canning enterprises. The county furnishes an abundant supply of these products.

The county seat of Bourbon is Paris, a beautiful and enterprising city of about 7,500 inhabitants. The city is located on high ground, and Stoner and Houston creeks, which flow through the corporate limits, offer fine advantages and locations for factories. The city is healthy and is a delightful place of residence, having electric lights, water works, electric fire alarm system, competitive telegraph and telephone communication, ice factory, handsome business blocks and residences, well appointed stores, fine theater and school buildings, and nine churches. The people are progressive, intelligent, robust and hospitable.

The Millersburg Female College, a flourishing institution, has recently been improved and refurnished. The public schools are in admirable condition. The public fund is supplemented by local taxation in but three of the county districts. The county has no bonded debt. The rate of taxation is eighty-seven cents on the one hundred dollars, fifty-seven and one-half for revenue, nine and one-half for general purposes and twenty-five cents for turnpikes.

Bourbon county is in the Seventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Fourteenth Judicial, Twenty-eighth Senatorial and Seventy-fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Austerlitz, Caneridge, Centerville, Clintonville, Elizabeth, Escondida, Glenkenny, Hutchison, Jacksonville, Jackstown, Kiserton, Littlerock, Millersburg, North Middletown, Osgood, Paris, Plum, Ruddels Mills, Shakespeare, Shawhan.

Boyd County.

Boyd county was taken from the counties of Greenup, Carter and Lawrence in 1860, and was organized as a county in that year. It is situated in the extreme northeastern part of the State and is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, on the east by the Big Sandy, south by Lawrence and on the west by Carter and Greenup counties.

The county is drained by the Ohio, Big and Little Sandy and their tributaries, which also afford an abundant water supply for the county. East Fork drains the more central and western portion of the county, while the Big Sandy and its tributaries drain the eastern portion.

The soil of Boyd county is particularly good along its rivers and creek bottoms, being for the most part a rich sandy loam, and produces well, the principal products of the Boyd county farm being corn, wheat, oats, and some tobacco. The grasses usually grown in Kentucky grow well in this county. There is an abundant supply of good timber yet in the county embracing all the species and varieties found in any of the other counties in Eastern Kentucky, and large tracts of the same can be purchased at reasonable prices. Diversified farming is not engaged in this county further than to supply domestic demands. The mineral resources of this county are very great, being the attractive feature for human effort here. The best of iron and coal are found in the county and the same has been largely developed and a large and very desirable class of population has been attracted here thereby. Ashland, in this county, is a thriving manufacturing city.

Boyd county has most excellent county roads, many of them being good turnpikes and are free of toll, but are maintained and kept up by the county. All of the public roads are kept in good condition. The Maysville & Big Sandy railroad runs through the eastern part of the State, and the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy roads run through the northern and western part of the county. These roads are operated by the Chesapeake & Ohio system and together with the Ohio river bordering on the northern portion of the county, afford ample and convenient transportation for the county, and also sufficient competition in that line. Farm labor is supplied mostly by native whites and can be employed at prices ranging from ten to twelve dollars per month and board. The educational facilities of the county are furnished principally by the common schools, which are well attended and are under good management. Ashland, a considerable manufacturing city, is the principal town in the county, and has a population of nearly 5,000.

Catlettsburg is the county seat of Boyd county, and is situated at the junction of the Big Sandy and the Ohio rivers. It is a thriving town of over 2,000 population. It has good schools and churches and its merchants are wide awake and progressive business men.

Boyd county is in the Ninth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twentieth Judicial, Thirty-second Senatorial and Ninety-eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alley, Arigo, Ashland, Boltsfork, Cannonsburg, Catlettsburg, Coalton, Culbertson, Durbin, Garner, Herd, Lockwood, McNeal, Mavity, Mayhew, Naples, Normal, Potomac, Princess, Rush.

Boyle County.

Boyle County, the ninety-fourth in order of organization, was formed in 1842 out of parts of Mercer, Lincoln and Casey counties. It is bounded on the north by Mercer county, on the east by Garrard, on the south by Casey and Lincoln counties and on the west by Washington and Marion counties and is near, if not the geographical center of the State; and while it is one of the smallest counties in area (having only a little over a hundred thousand acres of land), its assessed valuation of property listed for taxable purposes is more than seven millions of dollars. Situated on an average elevation of one thousand feet above the sea level its soil is rich and deep and easily cultivated, adapted to wheat, corn, tobacco, hemp, oats, millet, timothy, clover, orchard grass, bluegrass and any and all other crops and grasses usually grown on bluegrass soil, all of which grow to a perfection and yield unsurpassed.

The farmers of the county use the latest and most improved implements for the successful cultivation and improvement of their farms, and bring to their aid all of the advantages of a liberal education of which the larger majority are the fortunate possessors.

There is but little timber in the county, comparatively speaking, except the poplar, ash, walnut, cherry and locust, scattered through the woodland pastures of the farms.

White and gray limestone furnish an abundance for building and road purposes. In the southern part of the county, near Junction City, are Linnietta Springs, a health resort, where hundreds of people from many other States and countries annually visit to drink of the many varieties of mineral waters to be had there.

There are two lines of railroads, the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville running through the county from west to east, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific from north to south, crossing the L. & N. R. R. at Junction City, in the southern part of the county.

The county owns all of her turnpikes and macadamized roads of

about one hundred miles, and maintains them free of cost to the traveling public. The county or dirt roads are maintained under the old military or warning in system, except persons as well as teams are paid for their labor and not compelled to work more than six days in any one year. The turnpikes and macadamized roads are divided into sections of five miles and let out annually by contract at so much per rod for stone and gravel and so much per mile for ditching and keeping in repair the bridges, culverts, etc. Under this system the roads are improving very fast, and in a few years almost every mile of road in the county will be macadamized.

The county has a large negro population from which a large proportion of the farm laborers are obtained. The average wages per month with board is about fifteen dollars, and without board about twenty dollars.

The educational facilities of the county are all that could be desired, there being more than fifty public schools, academies and colleges distributed all over the county.

Danville, the county seat, is a city of about six thousand inhabitants, and the center of much wealth and intelligence, being one of the oldest towns in the State, being laid out in 1782 by Walker Daniel and incorporated by the Virginia legislature in 1787. Here in 1823 the Kentucky Institution for deaf-mutes was established, the fourth in order of time in the United States, and at present with its splendid equipments educate and learn trades to nearly five hundred of these unfortunate children, both white and colored, from all portions of the State. Here is also located famous old Centre College, Caldwell Female Institute, Hogsett Military Academy, the City High School and many other public and private institutions of learning both for white and colored. Here are to be found churches of all denominations, three national banks, gas and water works, the latter owned by the city, the Advocate Printing and Publishing Co., owners and publishers of the Kentucky Advocate, a tri-weekly paper of large circulation, a large ice factory, flour mills, and many other manufacturing establishments, together with handsome business houses and residences and a live and energetic set of merchants and business men generally.

Unfortunately Danville has but one line of railroad at present, but with a fair prospect of another and competing line in the near future.

Perryville, situated in the western part of the county, is a town of several hundred inhabitants, among them some of the most sub-

stantial citizens of the county. One banking institution, several mercantile establishments, churches, flour mills, and various institutions of learning go to make up the business little city. In and around the town was fought the battle between the armies of Generals Bragg and Buell in October, 1862.

Junction City, situated in the southern part of the county at the crossing of the L. & N. and C. S. railroads, is an incorporated town of one mile square, with a population of about one thousand, five churches, several manufacturing establishments, public high grade school and the best transportation facilities in the county, together with wide awake intelligent business men. The town is fast growing into a city, and is perhaps unsurpassed as a point for any kind of a manufacturing establishment.

Boyle county is situated in the Eighth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Thirteenth Judicial, Eighteenth Senatorial, and Sixty-fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Aliceton, Alum Springs, Atoka, Brumfield, Danville, Faulconer, Forkland, Hedgeville, Junction City, Mitchellsburg, Parksville, Perryville, Shelby City.

Bracken County.

Bracken County was formed out of parts of Campbell and Mason counties in 1796. It was named in honor of William Bracken, an early pioneer, and was the twenty-third county created in the State. The county is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, east by Mason county, south by Harrison and Robertson and west by Pendleton county. The lands are mostly high and rolling and contain just enough limestone to make them fertile and especially adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and hay, tobacco being the principal article of export. Blue grass, with timothy and clover, are abundant and grow to perfection. Also many varieties of fruits.

Such is the character of the soil that when seemingly exhausted it can in a few years be reclaimed by grassing.

The north fork of the Licking river, Big Bracken, Locust, Turtle, Snag, Holts and Big Kinkaid creeks are the principal streams, furnishing with the Ohio river, abundant water for man and beast.

All timbers, especially hard woods, are found here, that grow in this climate. Great improvements have been made in farming methods during the past ten years. The farmers are using the latest improved machinery and improved field and garden seeds.

There are 175 miles of turnpike free to the traveling public. All roads of any importance have been macadamized. There are twenty-nine and three fourths miles of completed railroad in the county. Nineteen and three-fourths miles of the C. & O. run through the Ohio valley, and ten miles of road have just been completed from Wellsburg to Brookville. It was built by the citizens of the county.

None but first-class farm hands are employed, at from twelve to sixteen dollars per month.

There is one vegetable and fruit cannery located at Augusta. There are three good banks and two live newspapers, which are well patronized.

There is an excellent opening for both tobacco and shoe factories at Augusta, a live town with an estimated population of 2,000, where a model school building, costing \$20,000 has just been completed, on the site of the "Old Academy Building," one of the first institutions of learning erected west of the Alleghany mountains.

This town has a medium tax rate, is healthy, and has good shipping facilities by both rail and water. There are also excellent openings for manufacturing enterprises at Wellsburg. This town is favorably situated in a large bottom along the Ohio river, and is the junction of the B. & W. with the C. & O. R. R.

This county is noted for the growth of white Burley tobacco, especially the color, texture and fiber of the plant when cured, and is one of the foremost and possibly leads the counties in Northern Kentucky engaged in this industry. There were handled during the past season 3,000,000 pounds at Augusta, 1,200,000 at Johnsville, 700,000 at Milford, 600,000 at Brookville, 500,000 at Germantown, 400,000 at Chatham and 350,000 at Wellsburg.

Brookville is the county seat and is situated near the center of the county. There are fifty-one brick and frame school houses, all in good condition. Graded schools are maintained in Augusta, Brookville, Johnsville and Germantown with competent and well-paid instructors. In some instances the public funds are supplemented by local taxation. In every part of the county there are

convenient schools, mills, churches, and almost every convenience or necessity of modern civilization.

The county has a population of over 12,396. It is situated in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Nineteenth Judicial, Twenty-sixth Senatorial and Eighty-fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Augusta, Berlin, Bladestan, Bradford, Brookville, Chatham, Elmgrove, Foster, Germantown, Gertude, Johnsville, Lenoxburg, Milford, Morris, Mount Hor, Neave, Parina, Pearl, Petra, Powersville, Rockspring, Santafe, Willowgrove.

Breathitt County.

Breathitt County was formed in 1839 from parts of Clay, Perry and Estill counties. It lies on the North Fork of Kentucky river and is bounded on the north by Morgan and Magoffin, on the east by Knott, on the south by Perry, and on the west by Owsley and Lee counties.

The surface of the county is mountainous and hilly, but the valleys are very fertile and productive. The North and Middle forks of the Kentucky river flow through the county, and with all their various tributaries, it is well watered and drained. The North Fork is navigable for small steam boats, as far up as Jackson, the county seat, during the rainy season, for about six months in the year.

Breathitt is famous for its coal fields. It has inexhaustible fields of the finest cannel coal, the George's Branch, Wilson Wedge, Buckhorn and Flint Ridge. The George's Branch mines used to be worked and the coal taken down the Kentucky river in flat boats and sold at Frankfort and other points on the river above there. During the fifties and sixties this coal sold in market from thirty to fifty cents per bushel; but when this costly mode of transportation came in competition with slack water and railroads it had to be abandoned. This is a very superior quality of gas coal, making 13,500 cubic feet of gas per ton. This coal ranges in thickness from thirty-four to forty-six inches; the cannel block ranging from sixteen to twenty-four inches, and the rest being bituminous. This coal is on the North Fork, ten miles above Jackson, and can be brought to the railroad by water with profit. The Wilson Wedge has been mined and is well known in Kentucky river markets as a

first class cannel coal. The Buckhorn coal field is exactly the same kind of coal as the George's Branch and has been opened in several places and the cannel coal is from twenty to thirty-six inches thick with about the same amount of bituminous coal on top. This field has never been worked, but from the evidence obtained from opening in a number of places and where it is exposed in various localities, it is thought to be the largest cannel coal field ever discovered. The Flint Ridge contains a number of veins of different kinds of coal. All these veins amount to fifty-two feet in thickness, one cannel coal vein being about seven feet. The Buckhorn and Flint Ridge fields are about twenty miles from Jackson, the nearest railroad point. The road can be extended to these points with comparatively small cost, the route being up the river and creek valleys. There is also a vein of coal eleven feet thick on Howard's Fork of South Quicksand creek, ten miles from Jackson. Five feet of this vein is very fine quality of coke and the rest is excellent bituminous coal. There is also an almost inexhaustible bituminous coal field within the corporate limits of Jackson, now being operated by the Jackson Coal Company. The above are only a few of the vast coal fields in this county.

The county is covered with the finest oak, poplar, ash, cucumber, sugar tree, beech, birch and hickory timber. The poplar is being very rapidly worked out, but the rest of the timber is comparatively untouched, and almost inexhaustible in quantity, and can be bought for from four to six dollar per acre.

The river makes a bend at Jackson of seven miles, and comes back within sixty feet of its old bed. There is a tunnel through the narrow ridge dividing the river, and the long distance around and the short distance through the tunnel makes the finest water power in the country.

The soil in Breathitt county produces fine vegetables, corn, oats, rye, wheat and tobacco; also the finest apples are grown here. Corn and oats are the principal products now raised, and are usually sold for fifty cents per bushel. There are two mineral springs on Cane creek, about four miles west of Jackson, whose waters possess wonderful healing qualities. These springs have been discovered for many years and used by the neighbors for medicine purposes. They have not been developed as places of health resorts, but the splendid medical qualities of the water and the present progress of the county makes it a question of a short time until they will be used as places of health resorts.

The county is being dotted over with mills used for the purpose of manufacturing lumber. This business is increasing almost daily. Tracts of timber land are being purchased, and by non-residents, and mills erected to cut the timber into lumber, which is hauled to the railroad and shipped to market. From the demand for timber it seems that good profits are being realized.

The Lexington & Eastern Railway runs from Lexington to Jackson and will, in the near future, be extended to Big Stone Gap, a distance of about seventy-five miles.

There are sixty-seven public schools taught in the county. The S. P. Lee's Collegiate Institute, a branch of Central University, Richmond, Ky., is located at Jackson and has about two hundred pupils enrolled. This is a splendid educational institution and has a manual training, domestic science and musical department, and offers all the advantages to be found at any preparatory school in the State.

The soil of this county is well adapted to grass, especially timothy, clover, red top, orchard and English bluegrass. With this quality of soil and the vast boundaries of lands unoccupied, which can be bought at small cost, a splendid opportunity for sheep culture is offered. Sheep will do well in the woods most of the year, and are always healthy.

J. B. MARCUM.

Breathitt county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-third Judicial, Thirty-fourth Senatorial and Ninety-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Athol, Bays, Bushbranch, Canoe, Clayhole, Copebranch, Crockettville, Elkatawa, Frozencreek, Herald, Howard's Creek, Jackson, Jetts creek, Lambric, Lostcreek, Ned, Noble, Oakdale, Paxton, Peartree, Rousseau, Shoulderblade, Smithbranch, Stephenson, Taulbee, Terry, Turkey, Wharf.

Breckenridge County.

(Revised 1901 by Judge William Ahl.)

Breckenridge County was formed in 1799, and lies in the northwestern part of the State on the Ohio river.

Water courses: Sinking creek, Hardin's creek, Clover creek, Tarfork creek, Calamese creek Rough creek, Bull creek and Town

creek. None of these streams are navigable, that is for steamers. The water power is fine in many places.

The soil is generally very fertile and grows magnificent crops. Tobacco, wheat corn and apples are the principal products, and originally was very heavily timbered, and even up to this time has a great variety. White oak, poplar, hickory, walnut, chestnut, red oak, black oak, ash, beech, elm etc. The average price of land is about six or seven dollars per acre.

Minerals: Asphalt, limestone, sandstone, natural gas in abundance in certain localities. The celebrated white sulphur and tar springs situated four and one-half miles south of Cloverport has been famous for years the world over. It is a noted health resort. (It is said it will be overhauled, new buildings erected and beautified and put in splendid shape for the accommodation of quite a number of boarders etc. in 1902.) There are other mineral springs in the county, but none so famous for their medical properties.

The industrial development of the county is gradually being recognized. There are mills and factories in different localities; at Cloverport there are three vitrified brick plants, one of them in operation, the L. H. & St. L. railway shops, one large flouring mill and one saw mill. Hardinsburg is the county seat, centrally located, lies ten miles from the Ohio river, accessible by rail and can be reached within one and one-half hour's drive over the turn-pike from Cloverport. It has a \$40,000 court house, a \$12,000 jail (stone cells), and has several very costly private residences and two good hotels, two large flouring mills, one stave factory and there is also a large quantity of tobacco purchased at this point. There is also located here the Bank of Hardinsburg, with capital stock of \$25,000.

Hardinsburg, Cloverport, Stephensport, Irvington, Webster, Harned, Kirk, Glendean, Rockvale, Mattingly, Union Star, and Custer are some of the important towns.

We have about seventy miles of railroad in the county operated by the L. H. & St. L. Ry. Co.; it runs through some of the best portions of the county and has been the means of a large improvement and development. Ten miles of macadamized road in the county leading from Hardinsburg to Cloverport, and more being constructed on the public roads throughout the county.

The educational faculties are splendid. The Breckenridge Normal College situated at Hardinsburg is a first-class institution. Cloverport has another fine school and so has Glendean. There

are good public schools taught in every district in the county for five months in the year with competent teachers in control.

The county is in the Fourth Congressional, Second Appellate, Ninth Judicial, Tenth Senatorial and Twenty-eighth Legislative Districts.

The county is practically local option; we have three still houses. Two sell their products in quantities not less than one quart and one sells in quantities not less than five gallons and one tavern, with the privilege of selling liquor by retail.

The county has a road tax of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property subject to taxation for State and county purposes, and the fiscal court apply the labor clause as they deem necessary. For the year 1899, they required all hands subject to work on roads under the road law to work six days in the year; in 1900, four days, and in 1901, two days, and under this management the roads have been improved at least 100 per cent.

The county has a population of about 21,000.

POSTOFFICES:—Addison, Askin, Axtel, Bewleyville, Buras, Chennault, Clifton Mills, Cloverport, Constantine, Custer, Franks, Frymire, Garfield, Glendean, Hardinsburg, Harned, Holt, Hudson, Irvington, Kirk, Limbach, Lodiburg, McDaniels, McQuady, Mattingly, Mook, Mooleyville, Planters, Rockvale, Rosetta, Sample, Stephensonport, Tarfork, Union Star, Vanzant, Webster, Westview.

Bullitt County.

Bullitt County, named in honor of Capt. Thomas Bullitt, who in company with a brave band of hardy Virginians, did considerable surveying in the vicinity of Shepherdsville and Bullitt's Lick, in 1773, was carved out of Jefferson and Nelson counties in 1796, and was the twenty-second county to be formed after Kentucky became an organized State.

Bullitt county is traversed from east to west by Salt river, which is navigable for a distance of twelve miles. Salt river has two tributaries of importance, the Rolling Fork, which flows into the river from the southeast and Floyd's Fork, which flows from the Beargrass country on the north. Rolling Fork is navigable for a distance of ten miles, for small boats, and the farmers along its banks depend upon the river to market their crops and stock. Salt river,

Rolling Fork and Floyd's Fork are well stocked with fish, and Salt river affords fine bass fishing in April and September. Bullitt is bounded on the north by Jefferson, on the east by Spencer, on the south by Nelson and on the west by Hardin. The western part of the county is hilly and broken in places. Middle Bullitt is rolling generally, and all of it produces well when carefully cultivated. The soil of Bullitt will produce any crop grown in the State, with the possible exception of hemp.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, all kinds of grasses and vegetables are grown in this county, especially wheat and corn. The Salt river valley, Cox's creek bottoms, Rolling Fork bottoms, and Floyd's Fork bottoms, are equal to any land in the State in the production of corn, and where the uplands have been taken care of and manured and clovered, twenty-seven bushels of wheat have been averaged on large fields per acre.

Timber is growing scarcer every year, owing to the continuous running of saw mills. Good timber lands sell for fifty and seventy-five dollars per acre. It is usually sawed and shipped to the market in commercial dimensions. Hickory, ash, oak, pine, locust, linn, poplar, cedar, cherry and in fact all kinds of timber indigenous to Kentucky, grow in Bullitt.

Bullitt county contains many mineral wells, whose waters abound in medicinal virtues. Chief among these is the well at Paroquet Springs, famous in ante-bellum days as the foremost summer resort in the South.

The town of Shepherdsville lies on the north bank of Salt river where the main stem of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. crosses that stream, and lies about eighteen miles south of Louisville. It is the oldest incorporated town in Kentucky, with the single exception of Harrodsburg, and has a population of about three hundred. It enjoys the distinction of having the largest and best stores to be found in the State, outside of the large cities, and in past few years many handsome residences have been erected. By reason of its superior railroad facilities, Shepherdsville would be an excellent point for factories of any kind, there being an abundance of water to run them, and building sites could be secured at low rates.

A canning factory would certainly pay at this place. All kinds of fruit and vegetables are raised, and the canner could market his goods at a nominal cost. Foremost among the many things which stamp the people of Bullitt as a progressive people is the

Bullitt County Fair, which is regarded as one of the best in the State.

Shepherdsville has a good graded school, which is ably conducted, and a colored school with a large attendance.

Lebanon Junction, the railroad town of Bullitt, lies twelve miles south of Shepherdsville, at the junction of the main line of the L. & N. R. R. and the Knoxville division of the L. & N. R. R., and has a population of one thousand. It has a graded school, employing three teachers, and has a good colored school. The town of Mount Washington lies ten miles east of Shepherdsville, has prosperous churches and schools and is inhabited by a thrifty, peaceable people.

Among the other towns are Belmont, Pitts Point, Brooks and Smithville. At Smithville is located a large flour mill, which does a big business, furnishing not only the farmers of the surrounding country with flour, etc., but shipping to Louisville and other points. The only other flour mill in Bullitt is at Zoneton, although there are a number of grist mills in the county, many of them being run in connection with saw mills.

The rugged hills of Bullitt are full of ores of different kinds. In the day of the old stone furnace, all the furnaces in this county were run by ore mined near by, and that ore, said to be of a fine quality, is still here in inexhaustible quantities, waiting for capital to take it into the markets of the world.

Gas and oil exist in Bullitt in paying quantities but as yet but one attempt has been made to find it. At Pitts Point, F. M. Hardy dug or bored a gas well last year and found gas in goodly quantities, but it was drowned out by salt water. Too much dynamite is said to have caused the influx of salt water.

Bullitt county can boast of the finest building stone to be found anywhere in the State. It lies at Clermont, six miles southeast of Shepherdsville, on the Bardstown branch of the L. & N., in inexhaustible quantities, and is used exclusively by the L. & N. for bridges and culverts.

There is also a fine grade of sandstone in the hills north and west of Shepherdsville, but owing to the difficulty of hauling it, there has been no effort to put it on the market. On the knobs west of Shepherdsville, about seven miles distant, the writer found a fine quality of gray limestone, a few years since, which would be very valuable if nearer the railroad.

Fruit growing is the chief occupation of the people of western

Bullitt. The knobs are covered with thrifty peach and apple orchards. Owing to the fact that the peach crop has been killed by the late frosts, for several years, the apple is coming more and more into favor. Ben Davis, Johnson's Fine Winter, the Greening, Winesaps, and a few other less popular varieties, are the kinds of apples grown in Bullitt.

Bullitt has twenty-six and one-half miles of completed railroad, belonging to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and if the L. H. & St. L. will complete its extension from West Point to Louisville, it will give about ten miles more.

The plan adopted a few years ago of crushing stone at the expense of the county and letting the citizens along the proposed pike haul the stone on the pike free of charge, has worked well, and Bullitt now has some nine or ten miles of pike built in this way.

A handsome modern court house has been built by the fiscal court at a cost of \$17,400, and is an ornament to the county and a source of pride to her citizens.

There is but one college in Bullitt county and that is for colored citizens. It was built by Eckstein Norton, for whom it was named, and has a large attendance.

Bullitt bears the reputation of being one of the most law abiding counties in the State.

The character of labor employed by our farmers and others is as a rule high and wages very good.

The Bullitt County Fair has done much towards bettering stock. Fine horses and fine cattle, hogs and sheep, can now be seen on the farms of all thrifty farmers. If this improvement goes on for ten years more old Bullitt will be a vanguard county in the production of fine stock.

It is in the Fourth Congressional, Third Appellate, Tenth Judicial, Twelfth Senatorial, and Forty-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bardstown Junction, Barrallton, Belmont, Brooks, Cane Springs, Chapeze, Clermont, Crisp, Cupio, Fancy, Huber, Knobs, Lebanon Junction, Lutes, Mount Washington, Pitts Point, Salt river, Shepherdsville, Smithville, Solitude, Ting, Weller, Whitefield, Zoneton.

Butler County.

In 1810 the county of Butler was carved out of the counties of Logan and Ohio. Two years later Morgantown was incorporated and established as the county seat. The population of the county exceeds 15,000 people.

The surface of Butler county is somewhat broken, hills, flats and valleys everywhere abounding. The soils of the uplands of the limestone section, which are restricted to the southeastern portion of the county, are very rich and productive, and are well adapted to all Kentucky products, particularly to wheat and tobacco; the sandstone uplands of the rest of the county are hardly so fertile, but are well adapted to lighter grains, fruits and melons. The valley lands and bottoms are as rich as any in the State, and their yields of corn can not be exceeded. Nearly all of these last named lands have been cleared and are in a state of cultivation; likewise a great deal of the higher lands, but of these there yet remain thousands of acres in timber.

Poplar, oak, gum, ash, hickory, chestnut, beech and sycamore are the principal timbers of value indigenous to the soil; and these, though they have been cut and sold to the market for many years, yet abound. Annually thousands of dollars' worth of logs are run down the creeks to Green river, and thence to the local saw mills and the Evansville market. The cross tie business and stave business are now consuming more timber than perhaps any other branch of the lumber industry. Timbered lands command good prices, their convenience to the water courses or the railroads determining the figures at which they are purchasable. The white oak of this, the Green river section, is claimed to be the finest in the world, awards to that effect having been giving in sundry competitive exhibits both at home and abroad.

Everywhere the finest sort of sandstone for building purposes is to be found, and the quarrying and the sale of such stone has come to be one of the principal features of the business of the Aberdeen Coal & Mining Company, a concern to be mentioned hereafter. The clays are well adapted to brick making, and good fire clay is to be found in the county.

Butler county is in the Western Kentucky coal field, and has some of the finest bituminous coals in the State. Its mines have

not been developed or its coals worked to the extent that they should have been, principally owing to the fact that the county has no railroads within its borders, and is compelled to depend solely on transportation by water. The annual output of commercial coal is more than 30,000 tons, and finds a market in Bowling Green, Evansville, and intermediate points along Green and Barren rivers. The principal mines are those located at Aberdeen, on Green river, and within one mile of Morgantown. The Aberdeen Coal & Mining Company, and the West Aberdeen Coal Company operate these mines.

Aside from Green river, already mentioned, which flows through the county from east to west, are many minor streams which empty into Green and Barren rivers. Chief among these smaller streams are the creeks known as Big Reedy and Little Reedy, Welch's Indian Camp, Big Muddy and Little Muddy, Sandy and Panther. Moreover, Mud river, a stream of some magnitude, washes the southern boundary of the county for many miles, and finds its way to Green river at Rochester. Nearly all freights to and from market are shipped by river, and a fine line of steamers ply from Bowling Green to Evansville, affording ready and reasonable rates of transportation. A system of locks and dams on Green and Barren rivers permit navigation throughout the year, and the boats not only run from Bowling Green to Evansville, but go to points far up Green river into Edmonson county, as well. On the latter stream the Government is constructing a lock between Woodbury and Brownsville which when completed will permit all year navigation to the latter point, and prove of incalculable benefit to both Butler and Edmonson counties.

The principal towns of the county are located on the river. Chief among these is Morgantown, the county seat, already mentioned. It has a population of more than a thousand people and is most picturesquely situated, standing as it does on a high plateau overlooking the river. A fine mill, an excellent school, a flourishing bank, as well as many first class business concerns, contribute to make the town a commercial and educational center. Rochester is located on the same stream, by land sixteen miles distant from Morgantown and by water nearly forty miles distant. It draws its commercial life from three counties which bind at its borders, viz., Butler, Muhlenberg and Ohio. Lock No. 4 is here located. It has a first-class college and a bank. It has also a

splendid roller mill. Its timber merchants do the most extensive business of any in the county.

Woodbury, above Morgantown six miles, at lock No. 5 and the confluence of Green and Barren rivers, is one of the oldest towns in the Green river valley, and draws its trade from one of the richest sections in the county. Huntsville, Forgyville, Berry's Lick, Herschel, Sunny Lane and Sugar Grove are thrifty inland villages in the southern section of the county, while Brooklyn, Gilstrap, Welch's Creek, Lee, Reedyville, are some thriving hamlets in the northern section.

Either of the three river towns, Morgantown, Woodbury or Rochester, furnishes excellent advantages for the manufacture of furniture and lumber, as well as for the conduct of other business enterprises. Situated as they are, in the heart of the timber and coal regions of Western Kentucky, with the very cheapest rates of transportation by river to the markets, the cost of living to employees the most reasonable, and the rate of taxation as low perhaps as may be found in any other section of the State, no better towns can be found anywhere for the launching of industries of the character mentioned.

The school system of the county will average with that of any county in the State of like conditions. Some of the most prominent men in the State, and many who have gone into other sections of the nation and won place and honor, have received their early education and life inspirations here.

It is a noteworthy fact that the people of Butler county have not waited for foreign capital to flow into their community to begin the work of development. They have realized their advantages and begun the work which shall bring their county to the forefront of industrial advancement. The most prosperous business concerns, the mining and chief timber industries, are owned and controlled by local capital, and business men of other sections are turning their attention to these home enterprises, and are seeking investment and business association with them.

Mineral springs, chalybeate, and sulphur waters, are to be found in various portions of the county, and some of these have fully as much medicinal value as those of the more widely known and advertised of the State. Old Sandy Spring and Pipe Spring, both near Morgantown, are locally historic and of healing virtues, while the Copperas Springs in the southern portion of the county, are known far and near. Blowing Springs, situated near the Warren

county line, above Sugar Grove, is a natural curiosity, and is aptly named. The scenery along upper Green river in Butler county can not be excelled by that of any other in Kentucky. Green river itself is the most classical stream in the State, and its hills and valleys abound with legends of earlier times. Indian Rock, a few miles below Morgantown, bears on its surface the hieroglyphics of the aboriginal tribes, and, to those who delight in the study of primitive symbols, affords themes of study. Further down the stream are traces of Indian, or prehistoric mounds, in which are to be found and read the traces of earlier people.

Butler county is embraced in the Second Appellate Court District; in the Third Congressional District; in the Seventh Senatorial District; in the Eighth Judicial District; and together with Edmonson county constitutes a Legislative District.

H. M. THATCHER.

POSTOFFICES:—Aberdeen, Americus, Bannock, Berry's Lick, Brooklyn, Davenport, Dexterville, Dunbar, Eden, Embry, Factory, Gilstrap, Harreldsville, Herschel, Holston, Huntsville, Lee, Littlebend, Little Muddy, Logansport, Mining City, Morgantown, Quality, Reedyville, Rochester, Roundhill, Sharer, South Hill, Sugar Grove, Sunnyslane, Threlkeld, Tilford, Townsville, Welch's Creek, Welcome, Wood, Woodbury.

Caldwell County.

Caldwell County was the fifty-first organized in the State, and was formed in 1809 from a part of Livingston county. It is bounded on the north by Crittenden and Hopkins, on the east by Hopkins and Christian, on the south by Trigg and Lyon, and on the west by Lyon and Crittenden counties.

The southern portion of the county is level, the soil very fertile, which makes it very productive, while the northern part is hilly and heavily timbered with the best quality of oak, poplar, walnut and hickory. There is much valuable stone, which is used to advantage in different ways, such as keeping the roads in repair, building purposes and in being made into lime by the two large lime works, which are in operation. Coal has been found in many localities but it is only being worked in two or three places at present. Spar also abounds in the county and the mine now in

operation will likely prove a great source of wealth to the county. The oil fields are abundant and a stock company organized in this county will begin operating wells at once. The oil is abundant and of good quality.

The roads are in very good condition, and are kept so by a county fund raised for that purpose. It has two railroads, which intersect each other at the county seat, one running north and south and the other east and west. They are both of the Illinois Central system.

Caldwell county is one of the best counties in the western portion of the State for stock raising and large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs are shipped to market every year. Fruit grows well in all parts of the county, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, plums, strawberries, etc.

The Tradewater river with its tributaries water the northern portion of the county, while the southern part is watered by springs and creeks. There are quite a number of mineral springs in various parts of the county, which are capable of being made beautiful health, and pleasure resorts. Some streams capable of operating machinery are found, the water of which is being utilized for such purposes. There are many natural curiosities in the county, such as caves, hills, and projecting rocks, towering far above us and often presenting the most beautiful scenery. There is in the county a Spanish fort and an Indian fortification that have many strange historical facts connected with them. There is an ice cave in which may be found ice at any time of the year. There are many caves, some of which have been explored for several hundred yards.

In the northern portion of the county are some of the most beautiful scenes in the way of natural curiosities, consisting of high towering rocks and pinnacles. They are very beautiful in spring and summer and are visited by thousands of people. On top of these is the Indian fortifications.

The agricultural products of the county are corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. The grasses are clover, timothy, orchard grass and bluegrass. The farmers use the best improved machinery.

Princeton, the county seat, a city of about 3,500 inhabitants, is located near the center of the county, and is the center of a rich agricultural region. It has many factories, foundries and mills. It has two of the largest tobacco factories in the world, one of which is claimed to be the largest.

The county has splendid educational advantages. The public schools of the county are in thriving condition, while the city of Princeton can boast of one of the best colleges in Western Kentucky. Princeton Collegiate Institute enjoys a large and increasing patronage from a number of the surrounding States. The city schools of this city are also in good condition and enjoy a good representation outside the city.

Other growing towns in the county are Fredonia, Kelsey, Crider and Cobb. The county has a population of about 14,500. It is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, Fourth Judicial, Fourth Senatorial and Ninth Legislative Districts.

T. W. VINSON.

POSTOFFICES:—Claxton, Cobb, Creswell, Crider, Curry, Dulaney, Enon, Farmersville, Fredonia, Friendship, Hopson, Kelsey, McGowan, Otter Pond, Princeton, Quinn, Rufus, Ruth, Scottsburg.

Calloway County.

Calloway County is situated in the southwestern portion of the State, and lies along the Tennessee State line. It is bounded on the north by the county of Marshall, on the east by Trigg county and the Tennessee river, in fact, the Tennessee river forms the whole eastern boundary; on the south as stated, by State of Tennessee, and on the west by the county of Graves. This county is abundantly watered and well drained by the Tennessee and Blood rivers, and the east and west forks of Clark's river, and their several tributaries, the Tennessee and Blood rivers draining the eastern section of the county and the east and west forks of Clark's river draining the more central and western portions of the county. In the western portion of this county the land is level, while in the eastern section it is broken and hilly. It is a fact, nevertheless, that all the land of the county, as a general thing, is fertile and productive. It is especially fine along the river and creek bottoms, where most magnificent farms are located. The labor on the farms is performed by native white and colored hands, whose services can be procured for from ten to fifteen dollars per month and board. The staple products of the Calloway county farms are corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco.

There is yet considerable timber remaining in the county, though no effort has been made to prevent the wanton destruction of our

valuable forests. Much good timber, of oak, walnut, poplar, beech and ash can be found in the county at reasonable prices per acre. There are no turnpikes in the county, the public roads being the ordinary county or dirt roads, and are under the supervision of road overseers appointed by the county court, and are kept in fair condition.

The Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama railroad runs through the central part of the county from north to south.

School facilities are furnished by the common school system of the State, and in most of the districts are good and comfortable school houses; the schools are well attended and are in a flourishing condition.

The population of the county in 1900, according to the twelfth census, was 17,633.

Murray, the county seat of Calloway county, is situated near the center of the county on the Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama railroad; is a nice little town, with a population, according to the last United States census, of 1,822. It has churches and schools.

Calloway county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, Third Judicial, Third Senatorial and Fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES: —Almo, Backusburg, Blood, Branden, Browns-grove, Cherry, Coldwater, Crossland, Daisy, Dexter, Edgehill, Faxon, Flint, Hamlin, Harrisgrove, Hazel, Hico, Kirksey, Knight, Lynngrove, Murray, New Concord, New Providence, Pottertown, Rhea, Shiloh, Stella, Vancleave, Wetzel.

Campbell County.

Campbell County was organized in 1798 and was the nineteenth county formed in the State; when formed, it included Kenton county, and is bounded on the north and east by the Ohio river, on the west by Licking river, and on the south by Pendleton county. It has two railroads running through it, the C. & O. R. R. and L. & N. R. R., together, about thirty miles. Fort Thomas is located in the north end, about three miles south of Newport, with an electric car line from Fountain Square in Cincinnati, to Fort Thomas, and a second line running to Evergreen Cemetery, a distance of three miles, with a fair prospect of being built to Alex-

andria, the county seat. It also has located in the county the Government rifle range on the bank of Licking river, where every regiment in the United States army comes to practice target shooting. The county is about twenty-five miles from north to south and about seven miles wide from east to west, and because of its being located between the Ohio and Licking rivers, it is said to be the best fruit county in the State, equal to the famous fruit belt of Michigan; all kinds of fruit that are suited to this climate are raised in this country to perfection and in abundance, some farmers having fifty to one hundred acres in small fruit. It was conceded at the Ohio State Horticultural Society that the apples and peaches that came from Campbell county had the finest flavor and the highest and brightest color of any that were on exhibition. The reason given for these qualities is that no difference what course the wind blew, it came over one of these rivers that brought with it a mist or fog that induced this color or flavor, and as it is so close to Cincinnati, the market is as good as any in the county, and for that reason the county is so largely engaged in fruit growing.

There are several fine mineral springs in the county that have been analyzed by Prof. Decory of Cincinnati, and he says they are of the finest of waters, equal to any in the State.

We have two county seats, Newport and Alexandria, have sixty miles of turnpike and four hundred and forty miles county roads, but have a good system of road bridge work in the county.

The common schools are as good as any place in the Union. As a rule all of the people take a great interest in the schools and school buildings, and fully 90 per cent. of the children at school age can read and write.

The original timber was hardwood, such as ash, oak, hickory, walnut, beech, maple, sugar tree, poplar and buckeye, but 95 per cent. is cleared. We have a stock law in this county, and have no use for fences, only for each man to fence for his own stock, and it is as satisfactory as could be.

There is some immigration to this county, mostly Germans, and as a rule, they are good law-abiding people and good agriculturists and horticulturists. Our farmers vie with each other in having the best of farm implements and seeds. All kinds of grasses grow here; the Kentucky bluegrass is indigenous to this county. In the southern part of the county there is regular farming and stock raising, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and all kinds of grain

and tobacco, but in the northern part it is all tilled as a garden and fruit farm.

Campbell county is the third in the State in point of wealth and population. Newport has several iron plants, one large rolling mill and bolt works, one shoe factory, one pipe factory, one watch-case factory, and has a population of about 40,000; has two iron bridges spanning the Ohio river and two iron bridges spanning the Licking river and two suburban towns of about 7,000 each, and the county is as healthy as any place in the land. The face of the county is undulating, so no stagnant water is left. The Ohio river is navigable the year round. Licking is navigable as far as Falmouth about six months of the year.

Our present congressman had an appropriation made for the improvement of Licking river, and the Government engineers are at work, making a survey with the view of having slack water navigation the year round. Geologists say the glacier flow reaches the upper end of Campbell county and runs through into Kenton and Boone counties, and across the Ohio river into Indiana, and is the furthest south there is any marks of it. There is unmistakable evidence of it in Campbell county.

Campbell county is situated in the Sixth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Seventh Judicial, Twenty-fifth Senatorial, and Eighty-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alexandria, Brayville, Brent, California, Camp Springs, Carthage, Claryville, Coldspring, Dayton, Flaggspring, Fort Thomas, Grant's Lick, Gubser, Hawthorne, John's Hill, Kane, Melbourne, Mentor, Newport, A. (Dayton), No. 1, (Fort Thomas), Oneonta, Pool's Creek, Ross, Rouse, Tenmile, Trace.

Carlisle County.

(Revised 1901 by John W. Ray.)

Carlisle County was formed May 4, 1886, from the south half of Ballard county, and is bounded by Ballard county on the north, Graves county on the east, Hickman county on the south, and by the Mississippi on the west. The surface is slightly rolling and the soil very productive. Mayfield creek, along the northern boundary, is the largest stream in the State called "creek." It affords an abundant supply of water that could be utilized for

power. In fact it now runs a seventy-five barrel flouring mill, and has been used in years gone by at other places for the same purpose. Bordering along the south line is Obion creek, almost as large as Mayfield creek; has been used for power.

Besides these streams, there is Wilson's creek, west fork of Mayfield, Herrington, Lick, and Truman, all tributaries of Mayfield. Then Skaggs, fork of Obion, and Cane, tributary to Obion, then the chain of lakes, so called, along the western part of the county, some two miles from the river, that are emptied into the river by Town creek. With these streams always flowing, there is always plenty of water even in the driest years. Water can be easily found at from twenty to sixty feet under ground and is **splendid** for family use.

The soil is a clay loam; no rock, except in a few places there is drifted gravel of the Paducah variety. Bordering the river the usual rich sandy bottoms skirt the whole western line.

In what is termed bottoms is the better land, if it were tiled; some have been. This land does not overflow so as to drown out the crop, but after rains, it does not dry out and is termed cold, but in reasonable years produces excellent wheat, corn and the grasses.

There is no minerals of any kind known to exist in this county, but there are clays. In this county enough clay can be had to make a million ton of ware, and the quality is of a good (not the best) kind. It will make any ware except the pure white. Fortunately the clay is close to where the tile is needed and in the near future the tile will be demanded and the tile works will be a necessity and the clay is there. Fine art tiling articles have been made out of our clays. Again, the clays are within 100 feet of the Mobile & Ohio railroad.

There are still some very fine bodies of oak timber that can be had, but railroad timbers are supplied from the county in large quantities. Cottonwood can be had in almost unlimited quantities. With our water and wood paper could be made very cheaply. The great drawback heretofore of the county has been its roads, but now that is overcome. By a system of taxation of twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars the roads of the county are worked and are in splendid condition. No tolls, no toll-gate raiders.

The Illinois Central railroad and Mobile & Ohio railroad both cross the county, having a mileage of about ten miles each, and to-

gether furnish all the outlet for our products in any direction. Six hours to St. Louis thirteen hours to Chicago or Cincinnati, ten hours to Louisville or Memphis, eighteen hours to New Orleans, Mobile or Detroit. With these facilities and the market at our door, the farmers have taken advantage. The berry crop of 1901 exceeded \$50,000, and the beans, spinach, melons, cantaloupes, and such garden products are almost equal to the berry. A year ago about 1,500 acres of spinach alone were sown. If you are a truck farmer, come to Carlisle.

While this county is healthful we have mineral springs. McGee Springs, in the northern part, four miles from Bardwell, has been visited by health seekers, with beneficial results. Chalybeate water is found in Bardwell in wells.

Farm lands in the county are worth from \$8 to \$40 per acre, wide range, the difference being largely on account of the proximity to market, the higher priced being for fruits and vegetable lands near railroad stations, and the low priced for out-of-the-way, unimproved lands. If you want land, we can suit you in price. The farm labor is native white, and they are paid about \$15 per month and board.

There is at Arlington a vegetable cannery, whose annual output is worth on an average of \$15,000, tomatoes mostly canned. There are seven merchants flouring mills in the county, with the capacity of 700 barrels daily.

There are two box factories, making boxes and crates for the berries and vegetables shipped. Several saw mills and two planing mills. The towns of the county are all connected by telephone, which also connects with adjoining counties and Cairo, Ill.

The county seat is Bardwell, an enterprising town of 1,600; has three white and two colored churches, public graded school building, costing \$7,000, and where five teachers are employed ten months in the year, maintained by taxation at fifty cents per one hundred dollars, ad valorem, and \$1.50 poll; average attendance, 325; non-sectarian strictly, been in operation eight years. The curriculum embraces higher mathematics, Latin, philosophy, etc., and tuition free to all free school pupils. There are also two banks, capital stock, \$36,000, deposits, \$110,000. Hotel, costing \$6,000, opera house, two flouring mills, saw and planing mills, box factory, electric lights, steam laundry; in fact a first-class, enterprising

town. Bardwell in on the Illinois Central railroad. They are putting in a system of water works.

Besides Bardwell there is Arlington, just six miles south on the same line of railroad, that is scarcely second—strong rivals. Arlington has the cannery, is the center of the berry trade, has three churches, a bank, and as fine school and mills as Bardwell, and is made up of wide awake business men. Milburn, the old church town, is in the eastern part of the county, and is surrounded by a staid, old religious people. These people near Milburn all live at home and have homes to live in, land well improved and divided into small tracts. It also has a splendid school.

Generally, education is decidedly a fad with our people, and we are willing and do pay local taxes to keep up the public fund. We have no county bonded debt; everything on a cash basis. Taxation for county purposes twenty cents and twenty-five for roads; a total of forty-five cents, and poll of \$1.50. This pays it all and leaves a surplus generally. There never was sale of land for taxes in this county.

Of all these we are proud, but we most delight to tell the outside world that we are prohibition, practical prohibition. There has not been a saloon in the county since 1884, and more than that whisky is not sold in the drug stores, nor by tigers. No, not sold at all, and we don't want it.

Carlisle county is in the First Congressional, First Appellate, First Judicial, Second Senatorial, and Second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Arlington. Bardwell. Burkley. Cunningham. Kirbyton, Laketon, Milburn, Rudd.

Carroll County.

Carroll County is located on the extreme northern border of the State, midway between Louisville and Cincinnati. It was organized in 1838 and was formed out of portions of Gallatin and Trimble counties, and named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland.

The Ohio river extends along its entire northern boundary, while upon the east it is bounded by the county of Gallatin, on the south by the counties of Owen and Henry, and on the west by the county of Trimble.

The principal streams which drain the county are the Kentucky river, the Little Kentucky river, White's run, Eagle creek and Locust. The Kentucky river flows through the center of the county in a northwesterly direction and empties into the Ohio river at Carrollton. The Little Kentucky river flows through the county in a northerly direction, draining the western portion of the county and empties into the Ohio river about one-half mile below the mouth of the Kentucky river. The bottom land of the Ohio river is very wide and remarkably fertile. The same is true of the broad valley of the Kentucky river and the bottom lands of the various streams traversing the county. Corn and tobacco, especially, are well adapted to these low lands and are grown in great abundance. The uplands which is excellent limestone land, produces all the cereals, also hay and tobacco, and affords fine pasturage as well. The specialty of the county is Burley tobacco, which is produced in immense quantities and of the finest quality. After tobacco comes wheat, corn and hay, which are produced in abundance without the aid of commercial fertilizers.

Facilities for travel and transportation by land are furnished by the Louisville & Nashville railroad, which runs through the entire length of the southeastern part of the county, and the Ohio and Kentucky rivers furnish abundant, cheap and convenient transportation by water.

The county has one farmers' club, the Carroll County Agricultural and Improvement Society, which is doing much toward the promotion of agriculture.

Farm labor is supplied by both white and black, who are employed at prices ranging from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month and board, or from \$16.00 to \$20.00 per month without board.

The prices of land range from \$10.00 to \$40.00 per acre for hill land and from \$40 to \$100 per acre for bottom land. The county has excellent roads, of which about one hundred and twenty-five miles are macadam and are free from toll. The free turnpike system so far has given satisfaction.

The county has no road commissioner; each magistrate in the county has the general supervision of the roads in his district, and under him road overseers. The roads are worked by taxation and the old system of warning out hands combined. The question of road improvement is being much agitated in the county.

The educational facilities of the county are furnished principally

by the graded and common schools, which are well attended and are under good management.

Carrollton is the county seat and is situated at the junction of the Ohio and Kentucky rivers, and is a growing business town of about 2,800 population. The principal industries are the Barker Tobacco Company, which handles from three to five million pounds of tobacco annually; the Carrollton Furniture Company, the Carrollton Pressed Brick Company, the Old Darling Distillery Company, the Jett Bros. Distilling Company, the Cameron Flouring Mill Company, the Adkinson Bros. Saw and Planing Mill Company, Hill's Tobacco Factory.

The town has water works, electric lights and telephone exchange, customhouse, opera house, a fine iron bridge across the Kentucky river, and an electric road arranged for to connect the town with the L. & N. railroad at Worthville.

The next town in size and importance is Ghent. It is situated in the eastern portion of Carroll county and stands on a beautiful plain above high water mark. The town is exceedingly well built and well laid out. There are a number of beautiful homes and handsome business houses. The Masonic Temple and public school buildings are not equaled in any town in the state approximating its inhabitants. It has five churches, a bank, a roller flour mill, saw mill, three large tobacco rehandling houses operated respectively by F. & S. Stuey, Scott Bros., and J. R. McDonald & Son, and re-drying some millions of pounds per annum. A free rural mail delivery is being arranged for with the distributing office at Ghent.

H. M. FROMAN.

Carroll county is in the Sixth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Fifteenth Judicial, Twenty-first Senatorial, and Fifty-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Adcock, Carrollton, Carson, Eagle Station, Easterday, English, Ghent, Locust, Prestonville, Sanders, Tandy, Worthville.

Carter County.

Carter County was formed in the year 1838, from parts of Greenup and Lawrence counties, and was named for Col. Wm. G. Carter. It was the eighty-third county formed in the State. It is located in the extreme northeastern part of the State, having only one county, that of Greenup, between it and the northern boundary, and only one, that of Boyd, between it and the eastern boundary.

The surface of the county is divided into hills and valleys, but there are no mountains nor any near its borders. A good many acres of fertile table lands are found within its boundary. The principal water courses are the Little Sandy River and Tygart's creek, and they and their tributaries constitute the water courses of the county. The waters of these two streams are used for the operation of a number of water mills and steam mills and for floating timber to market and to the mills along their banks. No steamboat navigates them. The soil in the eastern portion is largely alluvial, a light sandy loam that produces well and washes very little. The western portion has a limestone foundation, and the soil is very fertile.

The county is well watered and drouths are almost unknown. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, millet, sugar cane, tobacco, and all kinds of vegetables usually grown in the temperate zone.

The timber consists of poplar, oak and pine, but a great portion has heretofore been severed from the ground and marketed. It is now sent to market in the form of lumber, saw logs, cross-ties, square timber, hoop poles and hoops.

Beneath the soil is found in many localities iron ore, limestone, fire clay, cannel coal and bituminous coal. No iron ore is now being taken out, but a number of excellent fire clay mines are in operation and are being worked profitably, and with every prospect of more extensive and profitable development.

There are several large coal mines in operation, and the Kentucky Cannel Coal Company, whose mines are located on Stinson creek, are mining a very superior grade of coal, all of which is exported, Spain being the principal customer. Our greatest natural curiosity is the Carter caves in the west end of the county, which are grand structures and have been explored for a distance

of ten miles, or more, and abound with grand scenery, and are visited every summer by a large number of tourists. There are caves also at Oligononk, several miles north of the great caves. We have sulphur wells that have medicinal properties which are being used by a limited number of people for their medical properties. They are situated near Willard, and at Aden Springs. So far, no mills of large capacity have been erected, but several of small capacity for grinding wheat are in operation. The farming lands are being more extensively developed, better care is being taken of them and the grade of stock is being improved. Tobacco is the staple crop. At Olive Hill an extensive fire brick plant is in operation, and a stone crushing plant, employing a large quantity of limestone daily, which is used for various purposes. Capital could be profitably employed in the country in flour mills, furniture factories, fire brick works, wagon works, or tobacco rehandling houses, with almost certain success. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway passes through the county from east to west, and the Eastern Kentucky from north to south. Transportation facilities are amply sufficient for all the demands of the people. The public roads are not macadamized, but are kept in fair condition and are easily traveled except in prolonged seasons of rain in winter. They are maintained under the provisions of the general law, the county being divided into two road districts, and the roads being worked by persons in the various districts, under a supervisor appointed by the fiscal court. The principal labor is farm work, and average wages for that class of work about fifteen dollars per month and board, and a little more, of course, when the party boards himself. The skilled labor about the mines, and manufacturing plants is much higher. The common school system is flourishing and improving all the time as to methods and teachers. There are excellent graded free schools at Denton, Grayson, Olive Hill, and Willard in a most satisfactory condition. The sentiment among the people is for better educational facilities. Timber lands sell for about five dollars per acre. Timothy, clover, bluegrass and orchard grass flourish. Grayson is the county seat; contains about eight hundred inhabitants, four churches, Christian, Presbyterian, Methodist, and colored Methodist. Has a fine graded school, employing three teachers, and is in session nine months in the year. Good public buildings, a number of dry goods stores, two groceries, two drug stores, two millinery stores, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, two

undertaking establishments, and one steam mill. Local option is in force in the county and has been for years, consequently there are no saloons in the county. Other important towns are Denton, Willard, Olive Hill, Carter City and Enterprise. At the first two, or near them, extensive coal mines are in operation. Carter City and Enterprise are timber centers, and near the latter large deposits of asphaltum. The population of the county is now over 20,000. The climate is very healthy, and the people hospitable and industrious.

THOS. D. THEOBOLD.

Carter county is in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Twelfth Judicial, Thirty-fifth Senatorial and One Hundredth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Auglin, Boghead, Brinegar, Carter Caves, Charlotte Furnace, Count's Crossroads, Cox, Denton, Enterprise, Everman, Fireclay, Fontana, Gartrell, Grayson, Jacobs, Kilgore, Lawton, Lego, Leon, Limestone, McGlone, Mt. Savage, Music, Olive Hill, Pactolus, Prater, Resort, Riggs, Rooney, Rosedale, Saulsberry, Seney, Smith's Creek, Smokey Valley, Stinson, Upper Tygart, Warren, Wesleyville, Whitt, Willard.

Casey County.

Casey County was organized in 1806 out of a part of Lincoln county, and has 444 square miles of territory. It is bounded on the north by Boyle county, and on the east by Lincoln, on the south by Pulaski and Russell, and on the west by Adair and Taylor. The surface of the county is hilly. The soil is thin and broken, except portions of the bottom lands, which is very productive. This is especially true of the valley of the Rolling Fork of Salt River, that portion within the borders of Casey county containing as fine lands as there is in the State. Corn, wheat and potatoes are the chief agricultural products, of which a surplus is raised. The county is well supplied with turnpikes, kept in excellent condition and on all of which toll is collected. The dirt roads are good and are kept in repair by the general road law of the State.

The timber of Casey county is unsurpassed by any in the State though great inroads have been made on it of late years. The schools are in good condition, with commodious houses and an excellent corps of teachers. There is a school in Middleburg, in

the eastern end of the county, in which all the higher branches are taught. Liberty is the county seat, is on Green river, and has about 1,000 inhabitants.

Casey county is in the Eleventh Congressional, Third Appellate, Twenty-ninth Judicial, Eighteenth Senatorial, and Forty-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Atterton, Baldock, Bethelridge, Chilton, Clementsville, Douglass, Dunnville, Ed. Ellisburg, Evona, Gilpin, Grove, Harveytown, Humphrey, Joyce, Kidd's Store, Liberty, Linnie, Middleburg, Mintonville, Phil, Poplar Hill, Powers, Rheber, Rife, Rollings, Teddy, Windson, Yosemite.

Christian County.

(Revised by Dr. J. D. Clardy.)

Christian County was named in honor of Col. William Christian, a noted soldier and Indian fighter, and formed in 1796 out of a part of Logan county. It is situated in the southwestern part of the State and is a border county to the State of Tennessee. Is one of the largest and most productive counties in the State, producing more wheat and more tobacco than any other county in the State. Has produced the enormous amount of 17,000,000 pounds of tobacco in one year.

Christian county is about equally divided between the sub-carboniferous limestone formation, which is the basis of the southern, and the carboniferous lime and sandstones, which are the basis of the northern half of the county. The northern half is broken, and in some parts quite hilly. The soil, while not so rich as the southern half, responds kindly to modern methods of good cultivation, and excellent corn, tobacco and other farm crops are grown. It is far better adapted to the use of commercial fertilizers than the southern part of the county, and with their use makes the finest quality of tobacco. It is also much better adapted to the growth of fruits. The southern half of the county is level or slightly undulating, has a rich clay soil, well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, tobacco and all other products which will grow in this latitude. The northern half of the county is heavily timbered, of which there still remains an ample supply for all purposes, and of the best quality, the hard woods mostly abounding. There is also an ample supply of coal and iron ore.

This is surely a most desirable county for general farming and stock raising.

The principal water courses are Little river, Pond river, Red river, West and Little West Forks of Red river, Tradewater, Sinking Fork of Little river and a few other minor streams. Excellent water power mills or other manufacturing purposes are furnished by Little river, West Fork, Pond river and Tradewater; none, however, are navigable for steamboats.

In the southern part of the county the soil is a rich grayish or dark stratum, six to ten inches deep, underlaid with a very red clay. The northern half of the county is a sandy, and in some parts, gravelly soil, underlaid with a subsoil of yellowish clay.

The timber of Christian county is of excellent quality, the hard wood greatly predominating, such as red oak, white oak and post oak. Also some walnut and considerable poplar.

There is probably one-third of the county still nominally in timber, but much of the best has already been sawed up into all kinds of building lumber and marketed in this form. Timber lands are worth all the way from five to forty dollars per acre, owing to location and amount of timber still uncut.

The mineral deposits consist mostly of bituminous coal, iron ore and building stone. Quite a number of mines have been opened, furnishing employment for many hands and yielding many thousands of tons of coal annually. The coal fields are found in the northern part of the county, occupying, however, a much less area, and not worked to anything like the same extent of the great mines of Hopkins county. Very valuable building limestone and in unlimited quantities is found in this county. No gas or oil has been found in paying quantities.

In some parts of this county may still be found what is called Indian "mounds," in which are found many relics of this most interesting race of people, now rapidly passing away. There are quite a number of mineral springs and wells, with water containing valuable medical qualities. These waters are used by neighbors and casual visitors, but none of them lay claim to being public "health resorts."

Quite a curious freak of nature is found on the border of this county and Todd. It consists of a huge mass of limestone rock which rises almost perpendicularly to the height of two hundred feet above the surrounding plain; covers about one acre in area and furnishes from the top a commanding view of the surrounding

country for many miles. The top is comparatively flat, with a stubby growth of trees, and furnishes a picturesque spot for picnics and other social gatherings.

There are quite a number of excellent wheat and corn mills, run by water power, in this county. In most of these mills the new "roller process" for making flour has been introduced. And the very best grades of flour are made. There are also other manufacturing establishments for both iron and wood work in the smaller towns of the county. There are, however, ample opportunities for further development in this line and with promise of good results. The more important manufactories will be more particularly described in connection with a description of the city of Hopkinsville.

We have in this county no direct water transportation, but are in easy reach by rail of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. There are in this county about seventy-two miles of railroad; thirty miles of the L. & N. line from Nashville through Hopkinsville to St. Louis. The Princeton branch from Clarksville to Gracey, twenty-seven miles; fifteen miles of the Illinois Central, running from Hopkinsville to Evansville. These roads give fairly good facilities for the transportation needed in the business of the county. The only prospect for additional railroad facilities is the now talked-of extension of the Illinois Central from Hopkinsville to Nashville.

The roads in this county are for the most part excellent in the summer, but when the fall rains and the freezing come, where not macadamized, are of the very worst. The old antiquated system of calling out the "hands" between the ages of eighteen and forty-five still prevails in this county, and, of course, good roads can not be maintained under so unjust a system, where the laborers of the county are compelled to work the roads, and the property owners to a large extent, and the property entirely, exempt. The matter of "good roads" is receiving far more attention and thought than formerly, and is now being agitated with some enthusiasm, and it is thought a better system of keeping up the common roads will be adopted.

The county has purchased all the turnpikes and made them free of toll.

Farm laborers are plentiful in this county, largely furnished by the colored population, of which there are about fifteen thousand in the county, and I must say to their credit, they make the best

every-day farm laborers we are able to get. The average price of farm labor per month with house and board is, for men, eleven dollars; without board, fifteen dollars. The average assessed value of land in this county is about ten dollars per acre, 405,071 acres.

The facilities for acquiring an education, both common school and classical, while possibly not up to the standard of some other States are good; with a common school taught in every school district, with separate schools for white and colored children, no child need go without a fairly good business education. There are also several high schools and colleges where a full classical education can be obtained, notably the High School of Major Ferrill; the "South Kentucky College," for both male and female students and the "Bethel Female College," exclusively for females.

Hopkinsville, the county seat of Christian county, is a handsome, well built city of over eight thousand inhabitants, with the best built streets and sidewalks of any city of its size in the State, with all modern improvements, such as electric lights, water works, etc. As mentioned above, with two excellent colleges, a high school, an excellent system of graded schools for white and colored students, its educational facilities can hardly be surpassed in any city in the State.

Hopkinsville is centrally located in the great dark tobacco growing district and with seven firms, commission merchants and twelve large warehouses, affords ample facilities for the handling and sale of all the dark varieties, including a large amount of export tobacco, selling annually from ten to twenty-three thousand hogsheads.

It seems a little strange, with all this raw material and every facility that could be offered, there is but one plug tobacco factory and one cigar factory. Here is an opening which certainly gives promise for profitable employment of large capital and many laborers.

There are a number of more or less important smaller towns in this county. Of these, Pembroke is the most important with one thousand inhabitants, with a large trade in tobacco and wheat, and well represented in other branches of trade and citizenship of most excellent and well-to-do people. Other towns are Lafayette, Gracey, Julian, Newstead, Howel, Garrettsburg, Bell, Oak Grove, Kennedy, Bellview, Crofton, Kelly, and not least, Fair-

view, celebrated as the birthplace of Hon. Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States.

This county is well supplied with banking capital, four banks at Hopkinsville, with capital stock of nearly \$500,000, and deposits of \$600,000; two banks at Pembroke and one at Lafayette.

There has been no special influx of population, but a gradual and natural increase, now amounting to over thirty-five thousand inhabitants. In the past few years there has been a general improvement, not only in the methods of farming, but in stock raising, road making and in education. The county has about one hundred churches, a number of parsonages and one hundred and sixty school houses.

Christian county is in the Second Congressional, First Appellate, Third Judicial, Sixth Senatorial and Tenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Ax, Bainbridge, Bell, Bennetsville, Beverly, Carl, Caskey, Church Hill, Clardy, Crofton, Elmo, Empire, Era, Fruithill, Garrettsburg, Gracey, Haley's Mill, Hawkins, Herndon, Hopkinsville, Howel, Johnson, Julian, Kelly, Kennedy, Lafayette, Larkin, Laytonville, Longview, Macedonia, Mannington, Newstead, Oakgrove, Pedee, Pembroke, Pon, Redhill, Sinking Fork, The Square, Westfork, Wynns.

Clark County.

Clark County was organized by act of the Legislature in December, 1792, out of parts of Fayette and Bourbon, and was the fourteenth in order of formation. It originally comprised most of the territory between the Kentucky river and the Middle Fork of the same and Cumberland Gap on the east and south, Licking river and Pound Gap on the northeast and extending from Boone's creek to the Virginia line. Four years later much of its territory was taken off by the formation of Montgomery county. In 1806, it yielded part of its territory to the new county of Estill, and in 1852, it contributed to the formation of Powell.

It was named for Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark, and Winchester, the county seat, was named for Winchester, Virginia, by John Baker, who once owned the land on which the city now stands.

The county stands on the dividing ridge between the waters of Kentucky and Licking rivers. The southern and eastern portions

are drained by Lulbegrud, Upper and Lower Howards, Two Mile, Four Mile creeks and Red river, all tributaries of Kentucky. The northern part is drained by Stoner, Strode's and Hancock creeks, which flow into the Licking. The Kentucky river borders the southern line of the county for about twenty-five miles, and the new lock at Valley View will bring slack water navigation to the border of the county.

The soil varies much in quality. A large portion of it is composed of the best of the famous bluegrass lands of the State and is worth as much as similar land anywhere. For many years the Burley tobacco of this section of the county has broken the record price of the year in the Louisville and Cincinnati markets. Other portions of the county are hilly and broken, but produce well. In the extreme eastern portion of the county land is quite thin. Fine building stone and stone for lime exists in various portions of the county, and evidence of oil and gas are strong in the eastern part of the county.

Very little timber is left in the county, although some walnut lumber is still shipped from here, most of it going to Europe.

The crops are those usually found in the bluegrass region: Corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, Burley tobacco, hemp and bluegrass seed are grown, while of late years considerable quantities of small fruits, principally strawberries, are raised. More attention is also being given to fruit growing. Owing to the natural fertility of the soil, not much attention has been given to the use of fertilizers in the past, but their use is increasing rapidly. The latest and most improved farming implements are generally used.

Clark county has always stood high in stock raising ranks, being especially noted for her shorthorn cattle. More cattle are sold from this county than from any other in the State in proportion to its size. Of late years considerable attention has been given to the breeding of Jerseys and other breeds of dairy cattle. Horses, mules, sheep and hogs receive close attention, and of late years Winchester has been the seat of a thriving trade in eggs and dressed poultry, including thousands of turkeys, which bring highest prices in the markets of Boston and other Eastern points.

The 255 square miles in the county are traversed by 175 miles of turnpikes and 200 miles of dirt roads, all of which are free and are kept up by taxation, under a road supervisor.

Three independent and competing lines of railroad run through the county, giving Clark county more miles of railroad in propor-

tion to area than any county in the State, except Jefferson. The Louisville & Nashville passes through the county from north to south, the Chesapeake & Ohio from east to west, while the Lexington & Eastern runs from the Kentucky river coal fields to Lexington in the same general direction as the C. & O.

Clark county's taxable wealth is about \$10,000,000 and the credit of the county is of the highest class. Her bonded debt is not burdensome and is being steadily reduced. The price of farm land runs from \$5 per acre up to over \$100, and the average assessed value of land is about \$31 per acre, making Clark one of the four richest counties in the State, outside of the five which contain large cities.

With the exception of a few planing mills and other manufactories, the labor of the county is mostly unskilled. Farm laborers receive from \$10 to \$15 per month with board, but much of the land is tilled "on shares."

The public schools of Clark county are above the average and most districts have good schoolhouses, which are well equipped.

Winchester, the county seat, has a population of about 7,000 with the fine system of water works, electric light, a splendid fire department, two telephone systems, with lines running to other cities and to many parts of the country. Seventeen churches, a fine system of public schools, two colleges, fine public buildings, and enterprising and successful business houses of many kinds. The city is very healthful, being one of the highest county seats in the State. The assessed valuation of the city is something over \$2,000,000.

Ford, situated on Kentucky river, where the L. & N. crosses, is largely engaged in lumber manufacturing. About 25,000,000 feet of timber is cut here each year. Much of it is exported to Europe, and the weekly pay-roll of the mills is quite large.

The Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Elks, Maccabees, and other secret societies have prosperous lodges here.

E. E. LYDDANE.

Clark county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-fifth Judicial, Twenty-eighth Senatorial and Seventy-fourth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Becknerville, Bloomingdale, Boonsboro, Dodge, Elkin, Flanagan, Ford, Hedges, Hunt, Indian Fields, Jasper, Kiddville, Locknane, Loglick, Merritt, Pilotview, Pinegrove, Rightangle, Ruckerville, Sanger, Sycamore, Thomson, Tulip, Wades Mill, Winchester.

Clay County.

Clay County was formed in the year 1806. Situated in the southeastern portion of the State, bounded by the counties of Laurel, Knox and Bell on the south; Leslie and Perry on the east; Owsley and Jackson on the north and Laurel on the west. The county has over two hundred miles of navigable water within its boundary, in the streams of Red Bird, Big Goose creek and Little Goose creek. The two former unite in the county and form the south fork of the Kentucky river, at what is known as the Buckskin Salt Works.

The soil of the river bottoms, which are wide and extend the length of the rivers, is as productive as any soil in the State. The hills are productive of grass and fine crops of corn, oats and wheat. The hills also contain a supply of coal, both soft and cannel, unexcelled in any other portion of Kentucky. So plentiful is the coal that it is dug and delivered to the county seat at four cents per bushel. The supply is inexhaustible.

The portion of the county lying on the Big Goose creek contains fine salt water and ever since the formation of the county the salt works have been operated by the Whites, Garrards, Combs, and Bates. All, however, except the works owned by Gen. T. T. Garrard have suspended. His works supply this and many of the surrounding counties with salt made from his works, two miles from the county seat.

No county in the State has such an inexhaustible supply of "natural gas," as has this county. On Sexton's creek there are two wells, or natural gas springs, where the gas comes through the pores of the ground in quantities that will support great fires for whole seasons, especially at one place on Sexton's creek. The owner of the land where this gas is located, has a common box set over the place of escape, and by means of a pipe laid over ground, supplies a store, school house and church from an undeveloped well. Scientists say that no county has a finer and more abundant supply of natural gas than does the county of Clay, which developed, would supply any of our greater cities of the country.

The scenery along the water courses is picturesque and in grandeur has nothing in the State that can excel it.

The farming lands along the river are worth from seven to fifteen dollars an acre, while that on the water courses is only worth

from five to ten dollars an acre. The average price in the county is about ten dollars an acre.

The county seat, Manchester, is located in the central portion of the county on Goose creek, and has about 800 population, made up of the very best citizenship of Eastern Kentucky.

S. H. KASH.

Clay county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-seventh Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Seventy-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alger, Ammie, Bear Creek, Bengie, Big Creek, Brightshade, Brutus, Burning Springs, Byron, Choice, Dory, Elvira, Eros, Gooserock, Grace, Larue, Laurel Creek, Malcom, Manchester, Ogle, Oneida, Pigeonroost, Portersburg, Seeley, Seth, Sexton's Creek, Sidell, Skidmore, Spring Creek, Tanksly, Teges, Tinker, Urban, Vaughan, Willowdale, Woolum.

Clinton County.

Clinton County was created by an act of the Legislature approved February 20, 1836, and the territory within its limits was taken from Wayne and Cumberland counties.

Spurs of the Cumberland mountains enter the county on the east and extend to near its center. They contain veins of excellent bituminous coal about three feet thick.

Between these spurs are fertile valleys, which, under a proper state of cultivation, yield crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover, orchard grass, timothy, fruits, etc.

The western portion of the county is undulating and is not so fertile as the valleys in the eastern part of the county except on the rivers and creeks, but yield remunerative crops by the use of fertilizers. Potatoes and garden vegetables grow abundantly in all parts of the county, as the soil is generally well prepared by deep plowing, pulverizing the soil and using stable manure.

The climate and soil are adapted to the growth of fruit trees, which yield abundantly of well matured and healthy fruit. The peach crop never fails on the hills, but does not do so well in the lowlands. There is an abundance of fine timber in the county, such as poplar, white oak, black oak, hickory, sugar tree, cedar, dogwood, chestnut, maple, elm, beech, etc. There is an abun-

dance of blue, gray and white limestone, and other rocks suitable for building purposes.

The county is well watered; in addition to the rivers and creeks, there are many bold springs of pure water in all parts of the county.

Salt has been manufactured on Willis' creek in the northwestern part of the county, and it is believed that the county is in the oil belt.

There is an abundance of marl which, if utilized, would enrich the whole county. The climate is healthy, and the summers, instead of being oppressive, are delightful in the timbered valleys.

There are chalybeate springs on a high plateau, northeast of Albany, the county seat, where a view of the surrounding country for many miles, can be had, which gives great pleasure, as the scenery is so varied.

The Cumberland river on the north is navigable a part of the year from Nashville, Tenn., to Burnside, Ky., a station on the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

The roads of the county are divided into districts and are worked by the hands in the road age, under the supervision of a surveyor (or overseer.)

The falls at Seventy-six on Indian creek are perpendicular about seventy-six feet.

The price of farm lands ranges from about three dollars to fifty dollars; average about ten dollars.

The price of farm labor will average about twelve dollars per month for men.

There are no foreign colonies here now, but one would do well.

There is a good opening for vegetable and fruit canneries, and a woolen mill, especially the latter.

Albany is the county seat, on the south side of the center of the county, and is abundantly supplied with water by two bold springs and many wells, from thirty to sixty feet deep. At this time there are six general stores, two drug stores, one grocery store, one saddlery, two blacksmith shops, two hotels, two water mills, one steam roller mill, saw mill, planing mill and carding factory, under one management, one high school, one bank, three churches, but no saloons.

The public schools of the county are in fair condition and the children are making progress, but the State aid is not supplemented by local taxation. There is no railroad in the county and the

nearest station is Burnsidess, a distance of forty miles from the county seat. Two routes for railroads have been surveyed through the county.

The county has a new and commodious court house.

The first settlers of the county built log cabins, cleared land of heavy timber and cultivated the soil with "bull tongue" plows and hoes. The women had their cotton and flax patches, a few sheep, the "big wheels" and the "little wheels," the looms, the barks and dyes of the forest, and manufactured the clothing for the family. The shoes and hats were manufactured in the county from home made materials.

The Baptists organized a church at Clear Fork, in 1802, and another at Seventy-six soon afterwards. The Methodists organized churches at Davis and Five Springs. Said church organizations have been maintained to the present time.

Thos. E. Bramlette and P. H. Leslie, two of Kentucky's governors, were born in Clinton county.

James Semple, a United States senator from Illinois, and Sam Bell Maxey, a senator from Texas, grew up to manhood in this county.

Edward Cross, a representative in Congress, was born in this county.

Robinson Semple, a Clinton county boy, was the president of the first constitutional convention of California.

Without mentioning others who became distinguished, it will be seen that this county is a good place for the development of the mind as well as the body.

During the late war over one-half of the male population enlisted in the Union army, and several of the others served in the Confederate army. On both sides they distinguished themselves for courage and devotion to the banner under which they enlisted.

The people of this county are hospitable, and emigrants would be heartily received and furnished homes at cheap rates for lands.

The resources of the county are abundant, varied and valuable, but, except to a very limited extent, remain undeveloped.

Clinton county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Third Appellate, Twenty-Eighth Judicial, Sixteenth Senatorial and Thirty-sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Albany, Alpha, Brown's Crossroads, Cartwright, Cook, Cumberland City, Desda, Forest Cottage, Highway, Hobart, Hunterville, Ida, Illwill, Maupin, Naval, Nora, Savage, Seventy-six, Shipley, Snow.

Crittenden County.

Crittenden County was formed out of part of Livingston county in 1842, and made the number of counties then in the State ninety-one.

It is situated in the southwestern part of the State on the Ohio river. The Ohio river forms its northern boundary, while on the east it is bounded by the counties of Union and Webster, on the south by Caldwell and Lyon, Livingston forming its western boundary. The land is high and rolling, well watered and drained by the Ohio on its northern boundary and the Tradewater on the northeast and the Cumberland river for a considerable distance on its southern border, besides numerous streams flowing through the county, principal among which are Caney Fork and Crooked creek, emptying into the Ohio on the north, and Pine creek, Long Branch and others which flow into Tradewater on the northeast.

The soil of Crittenden county is good, but that attention to fertilizing, which the subject demands has not been paid to it by our farmers, nor has the proper attention to the rotation of crops been had; nevertheless, a large surplus of farm products are shipped out of the county to other markets each year. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco and hay are the principal staples of the Crittenden county farm, timothy being the most profitable of all grasses grown in the county. The high and rolling lands of the county make it a most excellent locality for fruit culture, and all fruits grown in Kentucky are grown in this county most abundantly. The timber supply of Crittenden is good and abundant; hickory and oak most abound and great forest tracts of this valuable timber can be had and at reasonable prices. The Ohio Valley Railroad runs through the county, the county seat being situated on same; and this railroad and the water courses, spoken of afford good local facilities for transportation, either by land or water. There are no turnpike roads in the county, the public roads being the common dirt roads of the county, which are maintained and kept in repair by the road overseers, appointed by the county court, under the road laws of the State.

Diversified farming is only engaged in for domestic uses, saving fruit growing, there being more fruit grown in the county than is sufficient for home consumption.

The educational facilities of the county are mostly confined to

the common schools, which are in good condition, well attended and under good management.

Marion is the county seat of Crittenden county, situated a little southeast of the center of the county on the Ohio Valley Railroad. It is a flourishing town of a population of nearly 1,000.

Crittenden county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, Fourth Judicial, Fourth Senatorial and Seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Crayneville, Dycusburg, Ford's Ferry, Frances, Gladstone, Hardesty, Irma, Ironhill, Levias, Marion, Mattoon, Mexico, Piney, Repton, Rodney, Shadgrove, Sheridan, Starr. Tolu, Tradewater, Tribune, View, Weston.

Cumberland County.

This county was formed in 1798 from a part of Green, and named for the Cumberland river, which flows diagonally through the county from northeast to southwest. It is bounded on the north by Metcalfe and Adair, east by Russell and Clinton, south by the Tennessee State line and Monroe county, and west by Monroe and Metcalfe.

The Cumberland river and its tributaries cut through every rock formation, from the upper coal formation until in this county it reaches the cambrian or lower silurian blue limestones.

A small portion of this county lies on the sub-carboniferous lithostrotion limestone, but the greater part of the county is based upon the waverly series which are cut through by the rivers and creeks so as to expose the devonian shales and the upper silurian in thin stratifications and the lower silurian blue limestones in the beds of the rivers. There appears to have been much disturbance in these formations, caused probably by a succession of earthquakes at an early period in their formation. There is no coal in the county; but oil in paying quantities has been found by wells sunk in the river and creek bottoms. At one time several Northern and Eastern companies bored for oil, but, on account of the lack of facilities in transportation, they have temporarily abandoned the field. The first noted "American oil" well ever bored in the United States is situated three miles from Burksville, on the banks of the Cumberland river. The oil was struck while boring for salt water, in 1830, at a depth of one hundred and sev-

enty-five feet, and spouted up to a height of fifty feet above the surface. This oil well continued to run for many years, and the product was sold under the name of "American Oil," to be used as a cure for rheumatism, burns, scalds, etc. At that time nothing was known of the lubricating and burning properties of coal-oil.

Salt water abounds in this section, and some iron ores, but not in such quantities as in several of the neighboring counties lying to the north and east. The general surface of the county is broken and hilly and abounds in knobby formations of thin soil, but the bottoms are of great fertility.

There is much excellent building rock in this part of the State, which may some day become valuable.

Cumberland river, which is navigable by steamboats the greater part of the year, with its tributaries, drains the entire county.

The United States government has begun a series of locks and dams on the river, which will soon be completed up to this point, and which will open up and give an impetus to many new industries. Its principal tributaries are Marrowbone, Crocus, Big Renox, Little Renox, Willis, Bear, and Goose creeks. The county abounds in sulphur and chalybeate water. The most noted of these springs are on Renox and Sulphur creeks and possess remarkable health-giving properties.

The greatest wealth of the county lies in its timber. It abounds in the best qualities of oak, poplar and chestnut, besides walnut, cherry, ash, maple, hickory, and many others. The hardwoods of the county are very valuable. They are being shipped to Nashville, Tenn., both sawed and in rafts of logs. When the series of locks and dams now in course of construction are completed the industry will assume enormous proportions.

Many of the farmers have planted thousands of walnut trees on their idle land, and at no distant date the trees will be worth far more than the land. The writer has 7,500 young walnut trees growing on his farm. He has induced others to plant 50,000 and has assurance that 20,000 more will be planted this fall (1899.) There are several companies engaged in getting out staves, which industry has been found very profitable.

Corn, wheat, oats, rye and tobacco are the staple crops and the principal grazing and hay grasses are clover (which is also grown for the seed), redtop, timothy, orchard grass, blue grass and millet, all of which grow luxuriantly.

Stock peas for hay and sorghum in large quantities for fattening cattle are also grown.

The land is well adapted to the growth of dark tobacco, and when there was a demand for it this county produced more than any other county in the United States. The soil and climate are also adapted to small fruits but their cultivation is as yet very limited.

The farmers pay a good deal of attention to the raising of thoroughbred stock. No prettier horses are to be found in the State. The fattening of cattle for market is a profitable industry, while the abundant mast all over the county affords excellent facilities for fattening hogs, large numbers of which are shipped to Louisville, Cincinnati, and other points, commanding the best of prices. Poultry and eggs are shipped in immense quantities and bring more money into the county than any two of the other products combined.

Many people, during the summer months, are engaged in pearl hunting, and many pearls of great size and brilliancy have been found.

Burksville, the county seat, is situated on the north side of the Cumberland river, and is the largest shipping point above Nashville, Tenn. It has a good court house, several churches, a dozen stores and groceries, one bank, a large roller mill, and many handsome private residences. It is the seat of Alexander College, founded in 1872, which has a beautiful building and an endowment of several thousand dollars. There is also an excellent public school building.

Marrowbone is a flourishing town, with three churches, large roller mill and several stores. Bakertown, Peytonsburg, Leslie, Cloyd's Landing, Amandaville and Waterview are wide-awake villages.

The Christian, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian are the chief religious denominations. There are many beautiful church buildings located throughout the county.

The public schools are in good condition and are within easy reach of every child in the county.

DR. J. A. DIXON.

Cumberland county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Second Appellate, Twenty-ninth Judicial, Sixteenth Senatorial and Thirty-seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Amandaville, Arat, Bakerton, Beck's Store, Big Renox, Burksville, Cloyd's Landing, Ellington, Greengrove, Kettle, Leslie, Marrowbone, Modoc, Peytonsburg, Waterview, Whetstone, Xerxes.

Daviess County.

(Revised 1901 by Judge E. P. Taylor.)

In the year of 1815 a part of Ohio county was cut off and made into a new county which was called Daviess, in honor of that brilliant lawyer and orator and gallant soldier, who gave up his life for his country on the bloody field of Tippecanoe, Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess.

The county contains about 400 square miles. It is situated in the far-famed "Pennerile" section of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, on the south by McLean and Ohio counties, on the west by Green river and Henderson county, and on the east by Ohio and Hancock counties. The county has about forty miles of frontage on the Ohio river and twenty-five miles of western boundary on Green river. The county is splendidly watered and drained by Yellow, Pup, Blackford, Panther, Delaware and Rhodes creeks.

The county may generally be divided into one-half level, one-fourth rolling and one-fourth hill land. There are several varieties of soil, from the gray and chocolate loams with red clay subsoil of the hill to the gray and black sandy alluvial of the bottom lands. Most of the land in the county is a rich, sandy alluvial, very deep and productive; land that it is impossible to wear out. About one-fifth of the land in the county is creek bottom, of which there is no richer land in the world. All of the soils of the county are adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, clover and other cereals of this latitude. Potatoes are largely grown, all of our soils, with the exception of the black loams, being particularly adapted to them. Tomatoes are now grown in large quantities for the canning factory. Fruits of all kinds are grown all over the county excepting the creek bottoms.

In the last five years a great deal of attention has been paid to the cultivation of strawberries and raspberries, resulting in our market furnishing the very finest specimens of these fruits to be found. Many farmers have turned their attention to raising tomatoes, sweet corn, beans and peas for the canning factory, claiming that they get more money out of these crops than any other and are able to get their money immediately. You can raise a

crop of peas and sweet corn on the same ground; the peas are gone in time for the corn.

While Daviess county is famous as a producer of corn, wheat and tobacco, it is in regard to the latter that she stands pre-eminently at the head. Our soil is suited to the finer grades of Burley as well as the heavier grades, but it is for the heavier grades of dark tobacco that the county is best known.

As a tobacco market, Owensboro leads them all, being the largest loose tobacco market in the world. There are over forty large stemmeries which buy their fullest capacity each year; tobacco from all of the surrounding counties is marketed here; it is put on the breaks loose and sold without the trouble and expense of prizing. This is undoubtedly the best county in the State for the tobacco raisers, for he is always sure of getting the highest market price for his tobacco, whenever he is ready to put it on the market.

The Cellulose Company has the largest plant in the world located in Owensboro. From the pith of corn stalks they manufacture cellulose for packing behind the armor of war ships; they also intend making smokeless powder and many other articles out of the same material, but as yet they have not been able to fill all their orders for cellulose. The company buys all the corn stalks it can get from the farmers of the county, paying enough for them to net the farmers a handsome profit for this article which used to be a waste. Stalks will average from \$4 to \$12 per acre.

Many distilleries are scattered over the county and besides having made "Daviess County Whisky" famous, they furnish a live market for all surplus corn.

Four large flouring mills and elevators, besides buyers from Louisville, are always in the Owensboro market for the wheat crop. There are nine other flour mills scattered over the county.

Our local and shipping market for hay, potatoes and stock of all kinds is as good as can be found.

The farmers of the county are alive and progressive; in late years they have made rapid strides in improved methods of cultivation, bringing to their aid the latest agricultural implements. Every year it is noticed that more attention is being paid to the raising of stock, as the number of high grade cattle and blooded stock shown at the annual Daviess county fair is always increasing.

The schools and roads of the county have been greatly improved in the last few years. Our school system is as good as the best. With the exception of twenty-three miles of gravel roads, over which toll is charged, all of the roads of the county are of dirt. The roads are kept well drained and graded, and are as good as dirt roads can be made. The system of working the road is by taxation, the amount expended on roads and bridges being about fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars. Our total levy for county purposes including roads and bridges is twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars. County out of debt with considerable surplus. The county owns its teams, forty-two mules and nine steel graders, shovels, etc. Roads worked by hiring men to operate these teams, etc., paying from \$1 to \$1.25 per day for labor. Under this system the roads have been greatly improved by working with graders and tiling, are now 100 per cent better than a few years ago under the old hand system and the present system seems to be giving very general satisfaction and don't suppose there is a man in the county who would be in favor of going back to the old hand system.

Lands: The lands have been greatly improved within the last few years under the drainage law. Many large ditches have been opened and waste lands reclaimed thereby. There is a great spirit of progress both in the city of Owensboro and county; other lands are being yearly improved and prices of lands enhancing. The hill and more stony lands from \$5 to \$20 per acre, the table and better lands from eight to fifteen miles from the city about \$20 to \$50 per acre, and improved and near Owensboro, from \$50 to \$125 per acre. The lands are worked both by tenants and hired labor, for the most part white labor; wages on farm \$12 to \$15 per month and board or \$16 to \$20 per month when party boards himself. There is a great deal of coal in the county, worked in small independent banks.

The county is in the Western Kentucky coal and Illinois coal fields. Mines are scattered all over the county furnishing fuel to every one at an average of \$1.25 per ton. For manufacturing purposes fuel can be had in Owensboro for fifty cents per ton.

In the eastern part of the county many varieties of excellent fire clays are found, such as potters, kaolin, terra cotta, all colors of tiling. Several varieties of mineral paints are known to exist in this same section. There are two large brick and tile works which utilize some of these clays in the manufacturing of drain

tile, sewer pipe and brick. There is a most attractive opening here for pottery—fuel, material and shipping rates are all that could be desired.

There is still considerable timber in this county which furnishes material for many wood working factories located in Owensboro, among them being the Owensboro Wagon Factory Co., makers of the celebrated "Owensboro" wagon; the Owensboro Wheel Factory; three buggy factories; two furniture factories; chair factory; two foundries, and machine works; five planing mills; two large saw mills; two cooperage and several stave yards.

There are three trunk lines of railroad in the county; the L., H. & St. L. R. R.; the Illinois Central R. R., and the L. & N. R. R. These railroads, in connection with the Ohio river and Green river, forever guarantee the cheapest of shipping rates to and from this county, forever guaranteeing the best markets for everything.

The county, besides being well supplied with common schools, has the following colleges: Owensboro Female College, St. Frances Academy, at Owensboro; St. Joseph's Academy, at St. Joseph; Ellendale Commercial College, at Ellendale. The high school in Owensboro, in connection with the city graded schools, is one of the best in the State.

Owensboro, the county seat, with a population of 16,500, is one of the most progressive towns in the State; it is situated on the Ohio river, has gas, electric lights, electric street cars, twenty-five churches, two daily newspapers, eight banks and two trust companies, two telephone companies, two telegraph companies, three express companies, Y. M. C. A. building costing \$25,000. The very best of city schools. A healthy locality. (See further description in the list of cities.)

West Louisville is situated in the southwestern part of the county, fourteen miles from Owensboro; population 500; one bank, flouring mill and saw mill.

Whitesville is sixteen miles east of Owensboro on the I. C. R. R., has a population of 1,000; one bank, large flouring mills, several tobacco stemmeries, large Catholic church; an important town.

An electric railroad is now under construction between Owensboro and Calhoun, and will greatly benefit that part of the county through which it will run.

The county has no debt of any kind; there is a steady stream of immigration.

Tobacco, pounds	10,518,515	10,529 acres
Corn, bushels	850,600	29,925 acres
Wheat, bushels	479,868	20,629 acres
Oats, bushels	6,225	
Hay, tons	8,200	15,257 acres

Assessed valuation, \$11,788,313; value per acre, \$18.50. Legal voters, white, 7,132; colored, 1,012.

L. FREEMAN LITTLE.

Daviess county is situated in the Second Congressional, Second Appellate, Sixth Judicial, Eighth Senatorial and Fifteenth and Sixteenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Anderson, Auds, Birks City, Brown's Valley, Corena, Curdsville, Delaware, Dermont, Ensor, Gatewood, Griffith, Grissom, Habit, Herrwood, Knottsville, Laffon, Livia, Macea, Masonville, Maxwell, Mosleyville, Newman, Owensboro, Panther, Pettit, Philpot, Pleasantridge, Rome, St. Joseph, St. Lawrence, Scythia, Sorgho, Stanley, Southerland, Thurston, Tuck, Utica, West Louisville, Whallen, Whitesville, Yelvington.

Edmonson County.

(Revised in 1901 by Judge J. C. Dorsey.)

Edmonson County, the seventy-ninth in the order of formation, was formed in the year 1825, out of parts of Warren, Hart and Grayson counties and was named in honor of Capt. John Edmonson, who was killed in the battle of River Raisin on January 22, 1813.

It lies on both sides of Green river and is bounded on the east by Hart and Barren; on the south by Warren; on the west by Warren and Butler, and on the north by Grayson.

The surface of the county is generally uneven, part of it hilly and broken, and most of it gently undulating. The river and creek bottoms and valleys afford some rich and productive soil, but the ridges and table land are usually thin and much less productive.

Its principal streams are Green and Nolin rivers, Bear and Beav-

er Dam creeks, besides numerous smaller streams which afford some fine locations for grist and saw mills and factories.

The county abounds with excellent timber, principally poplar, oak of all kinds, hickory, ash, walnut, sycamore, gum, and beech, which is marketed principally in the shape of saw logs and cross ties, which are cut and rafted down the various streams to Evansville and Henderson markets.

The county is also underlaid with extensive beds of coal and iron which are, as yet, undeveloped. The lock and dam now being built on Green river, below the mouth of Bear creek, will extend navigation up Green river to the mouth of Nolin and will also extend navigation up Bear creek some ten or twelve miles.

The navigation of Green river is being improved by locks, and mines of coal, asphalt etc. are being opened up. Land sells at \$10 to \$25 per acre improved, and \$5 to \$10 unimproved. Labor on farm is mostly white and wages fifty cents with and seventy-five per day without board, or \$12 per month with or \$18 without board. Roads are worked by calling out hands; road tax is talked of.

Brownsville, the county seat of Edmonson county, was established in the year 1828, and was named in honor of General Jacob Brown. It is located on the banks of Green river at the head of navigation and is a thriving little town of about 250 inhabitants. It has an excellent court house and a good jail building; contains three dry goods and a grocery store, three hotels, two churches, one bank, one male and female academy. Brownsville lies in latitude 37 degrees and 14 minutes, and longitude 9 degrees and 15 minutes.

Edmonson county surpasses any other county in the State in its natural curiosities and strange formations. Indian Hill lies one mile from Brownsville, is circular at its base and one mile in circumference, its altitude eighty-four feet, and except on one side, which is easy of access on foot, perpendicular. The remains of a fortification are seen around the brow and a number of mounds and burial places are scattered over this area. A fine spring of water issues from the rock near the surface.

Dismal Rock is a perpendicular rock on Dismal creek, 163 feet high.

The Mammoth Cave is about one-half mile from Green river, twelve miles from Brownsville and about seventy-five miles from Louisville, Ky. The cave abounds in minerals, such as nitrous earth, sand flint, pebbles, red and gray ochre, calcareous spar, chalcedony, crystallized carbonate of lime, crystals of quartz, sul-

phate of lime, Epsom and Glauber salts. The cave extends some ten or twelve miles, and to visit the portions already traversed, it is said, requires 150 to 200 miles' travel. It contains a succession of wonderful avenues, chambers, domes, abysses, grottoes, lakes, rivers, cataracts and other marvels which are too well known to need more than a reference. One chamber—the Star—is about 500 feet long, 70 feet wide, 70 feet high, the ceiling of which is composed of black gypsum and is studded with innumerable white points, that by dim light resemble stars, hence the name of the chamber. There are avenues one and a half and even two miles in length, some of which are incrustated with beautiful formations and present the appearance of enchanted palace halls. There is a natural tunnel about three quarters of a mile long, 100 feet wide, covered with a ceiling of smooth rock 45 feet high. There is a chamber having an area of from four to five acres, and there are domes 200 and 300 feet high. Echo river is some three-fourths of a mile in length, 200 feet in width at some points, and from 10 to 30 feet in depth, and runs beneath an arched ceiling of smooth rock about 15 feet high, while the Styx, another river, is 450 feet long, from fifteen to forty feet wide and from thirty to forty feet deep, and is spanned by a natural bridge. Lake Lethe has about the same length and width as the Styx, varies in depth from three to forty feet, lies beneath a ceiling some ninety feet above its surface and sometimes rises to a height of sixty feet. There is also a Dead Sea, quite a soundless body of water.

There are several other interesting caves in the neighborhood, the principal of which are the Colossal Cavern and Grand Avenue cave, which rival the Mammoth Cave in the beauty and grandeur of their chambers and excel in the number and variety of stalagmites and stalactites.

The Chameleon Springs and the Chalybeate Springs are popular summer resorts and watering places, and some remarkable cures are said to have been effected by the use of their waters. Ample hotel accommodations are provided and hundreds of pleasure and health seekers visit them each summer.

Edmonson county is situated in the Third Congressional, Second Appellate, Eighth Judicial, Eleventh Senatorial, and Twenty-fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES.—Arthur, Beespring, Bigreedy, Brownsville, Cedarbluff, Mills, Chalybeate, Chameleon, Chaumont, Cloud, Fairchild, Goff, Grassland, Huff, Mammoth Cave, Nash, Nick, Ollie, Pig, Proctor's Cave, Rhoda, Rockhill Station, Segal, Stockholm, Sunfish, Sweden.

Elliott County.

Formed by an act of the Kentucky Legislature in 1869 and 1870 situated on the head waters of Little Sandy river. Within the county are several water courses navigable for floating out lumber, staves, etc. The soil is a deep loam with clay subsoil, well adapted to and on which we grow fine crops of clover, orchard grass, timothy, oats and wheat; also excellent corn crops. Cattle are being extensively raised at a good profit to our farmers. We have all the varieties of lumber of this climate; much valuable oak and yellow poplar is now being marketed.

We have bituminous and cannel coal; the bituminous coal is from two to four feet thick; cannel coal runs five feet thick. This deposit is in the southern part of the county. It is thought that we have large deposits of asphalt, as Elliott borders on Carter, near the asphalt mines now being developed at Soldier, Ky.

We have good saw and flouring mills. The public roads are in fair condition with iron bridges across the principal streams, and the roads are being materially improved. Average price for farm labor is \$13 per month with board, \$18 without board.

We have a splendid corps of teachers in the common schools and two normal training schools, where many are being prepared as teachers.

Sandy Hook is the county seat, beautifully located, well watered and healthful. Newfoundland is a village with two stores, and shops where wagons are built and repaired. In the southeastern part of this county are dikes, and diamonds are supposed to be deposited. Many geologists have visited these dikes, where some mining has been done. Some silver mines with a small per cent. of silver have been found. There is a bright future for Elliott county when the fine deposits of black and yellow oil on the Middle Fork are developed.

M. M. REDWINE.

It is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twentieth Judicial, Thirty-second Senatorial and One Hundredth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Backbone, Bascom, Bet, Blevins, Bruin, Burke, Culver, Dewdrop, Fannin, Fielden, Gimlet, Green, Halcom, Ibex, Isonville, Leadingham, Little Sandy, Lytten, Newcomb, Newfoundland, Ordinary, Riddle, Roscoe, Sandy Hook, Sarah, Stark, Stephens, The Ridge, Trench, Wyett.

Estill County.

Estill County was established by an act of the Legislature of 1807, and was organized in the year following. It is composed of portions of Madison and Clark counties, and is bounded on the north by Clark and Powell, on the east by Powell and Lee, on the south by Jackson, and on the west by Madison. The Kentucky river washes the shores of the county for approximately fifty miles, and receives within its course numerous tributaries of greater or less extent, of which Station Camp, Miller's creek, Buck and Doe, Drowning and Cow creeks are the most important. The banks of the Kentucky and its affluents are thickly wooded with choice timber of both hard and soft varieties, and the river and creeks are utilized during the rainy season of the year for floating millions of feet of choice timber to the mills. Mill sites of the finest character with water power in abundance dot the river banks on both sides for the entire water front of the county. The soil along the river and creek bottoms is of remarkable fertility and admirably adapted to the cultivation of the coarser cereals. Indian corn is raised on these bottoms with great success, the annual inundations furnishing sufficient silt to enrich and rejuvenate the soil for endless successive crops. The rougher portions of the county are well fitted for sheep grazing, an industry, however, which is yet in its infancy, there being but one sheep ranch in the county. The timber lands of Estill are fast disappearing, the market in that line being yearly stocked with rafts of all kinds of building woods, to be converted into lumber by the mills; also with railroad ties, staves and tanbark. The county receives at the present time much splendid timber for the counties lying farther up the river, and when the river is completely locked and dammed, a work now in progress under the direction of the general government, the facilities for obtaining these supplies will be easily trebled.

No county in the State is richer in its mineral deposits than Estill, although they lie as yet in an almost totally undeveloped state. Immense fields of bituminous coal, miles of iron ore of unsurpassed quality, which lie unused for lack of transportation facilities, zinc in paying quantities, petroleum that shows on the surface its great extent, in one instance bubbling from the ground in a continuous flow so that it can be seen in considerable quantity for a mile on the surface of the stream on which it is located; building stone, scarcely inferior to granite, in inexhaustible deposits, hundred acres of workable clays, containing kaolin, aluminum and all the best material for pottery; all these are the known minerals of Estill county, known without any effort made to discover, much less to develop them. There are many mineral springs in the county, all of the varieties of sulphur, alum and chalybeate being represented, in several instances as many as five springs in close contiguity, having no two waters alike. The Estill Springs, situated on the outskirts of the county seat, have been a popular watering place for nearly three-quarters of a century, and is well patronized during the summer season. Irvine has two mammoth sawmills that run as long as the river will furnish them timber, besides scattered through the county there are scores or more of mills of less capacity for sawing lumber. There are also four stave factories and one for the manufacture of excelsior. The Louisville & Atlantic, running from Versailles to Irvine, a distance of sixty-one miles, is at present the only railroad tapping Estill county. The road contemplates building in the near future an extension of thirty-nine miles, passing through extensive coal fields and timber lands and terminating at Beattyville. There is a good macadamized road from Irvine to Richmond, and outside of this the system of roads is deficient, being maintained by the surveyor and allotment of hand system.

Irvine, the county seat, is located in the Kentucky river valley, beautified and adorned by the loveliest of nature's scenery and is healthful, the air being pure and salubrious, and the waters noted for their health-restoring properties. It has a population of nearly a thousand, and its people are polite, courteous and to a large extent cultured and refined. It is quite a lumber emporium, quite an amount of capital being invested in that business. Its position on the border between the Bluegrass and the mountains, the purity of its air and water, and many other things, make it one of the best locations for schools of high order in the State. Es-

till county was named in honor of Capt. James Estill, and Irvine, for Col. William Irvine, two noted Indian fighters at an early day.

L. A. WEST.

Estill county is in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Judicial, Twenty-ninth Senatorial and Seventy-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Cobhill, Fainville, Fox, Furnace, Ironmound, Irvine, Jinks, King Station, Locust Branch, Miller's Creek, Patsy, Rice Station, Sams, Spoutspring, Station Camp, Unionhall, Wagersville, Winston, Wisemantown.

Fayette County.

Fayette is the central county of the celebrated bluegrass region of Central Kentucky. It is bounded on the north by Scott, on the east by Bourbon and Clark, on the south by Madison and Jessamine, and on the west by Woodford, and includes an area of 275 square miles. As originally constituted by the Legislature of Virginia, it was one of the three counties—Fayette, Lincoln, and Jefferson—composing the district of Kentucky, and was named after the distinguished General LaFayette. It then included "all that part of the said county of Kentucky which lies north of the line, beginning at the mouth of the Kentucky river, and up the same and its middle fork to the head, thence south to the Washington line;" thus including about one-third of the present State. By the cutting off of many other counties it has dwindled to its present area.

The topography and geology of the county are described in the following paragraphs by Prof. A. M. Miller, of the State College.

TOPOGRAPHY.—The surface of the county is a rolling upland with the general level of the highest portions about 1,000 feet above sea level. The country becomes more broken towards the Kentucky river, which forms the southern boundary for about fifteen miles, and falls off very abruptly from the brink of the river hills to the 600 contour line. The highest land in the county is on the watershed between North Elkhorn creek and the town branch of South Elkhorn. The highest railroad level reading is 1,961 feet, on the L. & E. just outside the corporate limits of Lexington, and everything points to this locality as the highest part of the watershed. Probably the 1,100 foot contour line is here reached. The lowest land in the county is, of course, along the river, where op-

posite the mouth of Tate's creek, low water mark is about 525 feet above the sea. This gives a total range in altitude for the county of nearly 600 feet. Except as Boone's creek and the Kentucky river is reached, most of the land between the Richmond and Winchester pikes is above 1,000 feet. Nearly all of that portion of the county lying west of a line marked by the Russell Cave and Harrodsburg pikes is below 1,000 feet in elevation.

DRAINAGE.—All the county drains into the Kentucky river, the southeastern portion by streams that have their courses entirely within or along the borders of the county, the rest of the county by streams that flow outside the limits before emptying. The former are streams of comparatively rapid fall and might furnish some water power, if only they were streams of greater volume. Streams of this class are Boone's, Elk Lick and Raven. The streams of the other class are North Elkhorn, Town Branch of South Elkhorn, South Elkhorn, West Hickman and East Hickman. These are streams of more uniform flow and though the fall per mile is not great, furnish some power for flour and grist mills. None of these streams are navigable.

GEOLOGY.—The geology of the county is largely controlled by the topography. In ascending order the formations (all lower silurian) are Chazy, Birdseye, Trenton, Lower Hudson, Middle Hudson.

The Chazy and Birdseye formations, consisting chiefly of massive light colored limestone, very compact and breaking with conchoidal fracture, are found only in the river hills north of the Kentucky river fault, a line of fractures which cuts across the bends of the Kentucky river, five times in the stretch from Clay's ferry to Tate's creek ferry. They contribute little to soil formation but furnish the most valuable building stones in the county. The lower ten feet of the Birdseye is a magnesian limestone of pleasing appearance and possessed of a considerable degree of durability. On the two big bends of the Kentucky river to the northwest, these formations appear in picturesque cliffs. On the big bend to the southwest, nothing but the softer limestones and shales of the Upper Trenton, Lower Hudson, and Middle Hudson appear. The Birdseye and Chazy have here slipped down to below the level of the river, having suffered a total throw of about 300 feet.

The different formations of the county are traversed by fissures which have been filled up by mineral matters, chiefly heavyspar

(barite), calspar (calcite), and fluorspar (fluorite). Minute quantities of lead and zinc accompany these gangue minerals, but there is little probability that the minerals will ever be found in such quantities or purity as to warrant their exploitation.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—Numerous caves and sinks, the result of the solvent action of carbonated waters percolating downward, abound in the county. One of the best known is Russell Cave, about seven miles from town on the Russell Cave pike. A copious spring—literally an underground stream—issues from one side of the main entrance.

At Elk Lick Falls, a stream formed of springs issuing from the base of the Trenton, has built up quite a deposit of calcareous tufa, reaching from the bottom to the top of the cliff, over which the water falls, a distance of upwards of thirty feet.

There are some saline and sulphur wells in the county which are reputed to furnish water of medicinal value.

The greater part of the land of the county is arable and pasture land of the finest quality. The soil is of two principal kinds: That with red subsoil, derived from the Trenton limestone, and that with yellow subsoil, derived from the limestone of the Lower Hudson. The former is considered the better, and may be regarded as the typical bluegrass soil. These soils are very similar, physically, both being rather clayey in texture, though not containing a large proportion of true clay, but being composed largely of very fine sand. They are remarkably rich in phosphates, and contain a large reserve of insoluble potash silicates, so that they are capable of retaining their fertility for a long time under proper tillage, and when depleted, may be restored again by clover or grass. Experiments made at the farm of the Agricultural Experiment Station near Lexington, upon the soil of the second variety described (yellow subsoil), show that when run down by long cropping, it becomes deficient in available potash, though still containing an abundance of available phosphates, and upon such soil fertilizers containing much potash and little or no phosphate may be used with profit. It is believed that this is true also of the better class of soil having the red subsoil. This soil is peculiarly well suited to the white Burley tobacco and to hemp, but the growing of tobacco has nearly superseded that of hemp in late years. It is also productive of corn, and is fairly good wheat soil. Prof. Milton Whitney, soil expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, in commenting on the mechan-

ical analysis of this soil, characterizes it as "having the same texture as our wheat lands, being in fact rather light for profitable wheat production."

It is hardly proper to say that there are any timber lands in the county, as the timber now remaining is mostly that retained in the woodland pastures, but a few fine walnut and cherry logs are still being marketed.

THE TIMBER GROWTH.—The following extracts from an article by Prof. H. Garman, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, describe the present forest growth:

"Nothing is more destructive to the native vegetation of a country than grazing stock. Forest fires sometimes devastate tracts of land quickly, but in the long run grazing exterminates plants of all sorts more completely. It is not to be expected, therefore, that a county so completely given to stock raising as Fayette should at this late period retain much of the primitive forest with which at one time it was covered. Only in woodland pastures, along fences in cultivated fields, on the steep banks of creeks and of Kentucky river can one learn something of what made up the forest when the country was settled. Judging by what remains in these situations, it then furnished as fine timber in as great variety as any part of the State.

"We have the remnants of a forest much like that of the other parts of the State, the notable lacks among valuable trees being such as thrive best in peculiar soil or situation. The hemlock, white pine, chestnut, cow oak, swamp whiteoak and cypress have not been observed here except in some cases in cultivation.

"Taking the county as a whole, there is still considerable marketable timber remaining in woodland pastures, but it is wisely being preserved for other purposes, and it is to be hoped that Fayette county may never be more completely deprived of her native trees and shrubs than she is at the present time. Certainly their worth in money is trifling when compared with their aesthetic value as a feature of the bluegrass landscape, and their usefulness as a partial check on the sudden and extreme drouths with which of late this region has been too frequently visited."

As the raising of fine stock, especially horses, is one of the most important interests of the county, a large part of the best land is retained in permanent bluegrass pastures. Much of this land, however, has recently been devoted to the production of tobacco, which is generally raised by white labor "on shares."

Aside from this, most of the farming is done by colored laborers, and the average price for good labor is about \$14.00 per month with board.

RAILROADS:—There are in Fayette county about 67 miles of railroad, having mileage as follows: Louisville & Nashville, 9.5 miles; Louisville Southern, 8.5 miles; Cincinnati Southern, 14 miles; Kentucky Central, 9 miles; Lexington & Eastern, 12 miles; Chesapeake & Ohio, 11 miles; Lexington Belt Line, 3 miles. All railroads center in Lexington.

The territory most remote from railroads in the county is the southeastern part, where some localities are as much as twelve miles from the nearest railroad station, but are nearer the navigable waters of Kentucky river.

TURNPIKES.—There are from 350 to 400 miles of turnpike in the county, about 200 miles being Telford and the remaining macadam road. From May 1, 1897, to May 1, 1898, the cost of maintenance was \$27,500. From May 1, 1898, to May 1, 1899, the cost was \$39,875. At the end of this period the roads were in a worse condition than they were two years before. This state of affairs was due to the extreme winter the frost penetrating through the stone and into the earth below. During the past summer extra exertions on the part of the supervisor have been successful in bringing the turnpikes into a good state of repair. The county has recently constructed near Lexington a specimen of model road, built according to the directions of a road expert from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The county seat and only city of the county is Lexington—a city of the second class, which contains a population of about 35,000, and embraces an area of little more than three square miles, the city limits extending a mile in every direction from the courthouse.

Lexington is one of the oldest settlements in the State, the site having been visited by a party of hunters in June, 1775, and was named in honor of the battle of Lexington (Mass.), news of which had just been received by them. A permanent settlement was effected in 1779, and it was incorporated as a town in 1782 and as a city in 1832. The city has had an interesting history and has long been famous as the home of many men who have occupied high places in the councils of the State and the nation.

Its position at the intersection of several railroad lines extending in all directions, together with its extensive system of turn-

pikes radiating into every part of the surrounding country gives it the most commanding commercial position in the eastern half of Kentucky, and has resulted in the development of many important business enterprises, and in the building up of one of the handsomest cities of the State.

The principal streets are paved with brick and internal travel is further facilitated by a very complete electric street railway system which reaches every quarter of the city. The Street Railway Company also operates the electric light system of the city and an extensive plant for the manufacture of ice.

The water supply of the city comes from Lake Ellerslie, an artificial reservoir covering 126 acres, three miles east of the city. It is controlled by a private company, which furnishes the city with its water for fire protection and the homes of the city for domestic use. The lake is stocked with a variety of the finest fish by a club composed of business and professional men.

The business interests of the city are extensive and varied. As a horse market it has long been famous, and the various racing meetings throughout the season at the Fair Grounds bring together a large number of horse breeders and owners from all parts of the country.

Tobacco, hemp and canning factories and flour mills convert the raw materials from the surrounding farms into finished products. A large brewery has recently been added to the city's business interests, and a tobacco warehouse is in process of construction by the Continental Tobacco Company. Many large wholesale and retail commercial houses serve as distributing agents for all kinds of food products and manufacturers.

The public buildings of Lexington are large and imposing. The court-house was erected at a cost of \$200,000. It is constructed of Bowling Green oolitic limestone, is three stories in height, and is very complete in all its appointments.

The government building, in which are located the postoffice and the offices of the Seventh Internal Revenue District, is a splendid granite structure, erected in 1889, and is well adapted to its purposes.

The Eastern Kentucky Asylum for the Insane is located upon the northern edge of the city. It has extensive buildings and beautiful grounds of about 250 acres in extent. There are nearly 1,000 of Kentucky's unfortunates cared for here.

Two splendid general hospitals afford a refuge for those

stricken down by disease or accident: St. Joseph's, conducted by the Catholics, and the Good Samaritan, managed jointly by the Protestant churches of the city.

In its educational institutions Lexington stands pre-eminent. It has for many years been the Mecca of Chautauquans of Kentucky, and the annual gatherings of the assembly are largely and enthusiastically attended at Woodland Park, in the eastern part of the city. The assembly has a large auditorium and numerous subordinate buildings beautifully situated in a noble grove of Kentucky's finest forest trees.

In the early part of the century Transylvania University in Lexington was the most noted institution of learning west of the Alleghanies. It had its beginning toward the close of the preceding century, when grants of public land were made for the purpose of establishing popular education. It was the alma mater of hosts of students, many of whom subsequently became men of great influence and renown. In 1865 it was merged into Kentucky University and an agricultural and mechanical college was established by the State under the provisions of the grant of lands from the Federal Government, as a college of the same institution. In 1878, the Legislature passed an act separating the Agricultural and Mechanical College from Kentucky University and looking to its independent establishment as the Agricultural and Mechanical College by the city of Lexington, and money for the first buildings was given by both city and county.

Kentucky University and the Agricultural and Mechanical or State College, as it is called, are both large and flourishing institutions and provide instruction for both men and women. The former is conducted under the auspices of the Christian church, and in its Bible College, especially, where students meet from all parts of the world, is an important auxiliary of that denomination. Its College of Liberal Arts offers courses in the usual branches of collegiate instruction.

The State College is a non-sectarian institution, supported jointly by the State and the Federal governments. While giving instructions in the usual classical studies, it is also especially prepared to give thorough courses in scientific, agricultural and engineering lines, its laboratories and shops being amply equipped with the best modern apparatus for this work. Associated with the college, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station is con-

stantly engaged in experimental work with farm and garden crops in the interest of farmers.

Besides these two institutions, there are three others for the education of young ladies: Sayre Institute, Hamilton College and St. Catherine's Academy, conducted under the several auspices of the Presbyterian, Christian and Catholic churches. The American Missionary Association also maintains a large normal school for colored pupils. In addition to all these, there are several large commercial colleges, private schools, and the necessary quota of public schools for the needs of the community.

The principal villages outside of Lexington are East Hickman, Athens, Centerville, Walnut Hill, Fort Spring, Chilesburg, Donerail, South Elkhorn and Sandersville. The State Houses of Reform are located at Greendale, a station on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, a few miles north of Lexington.

General Outline, by Prof. A. M. Peter; Topography and Geology, by Prof. A. M. Miller; Account of Lexington and its Educational Institutions, by Prof. C. W. Mathews; Railroads and Turnpikes, by Prof. J. P. Brooks; Forest Growth, by Prof. H. Garman. State College, Lexington.

Fayette county is situated in the Seventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-second Judicial, Twenty-seventh Senatorial, and Sixty-first and Sixty-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Athens, Avon, Brighton, Chilesburg, Cleveland, Donerail, East Hickman, Elk Chester, Fort Spring, Greendale, Kirklevington, Lexington, Loradale, Moore, Montrose, Muir, Russell Cave, Shamondale, South Elkhorn, Walnuthill, Yarnallton.

Fleming County.

Fleming County was formed in 1798, out of a portion of Mason, and was the twenty-sixth county in the State; was named in honor of Col. John M. Fleming, who was head of the numerous family of Flemings. It is situated in the northeastern part of the State, seventeen miles from the Ohio river. Licking river traverses the southwestern border and is fed by Fox, Fleming and Johnson creeks, which in early days were noted for the numerous water mills, that "cracked the corn." The eastern portion of the county is mountainous and heavily timbered, poplar, pine, oak and chestnut prevailing. Iron ore and building stone is found in this

region in abundance; the valleys here are of sandy soil, and highly productive and only await transportation to make this the most valuable section of the county. The land is cheap now, and can be bought at a price that should attract capital in this direction. The balance of the county is known as limestone or walnut land, is deep and rich, producing corn, wheat and tobacco, equal to any in the State, and surpassed by none. Fine turnpikes are scattered all over the county, and are sustained by taxation, some two hundred miles of macadam being in fine condition. Mineral and sulphur springs are found profusely throughout this section and are noted for their medicinal qualities.

Farm hands receive from \$8 to \$20 per month, and day laborers \$1 to \$3 per day. Several mills for sawing lumber are working on a small scale, and the lumber is hauled to market by teams.

The county seat, Flemingsburg, is the principal town, centrally located and one of the prettiest in the State, and contains seventeen hundred souls. It is connected with the outer world by the C., F. & A. R. R. which connects with the L. & N. at Johnson station. The C., F. & A. runs from this point to Hillsboro, twelve miles east of here. We are further connected with civilization by telegraph and telephone, and four daily mails to Cincinnati and Louisville.

Flemingsburg has one of the finest public graded schools in the State of Kentucky; the building is large, containing sixteen rooms, situated on a high hill, has all the modern improvements in heating and ventilation, and cost thirty-five thousand dollars. The present term opened with four hundred pupils. Prof. T. A. Luman, a native of this county, is principal, assisted by a competent corps of teachers, selected by competitive examination.

Our court house is "old timey," but good and roomy, was built in 1829, and good for centuries to come. We have two newspapers (Democrat and Republican), three hotels, four drug stores, four livery stables, five dry goods stores, one clothing store, two jewelry shops, two dentists, one restaurant, two saddleries or harness shops, seven groceries, two hardware houses, two furniture houses, one agricultural dealer, six churches, seven physicians, thirteen lawyers, two banks, two milliners, three blacksmith shops, two carriage shops, two undertakers, Masonic, Odd Fellows, and K. P. lodges. We have two hand and one steam fire engines, and the best fire department outside of Louisville.

We have one large flouring mill and three large tobacco barns, where the weed is bought, prized and shipped to market.

Our town is lighted by a system of electricity that has been running three years, and only shut down once in that time, and then only for ten hours, showing that it is as good as the best. A new telephone exchange has just been inaugurated, and began operations October 12, 1899. The public well in the center of the town, which has done duty for a hundred years, was found to be tainted with oil on the morning of July 4, 1899, and at first was thought to be salted by the boys, who had lemonade to sell on that day, but investigations showed that oil was flowing in with the run of water, and some ten barrels of oil was taken out in three weeks. The oil is of bright amber color, and burns without a flash, makes a better light and lasts longer in a lamp than the coal oil you buy. Oil and water pumped up together and thrown on the streets burn readily from a match as it flows in the gutter. Several oil magnates have been through the county and are leasing land with the avowed intention of developing the territory within the next twelve months. Our citizens are broad and liberal, and assist all enterprise that tends towards the betterment of our county.

Flemingsburg is surrounded by a rich and undulating country and extensive farms, fat mules and good horses. Our county court is held on the fourth Monday of each month, and is a veritable street fair. Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are brought in on that day for sale, and change hands rapidly under the auctioneer's cry. Under an established custom, buyers come here from a distance to purchase, and it is no uncommon thing to see a shipment of two hundred horses from here after court day's sale.

Ewing, seven miles west of Flemingsburg, is situated on the C. & O. R. R., has a population of three hundred souls, is a flourishing little town, with seven stores, two hotels and a newspaper (Ewing Enquirer), one bank, three large tobacco warehouses, two churches and a public school. The "Ewing Fair Grounds" are also here and are building up a reputation.

Elizaville, two miles east of Ewing and one mile from Nepton, is a very attractive town, with two churches, Masonic and Odd Fellows lodge, public school and several good stores.

Plummer's Landing is a new town in the eastern part of the county, twelve miles from Flemingsburg on Fox creek, near the famous "Belle Grove Springs;" is growing rapidly; has three stores

and two mills, one church and school building. This is the principal lumber and shingle market of the county; large quantities of fencing are hauled from this point to Mason, Nicholas and adjoining counties.

Mount Carmel, seven miles north of Flemingsburg, is reached by turnpike, has good surrounding country, four stores, two churches, three physicians and a host of good people.

Hillsboro, ten miles south at the end of the C., F. & A. R. R. nestles at the foot of the mountains, has a population of four hundred souls, two churches, two physicians, several stores and mechanic shops. This is a great center for country produce, and large shipments are made from this point.

Sherburne and Tilton are on the line of Maysville and Mt. Sterling turnpike road and are thriving business towns.

Poplar Plains is on the C., F. & A. R. R. five miles from Flemingsburg, has two churches, two physicians, and two stores; surrounding country is good, people are prosperous.

Grange City is a new place near Licking river, containing two stores, blacksmith shop and flouring mill.

Fleming county's tobacco crop is sought by the big manufacturers and they send their agents in here to buy direct from the farmers, and a good price is the result. The citizens of Fleming are a quiet, law-abiding people and they invite investigations of their county and its products.

C. L. DUDLEY.

The county is in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Nineteenth Judicial, Thirty-fifth Senatorial and Eighty-eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Balm, Beechburg, Bowman, Cowan, Crains, Dalesburg, Elizaville, Ewing, Flemingsburg, Foxport, Grange City, Hillsboro, Hillton, Johnson Junction, Limerick, Mount Carmel, Muses Mills, Nepton, Nisi, Oakwood, Peck's Ridge, Plummer's Landing, Poplar Plains, Ringo's Mills, Ryan, Sandford, Sapp, Sherburne, Sunset, Tilton, Wallingford.

Floyd County.

Floyd County is situated in the extreme portion of Eastern Kentucky. It was made a county in 1799 and its territory was taken from the counties of Mason, Fleming and Montgomery. It was named in honor of Col. John Floyd, a very prominent man in Kentucky in the early days of the State. It has since contributed much of its territory to form other counties, sixteen counties having been formed in whole or in part, from the original territory of Floyd. It is bounded on the north by Johnson and Martin counties, on the east by Pike, on the south by Knott, and on the west by Magoffin. The surface of the county is very mountainous, it is well watered and drained by the Big Sandy and its tributaries, which flow through the central portion of the county.

In the valleys of the Big Sandy the soil is fertile, and the principal crop of the county, which is corn, is grown to great perfection; wheat, oats and flax are also cultivated to some extent.

The mountains and hills of the whole county are underlaid with coal, the supply being practically inexhaustible, but want of proper facilities for transporting to market has hindered the development of same very materially. Much of the valuable timber of the county has been cut and rafted out of the county on the Big Sandy, yet there still remains much valuable timber, oak, poplar, hickory, beech, ash and walnut. Large tracts of good timber can be bought at reasonable prices per acre. Diversified farming is not carried on, this, like most of the mountain counties, confining its principal industries to the minerals and timber of the county. The Big Sandy river is navigable in the winter and spring seasons for small steamers and in summer for push boats. There are no turnpikes in the county. The public roads of the county are common dirt roads which are maintained and kept up under the road laws of the State by overseers warning out hands, who are subject to road duty, to work on them. Under such a system, of course, no roads are ever kept in very good condition. There are no railroads in the county, though the Kentucky Midland has been projected to run through the northern part of the county, entering it at Needmore on the western boundary, run-

ning to Prestonburg, the county seat, and thence in a southeastern direction into Pike.

The labor mostly employed in the county is furnished by native whites. For farm labor hands can be had at \$10 to \$15 per month and board.

The school facilities of this county are furnished by the common schools, which, in a general way, may be said to be in good condition; they are well attended and under good management.

Prestonburg, the county seat of Floyd county, is situated in the northern part of the county, on the Big Sandy river. It is a nice little village, has a church and school house, besides a few stores and shops.

Floyd county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-fourth Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Ninety-seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alliance, Alphoretta, Banner, Beaver, Bonanza, Cline, Dotson, Dwale, Fed, Galveston, Goodloe, Hueysville, Lackey, Langley, Laynesville, McDowell, Melvin, Minnie, Osborn, Prestonsburg, Setser, Spurlock, Thomas.

Franklin County.

Franklin County is situated in the northern part of the State, the counties of Henry and Carroll only being between the northern boundary and the Ohio river. It was organized as a county in 1794, and is, therefore, one of the oldest counties in the State in date of organization.

The topography of the county is gently rolling, with the exception of that portion bordering on the banks of the Kentucky river and some of its tributaries where the precipitous bluffs, characteristic of that stream, rise to a height of 100 feet and constitute some of the finest scenery in the State. It is credited with comparing favorably with the Palisades of the Hudson.

The county is bounded on the north by Henry and Owen, on the south by Woodford and Anderson, on the east by Owen, Scott and Woodford and on the west by Shelby and Henry. Those portions of the county bordering the counties of Owen, Henry and part of Shelby are more rolling and the soil is not so fertile as in those parts lying next the counties of Scott, Woodford and Anderson and the southern part of Shelby. The geological formation is that

known as the lower silurian. The soil is a clay loam, very productive and adapted to the growth of heavy cereals and tobacco and in the northern portion especially adapted to growing peaches and apples and to which considerable attention is paid.

The timber resources of the county are limited, being only sufficient for local use. The Kentucky river flows through the center of the county from north to south. By a system of locks and dams under control of the general government it is navigable at all seasons and furnishes the county cheap and reliable transportation for its products. The other streams of the county are Big and Little Benson and Elkhorn, all tributaries of the Kentucky river. Some lead ore is known to exist in the county, but has never been exploited sufficiently to determine its commercial value. Along the cliffs of the Kentucky river a species of limestone, known as Kentucky marble, is found. It is a valuable building stone, the strata lying in even thicknesses. From this stone the present State House at Frankfort was built. The county has a number of mineral springs, mostly of sulphur impregnation. Below Frankfort while prospecting for oil some years ago a wonderful stream of sulphur water was struck at a depth of 1,600 feet, which pours a vast volume of water under a very high pressure. There are a number of large saw mills located on the Kentucky river, which are supplied with logs from the counties on the head-waters of the river, being sent down in rafts during spring and winter tides. Kentucky River Mills, located at Frankfort, and utilizing the water power, furnished by lock No. 4, is an old established and highly prosperous factory, using annually many thousands pounds of hemp in the manufacture of the higher grades of binder and commercial twine. There are also a number of large distilleries in the county, all of which stand at the top in reputation of their brands. Next in importance is the flour mill industry, mainly centered at Frankfort. Cheap raw material and low rate of transportation, the result of water competition, makes the county a desirable location for factories using wood, hemp or tobacco.

The county has the L., C. & L. division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad running through the southern end of the county and the Frankfort and Cincinnati running from Frankfort to Paris and connecting at Georgetown with the C., N. O. & T. P. for Cincinnati and the south. These lines with the twenty odd miles of river transportation furnished by the Kentucky river gives the county excellent transportation facilities.

The macadamized roads of the county are free to the public and are maintained out of the general revenue. Since these roads have passed under the control of the county their condition has been fairly well maintained, but there is much to be learned in the matter of maintaining macadamized roads under county supervision. The roads, other than macadamized, are still maintained by calling on the hands allotted to each road.

The labor of the county is performed by both white and colored laborers, and the price varies from \$10 to \$13 per month with board for labor on the farm. The wages in factories and mills varies from \$1.25 per day for unskilled labor; from \$3 to \$5 per day for skilled mechanics and foremen.

The educational facilities of the county are good, although consisting mainly of the public schools. The district schools are taught by progressive teachers. They are well attended and in the matter of educating the masses are doing a great work.

Frankfort city school is a superb building erected at a cost of \$30,000. It is equipped with kindergarten, manual training and art departments. The present enrollment is some 1,300 pupils under control of twenty-four teachers. The graduates from this school are fully prepared to enter the best colleges and universities. So well in fact does this school meet the educational requirements that private institutions of instruction have found it difficult to maintain themselves.

Frankfort, the county seat and capital of the State, is situated on the Kentucky river. It is one of the oldest cities of the State, which fact together with its picturesque location makes it especially a point of interest. It has a population of about 10,000, and is favorably located and enjoys a considerable trade. Here are located the public offices of the State, the main State prison, the State Colored Normal School for the preparation of teachers of that race and the Kentucky Feeble Minded Institute for the instruction of children of imperfect development.

Bridgeport, Jetts, Elkhorn, Benson, Peak's Mill, Elmville, Swallowfield and Flagfork are thriving villages.

Franklin county is situated in the Seventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Fourteenth Judicial, Twentieth Senatorial and Fifty-sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Benson, Bridgeport, Elmville, Farmdale, Flagfork, Forks of Elkhorn, Forsee, Frankfort, Harp, Harvieland, Honeysuckle, Jett, Peak's Mill, Polsgrove, Saffell, Swallowfield, Switzer, Tioga, Woodlake. There is another postoffice on Lawrenceburg pike, three miles from town. I forgot the name.

Fulton County.

(Revised 1901 by Judge H. M. Kearby.)

Fulton county was cut off or taken from Hickman county in the year 1845, from the southwestern part of the county, and is situated in the extreme southwestern angle of the State on the Mississippi river, contains about 184 square miles and is bounded as follows: On the west and north by the Mississippi river, on the northeast and east by Hickman county, and on the south by the State of Tennessee. It was named in honor of the celebrated inventor of the steamboat, Robert Fulton. The bends of the Mississippi river are so many and extensive it gives the county many miles of shore line. The county is well watered and drained by the several streams emptying into the Mississippi river from the same, principal among them being Bayou de Chien and Obion creek. Fulton's soil is good, large portion of the county is very productive, the principal products of the farm being corn, wheat, rye, oats and tobacco. The greater portion of county is what is known as upland and is very good, the Mississippi bottoms being especially rich and fertile. This county is a great county for strawberries and they are grown to great perfection and in great abundance, and thousands of dollars' worth of them shipped to the Chicago market. The timber supply of the county remains good, probably one-third of the original timber of the county yet remaining. Oak, poplar, hickory and cypress are to be found in abundance. About forty miles of shore line along the Mississippi river is all the water transportation the county has, none of the streams of the county being navigable. Bayou de Chien and Little Ohio are navigable for rafts and small flatboats. We have no turnpikes in the county; the public roads are the common county or dirt roads and are kept up in a kind of repair by putting as little work on them as possible. They are worked and maintained under

the road laws of the State, and under the supervision of overseers appointed by the county court. There are about forty miles of railroad in the county, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central, southern division. None in course of construction nor projected.

Good farm lands can be had at reasonable prices and labor on same, which is mostly native white and colored, can be had for \$10 to \$12 per month and board. The facilities for education are furnished by the common schools of the county which are well attended and under good and careful management. The population of Fulton county in 1890, was 10,005, with a small but steady immigration into the county.

Hickman, the county seat of Fulton county, was incorporated in 1834, and called Mills Point, but was changed in 1837 to Hickman, in honor of Hon. Edwin Hickman, of Tennessee. It is located about fifty miles below the mouth of the Ohio river on the east bank of the Mississippi, and had a population in 1890, according to the eleventh census, of 1,652, but it is estimated now to be about 2,000. Its facilities for transportation, both by water and by rail, are first-class. It is a flourishing town, with good schools and churches.

Fulton county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, First Judicial, First Senatorial, and First Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Cayce, Crutchfield, Fulton, Hickman, Jordan, Mabel, Stateline.

Gallatin County.

The county of Gallatin, named after Hon. Albert Gallatin, secretary of the United States Treasury during President Jefferson's administration, was organized in 1798, from parts of Shelby and Franklin counties, and was the twenty-third county organized in the State. It was at one time one of the largest counties in the State, but territory has been taken from it at various times for the formation of other counties, until now it is one of the smallest. Owen county was formed from it in 1819, Trimble, in part, in 1836, Carroll took the western half in 1838, forming Carroll county, with Carrollton as the county seat, which originally was Port Williams,

the county seat of Gallatin county. Warsaw, formerly known as Fredericksburg, became the county seat of Gallatin.

Gallatin county has always been a prosperous county, always paying into the State treasury more revenue than it drew out, and being of little expense to the State, owing to the law-respecting citizenship it has within its borders. Many a circuit court passes without the return of a single indictment. The county is situated at the lower end of the "great bend" of the Ohio river, and is about midway between the two great cities of Louisville and Cincinnati. Warsaw, the county seat, being about 60 miles below Cincinnati by water, and 35 by railroad; 80 miles above Louisville by water and 45 by rail. The surface of the county is generally hilly, though there is an extensive acreage of river bottom land, above high water mark. It is limestone soil, and is very productive. White Burley tobacco, corn, live stock, fruit and garden farming are given especial attention. There is a small outcropping of coal and lead in the western part of the county, and a very superior quality of tiling clay is also found. The timber supply has been about exhausted, there being only about five per cent. of the forests left. The county is well watered by creeks. Eagle creek bounds it on the south and the Ohio river on the north, the river boundary being twenty-one miles. The county is most desirably situated for any kind of business, being close to the city markets where the highest prices prevail, and having the advantage of the lowest freight rates, much of the produce being carried to the markets at not to exceed five cents per hundred weight. Any manufacturing enterprise would do well here as there is a small tax which in all does not aggregate one per cent. on the actual values, and at the county seat, Warsaw, there has not been a cent for municipal tax paid in fifteen years, yet it has a population of over 1,100, with several factories and all the reasonable conveniences, such as first-class fire department, good sidewalks and streets well lighted at night. The expenses are paid out of liquor licenses, from three hotel saloons, and the wharf privileges.

The county has an excellent class of citizens, and has a population of about 6,000. The land will raise any kind of crop suitable to the climate. The land ranges in value from \$5.00 to \$80.00. Farm labor is both white and colored; price, from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per month with board, and from \$15.00 to \$20.00 without board.

Roads are under management of county road superintendent

and are kept up by taxation. It is satisfactory. There are 71 miles of free turnpike and 94 miles of dirt road, all kept up by a system of taxation. The tax rate is 60½ cents for all purposes. The county debt is only about \$20,000.

The county is well supplied with good schools and churches and the laws are faithfully executed. The people encourage the incoming of every good citizen, and are willing to assist every industrial enterprise:

D. B. WALLACE.

Gallatin county is situated in the Sixth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Fifteenth Judicial, Twenty-third Senatorial and Fifty-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Brashear, Ethridge, Gex, Glencoe, Napoleon, Ryle, Sparta, Sugar, Warsaw.

Garrard County.

Garrard County was formed in 1796 out of the counties of Madison, Lincoln and Mercer, and was named in honor of James Garrard, who was then governor of the State of Kentucky. It is centrally located, its capital, Lancaster, being within twenty miles of the geographical center of the State. Jessamine county, from which it is separated by the Kentucky river, bounds it on the north; Madison county on the east; Lincoln and Rockcastle counties on the south, and Boyle and Mercer counties on the west. It is, therefore, a "bluegrass" county. Part of the county is hilly, much of it undulating—what is called rolling land. The soil is highly productive of corn and the small grains, tobacco and hemp. The "Buckeye" section of the county is hilly and has been cultivated in grain for near a hundred years, and seems to have lost little if any of its original fine productive qualities. Perhaps the best and fattest hogs of this county, and as fine as those of any county, are driven up out of "Buckeye" for shipment in the fall. We have no minerals, gas or oil, in paying quantities, in the county. The timber, for any but fuel and fencing purposes, is about exhausted. There is much oak timber in some sections of the county suited for milling purposes. Our farming is diversified only in the usual way by rotation of crops, and there is no dairying or truck farming and very little fruit growing carried on as a specialty in the county. We have 120 miles of turnpike road in the county, all of which can now be traveled free of toll, with a

rate of taxation for their maintenance of about twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property. The other public roads of the county belong to the general statutory system of roads and are well kept. The Louisville & Nashville railroad, "Kentucky Central Division," crosses the county, covering a distance of fourteen miles. There are no uncompleted railroads in the county, and none at present proposed. Dripping Springs is the only health resort in the county. The water is sulphur and magnesia, and is very fine for stomach, kidney and liver troubles. The buildings will probably be repaired and enlarged by the opening of next season. There is a sulphur well at Lowell and another at Cartersville, and either could be made a place of health resort.

The average price of farm lands, improved and unimproved, is about \$15.00. The labor employed is native labor and the average price per month is \$13.00. A planing mill, canning factory, barrel and stave works would do well in this county.

The county seat is Lancaster, with a population of 1,500, laid off in a perfect square, extending one-half mile in each direction from the center of the public square. It is a fifth class city, with a graded school and six churches. The business houses are nearly all new and modern in their architecture, beautiful in design, and are large and comfortable. Many of the residences are handsome, commodious and elegant in design and finish, and few cities have more shade trees which are properly located for shading the houses and streets in the heated term. The public schools of the county are in good condition, with wide-awake teachers, trustees and county superintendent. They are not to any great extent supplemented by local taxation. We have no bonded indebtedness, and the rate of taxation for county purposes including the turn-pike tax will be about fifty cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property.

WILLIAM HERNDON.

Garrard County is situated in the Eighth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Thirteenth Judicial, Eighteenth Senatorial and Sixty-seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bourne, Bryantsville, Buckeye, Buena Vista, Cartersville, Flatwood, Hammack, Hyattsville, Judson, Lancaster, Lowell, McCreary, Manse, Marcellus, Marksbury, Nina, Paintlick, Point Leavell, Stone, Sweeney, Teatersville.

Grant County.

(Revised 1901, by Judge J. H. Westover.)

Grant county was created a county of the Commonwealth of Kentucky on the 12th day of February, 1820. It was created from a part of Pendleton, and contained all of the territory now embraced within its boundaries excepting a small strip added from Campbell county in 1830, and a larger strip secured from Harrison county in 1833, and a small cut-off from Boone county in 1868, and a very considerable piece attached from Owen county in 1876, Grant county was the sixty-seventh county formed in the State.

At the time of the organization of the county, now more than eighty-one years ago, the territory embraced within its limits was almost a trackless forest. Its hills and valleys were covered with as fine a growth of hard wood timber as ever invited the woodman's axe. Game of all varieties abounded. Its people were few and scattered, living in log cabins and leading an easy and thriftless existence. The land was practically valueless, measured by the prices then asked and accepted for it. Yet Grant county even in the beginning was a beautiful spot, her people, though few and poor, were honest and loyal to the flag and suffered untold hardships and dangers that their posterity might reap the harvest of riches and good government these pioneers had sown.

The forests of eighty years ago have been swept away before the on-rolling tide of civilization. Where the hunter set his traps beautiful homes have been buildded, and a thrifty, provident and honest people have transformed nature's wildness into one of the most lovely agricultural communities in the State. Grant county is twenty miles east and west by eighteen miles north and south, and lies on both sides of the Dry Ridge, which extends in an unbroken upheaval from the Ohio river to the Kentucky. The country is broken upland, with a deep rich soil on a foundation of yellow clay, and that in turn underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of limestone. The timber has all been cut away, and nearly all of the county is in the highest state of cultivation.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and white burley tobacco are the chief crops cultivated. The tobacco crop frequently reaches as much as five million pounds, and the quality grown in the hills of Grant can hardly be equaled in the white burley belt.

Grant county is pre-eminently a stock-raising county. There are thousands of acres of bluegrass scattered from one end of the county to the other, and timothy, clover and all other grasses do remarkably well on our soil. The stock raised in Grant county are fine cattle, sheep, horses, mules and hogs. Of each of these the county produces quite a surplus, and from one year's end to the other, there is a constant shipment out of the county of live stock.

During recent years the county has been greatly improved by better methods of farming, and the agricultural population have increased their wealth until most of the farmers of the county are well to do.

In every part of the county are to be found lovely homes, magnificent barns and all of the conveniences that go to make country life the best life on earth to live.

No county in the State has a better system of McAdam turnpike roads than Grant county. The mileage is a little under five hundred miles, and it all belongs to the county and is kept in the highest condition by skilled workmen employed and paid by the county out of its treasury. The roads were made free some three years ago, and have been improved each year since, until they are now second to no roads in the State. Every neighborhood and nearly every home in the county is reached by a good turnpike road. The roads are worked by machinery under a good superintendent, and the outlook for the future is excellent.

The county has thirty miles of railroad. The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific passes along the Dry Ridge for more than twenty miles within the limits of the county. This is one of the best roads in the South and has few equals in any State. The Louisville & Nashville passes through the northern part of the county for a distance of approximately nine miles, and has a perfect road bed and fine equipment.

Grant county has no navigable streams. Its creeks are Big Eagle, Grassy Run, Clark's creek, Arnold creek, Ten Mile creek, Fork Lick, Grassy creek and Crooked creek.

Our schools are improving from year to year and are now second to those in no county in the State. At Williamstown, Dry Ridge, Corinth and Crittenden there are free graded schools, and in every neighborhood of the county a good public school, presided over by a competent teacher.

Williamstown is the county seat of the county. It was founded

prior to 1820, and is a beautiful little city situated in the center of the county on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad.

The other towns of the county are Dry Ridge, Stewartsville, Downingsville, Jonesville, Holbrook, Lawrenceville, Keefer, Corinth, Mason, Blanchette, Cordova, Crittenden, Sherman, Mount Zion, Zion Station, Elliston, Folsome, New Eagle Mills and Hanks.

Grant county is in the Sixth Congressional, Fifteenth Judicial, Twenty-sixth Senatorial and Seventy-Seventh Legislative Districts.

Within the county there are more than sixty church organizations with that many places of public worship. The Baptist is the leading denomination with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Christian or Church of Christ, Presbyterians, North and South, Catholic next in order.

The people are God-fearing and orderly. The wealth and population of the county are each on the increase and the future of the county is exceedingly bright.

Graves County.

Graves County, organized A. D. 1824, is the central county in what is known as Jackson's Purchase, which lies between the Tennessee and Ohio rivers on the east and north, and the Mississippi river on the west, and borders on the Tennessee State line on the south. It is thirty miles from north to south and eighteen miles from east to west, and is the only county in the State with four regular, straight lines.

There is a considerable number of farms in the county that lie well, just rolling enough for drainage, while in some localities the land is rather rolling and steep, yet the most of it is very productive if kept from washing away by heavy rains.

There are several pits of potters' brick and tile clay in the county which are being worked with much profit to the owners. Vast quantities of this clay has been shipped to the East for the manufacture of ironstone china, fancy tiling, etc., and we have at Mayfield a plant which is manufacturing a very superior and handsome brick from clay found two and a half miles east of Mayfield. These brick will soon be on the general market and will be a strong competitor for general favor.

No coal has been found in the county and wood is used for fuel, except directly on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, which traverses the county from a central point on the north to a point on the west, four miles from southeast corner.

The county has several creeks running through it in different directions which furnish stock water. The West Fork of Clark's river and Panther creek are live streams and are fed by springs of freestone water. These streams, wells and cisterns and artificial ponds furnish the water supply of the county. There is also on these streams some fine timber which is being rapidly used up by saw mills and other like industries.

Agriculture is the chief business of our people, tobacco being considered the principal money crop, 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds being raised annually. Wheat produces from ten to thirty bushels per acre and enough is raised for home consumption and some to spare. Corn is very successfully grown, twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre is about the yield. None is shipped away, the surplus being fed to hogs and cattle for market. Oats grow fairly well and yield well unless damaged by rust. Clover, timothy, red top, orchard grass are all successfully grown, and, with the stock pea crop, furnish the hay crop of the county. Blue-grass is grown for ornamental purposes, and in time, doubtless, will be largely raised for grazing purposes.

Sorghum, melons, potatoes (sweet and Irish), turnips, and all kinds of garden truck grow well. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, berries of all kinds, do well and are grown for market purposes to some extent. Sheep do well here, barring the destructive "cur." I think the sheep industry is on the decline, though I can not understand why it should be so.

There are several manufacturing enterprises in the county, mostly at Mayfield, the Mayfield Woolen Mills employing 300 hands; Merit Pants Company, employing 250 or 300, and May Pants Company employing 200. These are all under good management, and are doing well. We have two planing mills, ice factory, water works, electric lights, iron foundry, several tobacco rehandling houses and warehouses, and the Beaumont Soap Factory has erected ample buildings and is making a very fine grade of laundry and toilet soaps.

West Kentucky College is located at Mayfield, and affords all the necessary school facilities for making business men and women. There are one hundred and five white school districts in

the county and nineteen colored; all are well attended. Farmington, Sedalia and Wingo have graded schools, which are giving satisfaction.

The county has a population of 33,000, and Mayfield, inside corporate limits, of 4,200, with very large suburban population, making at least 6,000.

The county is out of debt, the tax rate is 38 cents for all purposes, and \$1.50 per capita.

We have no pike roads. Two years since each magisterial district was provided with grader and scrapers and the main roads have been well graded under the supervision of fiscal court. The cost is paid out of general appropriations, the work being done under the supervision of the justice of the district. The allotment of hands and overseers is still maintained, and is necessary as an emergency force. Our people are awakening to the importance, in fact, the necessity of good roads, and I am satisfied that there will be much improvement within the next few years. We have good soil and clay for making firm, compact roads, and when the beds are properly graded I do not see any reason why the roads should not be good the year round. The greatest drawback to the roads here is the fact that so many are disposed to turn all the surface water out of farms into the ditches of the road, thus making the road the place of drainage for the farm. This frequently causes the ditches to wash out so as to make the road too narrow, and in some cases entirely destroys it for a distance, and the court must buy the right of way around. We need legislation on this point, and the legislator who will get up and cause to be enacted a law that will prevent this will be more than a benefactor. Our fiscal court has memorialized the Legislature to legislate appropriately on this matter. Our roads should be improved and protected from injury from any cause whatever.

STEPHEN ELMORE, County Judge.

Grayson County.

Ohio and Hardin counties contributed territory to form Grayson in 1810. It was the fifty-fourth county organized in the State and was named for Col. Wm. Grayson, of Virginia. Rough river on the north and Nolynn river on the southeast, and Bear creek through the south-central part of the county (all tributaries of

Green river) afford facilities for cheaply transporting the vast quantities of oak, poplar, ash and walnut timber which are annually shipped from the county in the form of saw logs, while the Illinois Central railroad, running through the center of the county from northwest to southwest, yearly hauls from the county large quantities of staves, lumber and railroad ties. The county has but a small quantity of coal and is undeveloped. There are some excellent clays in the county, but only one or two banks have been worked. The soil is generally light and the face of the county broken. Gas was struck at Leitchfield, but not in sufficient quantities for domestic or commercial uses. Corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco are the principal crops. Tobacco has not been extensively grown for the last few years. Of the other crops very little is exported from the county. Commercial fertilizers are used extensively and with good results. Young orchards are being set and domestic canning for home use is general among householders. Truck and dairy farming are neglected. All the roads are dirt roads, which are kept up by the work of "hands" under the "over-seer" system. A railroad from Leitchfield or Clarkson, through the southern part of the county to Bowling Green, in Warren county, has been under consideration for a few years, and it is hoped will be built in the near future. The Grayson Springs, four miles from Leitchfield, are celebrated for the medicinal properties of their waters. Their situation is picturesque and the scenery grand. Splendid hotel buildings have been provided, together with modern facilities for entertaining guests, providing for their pleasure, comfort and health. Farm lands are generally cheap, both for improved and unimproved. Along the streams are bottom lands as fertile as any in the State. Common labor, including board and lodging, is paid from \$10 to \$15 a month, while day laborers, boarding themselves, usually get a dollar a day. There are no vegetable or fruit canneries or creameries and cheese factories in the county. The only manufactories are grist and saw mills, stave factories and hoop-pole yards, where the poles are made into hoops.

Leitchfield, the county seat and principal town, has a population of about 1,200. It was named in honor of Major David Leitch, who donated the site for the town. The town is well drained and healthful. We have a splendid public school building with five recitation rooms and an auditorium. The old court house was burned by the Confederates during the war, and the one erected

in its place was burned in 1896, with nearly all the records of the county. A new and handsome modern structure succeeds the destroyed building. It is provided with fire-proof clerks' offices. The town is not provided with water works or a system of lighting, but a few of the citizens have provided themselves with a water supply by erecting a tank into which the water is pumped by a windmill. It is doubtful if there is town in the State of its size that does a larger mercantile business than Leitchfield. In 1886 the first bank was established in the town and county. One new one in Leitchfield and another at Caneyville were organized in 1897. The town has two principal hotels besides boarding houses. There are two drug stores, two hardware and furniture stores, one clothing and hat store, four general stores, two groceries, besides millinery stores, notion stores and lunch stands. It has a Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall and an excellent flouring mill. By a special act no liquors are sold in the town. The town is improving. A number of dwellings were erected the past summer.

Few counties have more successful public schools. The teachers are equal to those of any county in the State, and the methods are not surpassed by any. The enrollment compares favorably with other counties, and the results surpass the general average. Grayson furnishes many teachers to other counties, and many business men to Louisville and other cities.

Leitchfield has one of the largest department stores in the county, the Leitchfield Mercantile Co., the Leitchfield Jeans Clothing Co., which employs 40 or 50 hands the whole year, an ice plant that furnishes ice to Leitchfield and neighboring towns, five distilleries, a steam laundry and the Bell Telephone Co. (long distance) has an exchange here. The railroad debt of \$200,000 has been paid, and though five iron bridges have been built in the last four years at a net cost of \$12,000, the county owes only \$5,000 or \$6,000. Our roads are still kept up by the work of "hand" under the "overseer" system, but many miles have been much improved.

The tax rate for county purposes is from twenty to twenty-five cents on each \$100 of taxable property.

Grayson county is situated in the Fourth Congressional, Second Appellate, Ninth Judicial, Twelfth Senatorial and Twenty-seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Anneta, Big Clifty, Blackrock, Bratcher, Caney-

ville, Clarkson, Dickeyville, Duff, Eggs, Eveleigh, Falls of Rough, Fowler, Grayson Springs, Higdon, Holly, Horntown, Leach, Leitchfield, Millerstown, Millwood, Peonia, Post, Reedy, Sadler, Short Creek, Shrewsbury, Snap, South, Spring Lick, Stamp, Tousey, Wax, West Clifty, Wheeler's Mill, Yeaman, Lilac, Fragrant.

Green County.

Green County was formed in 1792, and contained about 3,000 square miles. The territory that is now embraced in the counties of Taylor, Adair, Metcalfe, Cumberland, Monroe, Clinton and Russell, and parts of the counties of Hart, Barren, Pulaski and Wayne was in 1792 a part of Green county. The county now contains only 275 square miles; it is situated in the south central part of the State, is bounded by the counties of Larue, Taylor, Adair, Metcalfe and Hart. The surface is undulating. The extreme northern portion of the county is exceedingly rough and hilly, and is cut by deep gorges. Green river runs through the county from east to west, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; the cliff along Green river is very high, but usually occurs on only one side of the river at the same place; when the cliff is on the north side of the river, good bottom land will be found on the south side opposite the cliff, and vice versa. In the southeastern part of the county is Caney Fork, which runs into Big Russell creek about ten miles southeast from Greensburg; Big Russell creek enters Green county from Adair county and runs into Green river near Greensburg. Other streams on the south side of Green river are Little Russell, Greasy creek, Trammond creek and Little Barren river, which cuts a narrow strip off the southwestern part of the county, then forms the line between Green and Hart for about four miles. The northern part of the county is watered by Big Brush creek with its north and south prongs, Little Bush creek and Pitman creek; Meadow creek also, a very small stream in the eastern part of the county, but on which are some of the best and most beautiful farms in Green county. Plenty of fish may be caught in Green river, Little Barren river, Big Russell creek, Big Brush creek, and Pitman creek.

The valley lands in Green county and the river and creek bottom farms are quite fertile; there are also many very beautiful and fertile upland farms, but the greater part of the upland is medium

in quality. The soil is based on limestone and red clay, and is quite well adapted to the production of corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover, millet, bluegrass and sugar cane; it is also well adapted to the production of a variety of garden vegetables, such as Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, mustard, lettuce, beets, parsnips, onions, and turnips. The corn crop of 1898 was good and the wheat crop was the greatest that has ever been raised in the county.

The county a few years ago was well supplied with walnut and poplar timber, but nearly all of that has been sawed and shipped out of the county; but there is still a considerable quantity of beech, oak and hickory, which is also being put on the market in the form of boards, staves, and spokes. There is an abundance of good building stone in this county; the Presbyterian church in Greensburg is built of stone, quarried from the cliff of Green river at this place. The iron industry, many years ago, received some attention in the western part of the county, but that has long since been abandoned. In the southwestern part of the county on the west side of Little Barren river is an onyx quarry, which has been partially developed and from which some very nice onyx has been taken. Among the natural curiosities of Green county may be mentioned what is called the Narrows of Pitman. About two miles west of Greensburg, Pitman creek makes a bend, bearing to the right, running about three miles and circling back to within a few yards of the place where this circle begins, thus forming a very narrow peninsula; hence the name, The Narrows of Pitman. At this point where the creek completes the circle is a grist mill and a channel is cut through the peninsula. From the mill-dam across the peninsula to the mill is about twenty yards, but if you follow the stream you will find that the mill-dam is about three miles above the mill. In the western part of the county, about two miles from the mouth of Little Barren river, is a large cave about three hundred yards in length, through which flows a small stream of water. The outlet to this cave is on the cliff of Little Barren river. The entrance to it is rough, but after having once descended to the bottom of the cave, the explorer, if he is well supplied with torches, may easily pass through the cave, provided he does not arouse the millions of bats that take their autumnal slumber there.

There are two great grist mills on Little Barren river, one near the mouth of the river, the other at Osceola; the last named has

lately been converted into a modern, well improved roller mill. There is also a grist mill on Big Brush creek and one on Pitman creek.

There is a roller mill on Craney Fork creek near Harkinsville, one on Greasy creek at Liletown, one at Summersville and one at Greensburg.

There are about six miles of railroad in this county. There is plenty of rock and gravel to turnpike and gravel every public road in Green county; the roads are worked only under the State law, and their condition is usually not good.

There are but few hired laborers in this county; those that work for wages are natives of the county and work mainly on the farm.

The educational facilities of this county are as good as those of any adjacent county. The county is well furnished with good school houses, many of which are supplied with modern apparatus.

The religious denominations that have permanent organizations and regular worship in the county are Baptist, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterians, and Presbyterians; the Baptists have about twenty-five churches; Methodists, eleven; Cumberland Presbyterians, four and Presbyterians, two.

Greensburg is the county seat, the most important and most populous town in the county. It has very good streets, and many wells that furnish an abundance of excellent water; several of the wells, recently bored, have as good sulphur water as can be found in this part of the State. The town has five churches, two Baptist churches, one white, one colored; two Methodist churches, one white, one colored; and one Presbyterian church. They are all very handsome structures and stand as monuments to the enterprise of the people who worship there. The public school building, at this place is a handsome two-story building built in 1894, equipped with globes, maps and charts, and is the property of the public school of the district. The building cost about \$3,000, and since its completion in 1894, an academy or high grade school has been taught in the same building in connection with the public school; and many of the most successful teachers in Green county have taken the teachers' training course at the Greensburg Academy.

The merchants of this place do a profitable business, and the town has for many years been a great lumber market. Other good

business places are Harkinsville, Gresham, Thurlow, Pierce, Osceola, Eve and Summersville.

Green county is situated in the Fourth Congressional, Third Appellate, Eleventh Judicial, Thirteenth Senatorial, and Thirty-eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Allendale, Bale, Bloyd, Brushy, Camp Knox, Coakley, Crailhope, Dezarn, Donansburg, Eve, Exie, Fry, Gabe, Greensburg, Gresham, Hudgins, Kidd Mills, Liletown, Lobb, Milby, Pierce, Rollingburg, Ruby, Summersville, Thurlow, Webbs, White-wood.

Greenup County.

Greenup County is situated in the extreme northern part of the State, and is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, on the east by Boyd county, on the south by Carter and on the west by Lewis county. It was made a county in the year 1803 and named in honor of Gov. Christopher Greenup. It is well watered and drained by Tygart's creek, Little Sandy river and their tributaries, which empty into the Ohio river. The soil of Greenup county is good, particularly the river bottoms. The wide bottoms adjacent to the Ohio river and the magnificent bottom lands in the valleys of Tygart's creek and the Little Sandy river furnish the most desirable farming lands, and are fertile and strong, producing in great abundance. There are good veins of both cannel and bituminous coals found in the county, and also iron and the very best quality of fire clay. In this county is offered the best inducement to establish works for making fire brick. Only about one-eighth of the county is covered with timber, though much valuable timber is yet to be had. White oak predominates; pine, beech and other woods are plentiful. Diversified farming is not engaged in only for domestic uses, but this is a good county for fruit culture, and much attention is beginning to be paid to that industry. Fruits of all kinds and berries do well in this county.

The Ohio river forming the northern boundary of the county for about thirty-fivemiles, is the only navigable water course accessible to the county. The Little Sandy river and Tygart's creek are navigable only for flatboats and rafts. The Little Sandy, however, could easily be made navigable and cheaply so, for some

twenty-five or thirty miles above the Ohio by a system of locks and dams.

Greenup county has no turnpike roads, the public or county roads are all the common dirt roads and are kept up by the county court under the road laws of the State, and are kept in very good repair. There are about fifty-three miles of completed and operated railroads in the county, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Eastern Kentucky railroads, giving us railroads traversing the county from east to west and from north to south, which, with our river border, gives us unexcelled facilities for transportation, both for travel and for shipping our surplus products to market. The staples of the Greenup county farm are corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco. The hill or uplands produce the finest pastures and the hillsides also grow the most magnificent tobacco. Stock raising is largely engaged in and sheep raising is particularly an important industry with the farmers of this county. The labor of the county is very generally performed by the native whites, who can be employed for \$10 to \$15 per month and board.

Lands with or without timber on them can be purchased in large or small tracts to suit the purchaser at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 per acre. The schools of the county are such as the common school system provides and are in a flourishing condition. Good school houses may be seen in the different districts, and they are provided with the modern appliances for teaching and in the main are provided with good and competent teachers. The schools are well attended. The county has a number of good church buildings with flourishing congregations. All in all, Greenup is a good county to live in. It has a population according to the eleventh census of 11,911.

Greenup is the county seat of Greenup county, situated in the northeastern part of the county, on the Ohio river, and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. It is a nice, flourishing town, with a population, according to the census of 1890, of 660, but now estimated to be about 1,000. It has a good trade, enterprising merchants, good hotels, good citizens, churches and schoolhouses.

Greenup county is in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Nineteenth Judicial, Thirty-second Senatorial and Ninety-ninth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Advance, Argentum, Argilite, Brushart, Danleyton, Downs, Euclid, Frost, Fullerton, Greenup, Hoods, Hopewell,

Hunnewell, India, Little, Load, Lynn, Lowder, Mackoy, Maloney, Nonchalanta, Oldtown, Rice, Riverton, Russell, Samaria, Schultz, Springville, Tongs, Tygart's Valley, Walsh, Warnock, Wurtland, York.

Hancock County.

Hancock County was organized in 1829, and named in honor of John Hancock. It is in the northwestern part of the State, on the Ohio river and has an area of about 200 square miles or nearly so. Its northern boundary is the Ohio river, distance of twenty-five to thirty miles, with Breckinridge county on the east, Ohio county on the south and Daviess on the west. The county is drained by Indian and Sandy creeks and its tributaries in the eastern portion, and Blackford creek and its tributaries in the southern and western sections.

The bottom lands adjacent to the Ohio river are very rich and productive. These bottoms and creek bottoms comprise about one-third of the area of the county, and make most desirable farms. These bottoms are of fine, rich, sandy soil; the hills or rolling lands are composed of clay soils. Nearly all of the county is underlaid with bituminous coal, and the well-known Falcon and Hawes coal is found in the western part of the county, and the famous cannel coal mines are situated in the eastern portion. Potters' and fire clay are also found underlying the coal and elsewhere in the county in great abundance. Some of the finest red sandstone in the world is found in this county. Graphite and other minerals are known to exist, but have not been developed. Gas and oil are both known to abound in the county, but neither has yet been developed. The supply of timber is well nigh exhausted, but there can yet be found nearly all the varieties indigenous to this latitude, though in limited quantity. But little attention, thus far, has been paid to diversified farming, though there is a sentiment of steady growth among our farmers to extend their operations in that direction.

There are no navigable streams within the county, the Ohio river, on its northern boundary, furnishing the only water transportation, which, as stated above, covers a distance of about thirty miles.

There are no turnpikes in the county, the public roads being

such as are known as dirt roads, and are under the supervision of road surveyors, appointed by the county court. The roads are kept up by the county court, the overseers or surveyors "calling out" to work on same such citizens as are liable, under the laws of the State, to do road duty. The Louisville, St. Louis & Texas railroad runs through the county with its northern boundary, and nearly parallel with the Ohio river, and not very far as a general thing, from it, making some eighteen or twenty miles of road, which is the only railroad in the county, and there is none other in prospect.

The Barker Springs, situated in this county, are quite popular as a health resort; there are also two other mineral springs near Patesville in the eastern part of the county, of real merit, which are worthy of special notice and capable of being converted into successful health resorts. The natural scenery of the county is without special features, save the Jeffrey Cliffs, in the eastern portion, which take on all the grandeur of a natural curiosity.

The price of land meets the two extremes, ranging from \$2 to \$60 per acre; about \$20 for improved and \$12 for unimproved farm lands, however, is a fair average price in the county, the average taxable value being about \$9 per acre. The labor employed is mostly native white and colored hands for which a good price is paid, averaging \$18 per month.

Educational facilities are furnished alone by the common schools of the county, the school fund in some instances being supplemented by local taxation. The schools are well conducted and very well attended. The county has no bonded debt; the rate of taxation for county purposes is forty-three cents on the one hundred dollars.

Hawesville, the county seat of Hancock county, is situated in the northeastern part of the county on the Ohio river, and on the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas railroad, is a flourishing town.

Hancock county is situated in the Second Congressional, Second Appellate, Sixth Judicial, Tenth Senatorial and Twenty-ninth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Adair, Cabot, Chambers, Dukes, Easton, Floral, Goering, Hawesville, Lewisport, Lyonia, Martindale, Patesville, Pellville, Petri Station, Skillman, Utility, Victoria, Waitman, Weber.

Hardin County.

Hardin County was named after John E. Hardin and was created by act of the Legislature in 1792 out of a part of Nelson county. Several other counties have since been formed out of a part of this territory. The first settlement was at Elizabethtown, the county seat, and was known originally as the Severn valley settlement. Its population is largely made up of descendants of Virginia and Maryland families. Its foreign population is very small, the percentage perhaps being as small as any county in the State. The foreign element is almost exclusively German and confined for the most part to Elizabethtown and the territory adjacent.

The county has produced some of the leading men in the State, notably Gov. John L. Helm, Gov. John Young Brown, Gen. Ben Hardin Helm, who was killed at Chickamauga. It was also the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, the old Lincoln homestead having been subsequently included in what is now Larue county. Gov. John Ireland of Texas, spent all of his youth in this county and read law while he was driving a stage coach. President James Buchanan and Judge Joe Holt lived in Elizabethtown at one time and practiced law.

The county extends from West Point on the Ohio river to the Hart county line, a distance of forty-two miles north and south. The distance from the Nelson county line to the Breckenridge line, east and west, is about forty miles. The county in territory is one of the largest in the State.

The county is exceedingly well watered. It has Salt river and the Rolling Fork on its northern boundary, fed by numerous smaller streams. The land in this part of the county consists of rich bottoms improved every year from the rich deposits made from the backwater from the Ohio. Most of this land has been cultivated with corn for a hundred years and the yield is from sixty to a hundred bushels to the acre according to the season. South of the Rolling Fork Valley is the range of Muldraugh Hills extending entirely across the county from east to west. On the slopes of these hills is the finest fruit region in Kentucky. Peaches, apples, pears and grapes grow there to the greatest perfection and bring the highest prices in all the city markets. At the western end of this range is the town of West Point on the Ohio and

Salt rivers. It is a thrifty village and has grown very rapidly in the past year. It has a number of natural gas wells and the gas is used in the town exclusively for lighting, heating and cooking purposes, and could be utilized for manufacturing purposes. West Point has also two railroads.

On the southern slope of Muldraugh Mill is Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin, three hundred feet above Louisville. It has a population of over 3,000, and has grown wonderfully.

The city has a fine system of water works; the source of supply is a spring that flows over a million gallons in twenty-four hours. A fine system of electric light has just been completed with the most improved machinery. The town has two telephone exchanges with over two hundred customers. In fact Elizabethtown is in every respect an up-to-date town with a bright promise of future growth and prosperity.

From Elizabethtown extending south is the famous Nolin Valley, watered by Nolin river and its numerous tributaries. The lands in this section are as fertile as any in Kentucky. They are worth from forty to fifty dollars an acre and produce in a good season an average of twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre and sixty bushels of corn. The cattle industry has grown wonderfully in the county in the past two years. Nearly a half million dollars' worth of cattle were shipped out of the county in the past year. No county in the State is in better fix financially. It is on a cash basis, has \$30,000 in the county school fund, has spent in the past few years \$100,000 in cash on its public roads, and owns 800 shares of Louisville & Nashville stock. The county ranks first in the State in its public school interests.

H. A. SOMMERS.

Hardin county is situated about the center of the Fourth Congressional District. It is also situated in the Third Appellate, Ninth Judicial, Twelfth Senatorial and Thirty-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Amity, Arch, Cash, Cecilian, Colesburg, Dorrett's Run, Eastview, Easygap, Elizabethtown, Franklin Crossroads, Glendale, Grandview, Harcourt, Hardin Springs, Howe Valley, Limp, Longgrove, Meetingcreek, Melrose, Nolin, Redcloud, Rineyville, St. John, Solway, Sonora, Stephensburg, Stithton, Summit, Tipton, Tunnelhill, Upton, Vertrees, Vinegrove, West Point, White Mills, Wiggington.

Harlan County.

Harlan County was formed out of parts of Knox and Floyd counties in 1819, and is situated in the southeastern part of the State, and is bounded on the north by Leslie, Perry and Letcher, on the east and south by the Virginia State line, and on the west by Bell county. It is the most rugged and mountainous of all our mountain counties. It was named in the honor of Major Silas Harlan, a young Virginian, a gallant and accomplished soldier in our Indian wars.

The Cumberland river runs westward and southward through the county, and with its various tributaries, waters and drains the county. There are no navigable streams in the county, though the Cumberland is used for rafting and flatboating during the high water season. The timber resources of the county are the very best. Oak, beech and pine are most valuable hardwood timbers. Valuable tracts of fine timbered lands are to be had at very reasonable prices per acre.

There are no turnpikes in Harlan county. Our county roads are the common country dirt roads and are worked and kept under the old road laws of Kentucky, and are kept in pretty good repair. There are no railroads in the county now, but various roads are in contemplation for developing the vast timber and mineral resources of the county, and at no distant day it is probable that the county will be penetrated with railroads.

Though the surface of the county is very bold, rugged and mountainous, the soil is very fertile and produces well. Corn, wheat, oats and hay are produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption, but none for market elsewhere. The labor of the farm is performed by native whites. The people are industrious, honest people, and as the bloody feuds, which at one time disturbed the peace of the county, have been settled, this county is now as quiet and as peaceful as any in the State. The Presbyterians have established a church at Harlan Court House and have erected a nice substantial church building. The school facilities of the county are furnished by the common school system, and in the main the schools are furnished with good teachers.

Harlan Court House is the county seat; it is situated in the western part of the county at the junction of Clover Fork and

Martin's Fork of the Cumberland river. It is a nice little mountain town with a church and a school.

Harlan county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-sixth Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Ninety-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Avondale, Baxter, Cawood, Cloverfork, Coxton, Creech, Day, Dizney, Est, Evarts, George, Glass, Harlan, Hurst, Jane, Klondyke, Layman, Ledford, Leonard, Nolansburg, Pansy, Poorfolk, Salts, Saylor, Smith, Walling's Creek, Yowell.

Harrison County.

Harrison County was formed in 1793, out of parts of Bourbon and Scott counties, and named after Col. Benjamin Harrison, who was at the time a representative from Bourbon county in the Kentucky Legislature. Col. Harrison also represented Bourbon in the several conventions that met at Danville prior to the State's admission into the Union. He then became a member of the first constitutional convention.

From the original territory of Harrison portions have been taken to help form Campbell county in 1794; Pendleton and Boone, in 1798; Owen, in 1819; Grant, in 1820; Kenton, in 1840, and Robertson in 1867. It is situated in the north middle section of the State, lying on both sides of South Licking river; is bounded on the north by Pendleton county; northeast by Bracken and Robertson; east by Nicholas; south by Bourbon; west by Scott, and northwest by Grant county.

Main Licking runs through a small portion of the county in the northeast, cutting off a small section known as "Little Harrison" in a corner between Bracken and Robertson. The creeks emptying into Main Licking are Cedar, West, Beaver, and Richland while Indian, Silas, Mill, Twin, Raven and Gray's Run flow into South Licking. The county is thus well watered. About one-half of the county is gently undulating, rich, and very productive; the other portion hilly and also quite productive; the whole well adapted to grazing; the soil based on red clay with limestone foundation.

Lead has been discovered about one mile south of Lair on the farm of Hinkston Brothers, and some fine specimens have been exhibited, but the mine has not been developed. Iron ore and cop-

per also exist but have not been found in paying quantities. There are no longer any extensive timber resources in this county. In recent years diversified farming has been made very profitable, both by private enterprise and co-operative capital, but mostly by the former. Corn, wheat and tobacco are the principal products while the county has always been famous for the production of whisky.

There are no navigable streams in Harrison county, and none capable of being made so. We have over 300 miles of turnpike, all the roads being free, and the fiscal court has recently let contracts for the construction of additional pikes. A bond issue of \$50,000 has been voted for the purchase of all pikes in the county, and two commissioners attend to all repairs and extensions. The dirt roads are still kept up by the old system of "warning out hands." There is one rural free delivery route over beautiful roads in the southwestern part of the county, and arrangements have been made by the Postoffice Department for establishing five more routes in the eastern section. The inspector who established these routes was greatly pleased with the fine roads in Harrison county, and complimented highly the manner in which they were kept in repair. There are about twenty-five miles of completed railroad in the county, the Kentucky Central branch of the L. & N. running for the most part along the banks of South Licking, and the Cincinnati Southern through a small section of the western part of the county.

Water possessing fine medicinal properties abounds in the county, but no springs are used as health resorts. The average price of farm land is placed by competent judges at twenty-five dollars per acre. Most of the labor employed in the county is unskilled labor, farm hands receiving an average of thirteen dollars per month.

Cynthiana, the county seat, was established December 10, 1793, and named in honor of Cynthia and Anna, two daughters of the original proprietor, Robert Harrison. It is situated on both sides of South Licking river, thirty-three miles from Lexington, and sixty-five from Cincinnati, being connected with both cities by railroad. The census of 1900 gave the city a population of 3,257, this number being increased to at least 4,000 by including the inhabitants of two flourishing suburbs. Its business men are of the most substantial character and well known for enterprise and

thrift. A commercial club has been organized to advance the interest of the city.

The Cynthiana High School was organized thirty years ago, and is a continuation of Harrison Academy, which was chartered in 1798, and opened in 1804. From that year there has been an academy or high school maintained in the town without interruption. A principal and ten teachers are now engaged in the work of instruction, and the number of graduates of the High School is 173. Several good private schools have always existed, making Cynthiana's educational facilities equal to those of any town in Kentucky. She was the pioneer in the establishment of a first-class graded school. The public schools of the county are in fine condition, as they possess a very competent body of teachers. The State fund is supplemented in some districts by local taxation and subscription. The county has always aided liberally in public improvements, the bonded indebtedness being now \$100,000, and the rate of taxation for county purposes fifty cents on the one hundred dollars.

C. A. LEONARD.

Harrison county is in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Eighteenth Judicial, Thirtieth Senatorial and Seventy-sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alberta, Antioch Mills, Avena, Baptist, Berry, Boyd, Branch, Breckenridge, Broadwell, Claysville, Colville, Connersville, Cynthiana, Dunaway, Havilandsville, Kelat, Lair, Leesburg, Leeslick, Oddville, Poindexter, Renaker, Robinson, Rutland, Selma, Shadynook, Smitsonville, Sunrise, Silvandell, Venus.

Hart County.

(Revised 1901 by Judge W. J. Macy.)

Hart County is located in the western central portion of the State, its northern boundary line being only sixty miles south of Louisville, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. It was formed out of the portions of Barren and Hardin, and established by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1819. It was named in honor of one of Kentucky's most distinguished pioneers, Captain Nathaniel Hart.

The topography of Hart is far from uniform, embracing con-

siderable level land and much that is broken and undulating, interspersed with numerous hills and knobs. Green river flows through the county from east to the west, dividing it into almost two equal sections, and the soils of the southern section are, for the most part, limestone of exceeding fertility and strength, yielding abundant harvests of all the grains and grasses grown in the State, and are unsurpassed for the production of the fine grades of tobacco.

On the north side of Green river the upland soils are generally much lighter than in the southern section, being a sandy loam, but in the numerous valleys and rich bottoms, skirting the river and creek, fine bodies of land are found that are exceedingly productive and well adapted to the growth of any and all crops raised in this latitude. In fact every class and variety of soil can be found within this county, while the supply of pure, fresh, running water is unlimited.

The crops now principally grown are corn, wheat, oats, rye and tobacco. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes, and all the berries common to the climate grow well in every portion of the county. Only a small percentage of the original forest is left standing in the southern section, but in the section north of Green river there is still a considerable quantity of hardwood timber, suitable for sawing into lumber. The growth consists of the different species of oak, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, beech, and some wild cherry. This timber is now being cut into lumber, staves, ax-handles, spokes, etc., by portable mills, and hauled to towns and railroad for market. Green river is the only river of any considerable size in the county, while Nolynn river on its western boundary is next in size, but neither of these is large enough to be available for navigation, without the aid of locks and dams, an aid which it is hoped and believed will soon be supplied by the general government. The county is well watered and drained by the two rivers above mentioned, Bacon creek, Lyncamp creek, Cub Run, Dog creek, Cane Run, and many smaller creeks and runs, all of which afford ample water power to propel machinery. The Louisville & Nashville railroad divides the county near its center, running through same north and south and crossing Green river at right angles near Munfordville, the county seat. Something more than twenty-six miles of said railroad are within the county and while Green river is not navigable for boats, a survey is being made by the government, with the purpose of extending slack water naviga-

tion to a point east of this county. When this work is completed the transportation facilities will be extremely good, as each of the four sections of the county, divided by the intersection of railroad and river, will have convenient access to each as a means of conveyance.

The county has about fifty miles of turnpike roads, which are all open to travel free from toll and kept up by the county in the same manner as the other county roads are, and run through the principal towns and villages of the county. The other county roads are mud and dirt roads and are fairly good for traveling, except during the rainy season. The execrable system under the general laws of the State is the only existing provision for working the public roads of this county, and while upon the whole the system and methods of working and repairing these roads is somewhat improved, much remains to be desired in this direction. A good vein of iron ore extends through the eastern end of the county, northward from Green river to the Larue county line, and in the part two furnaces, the old "Clay" and "Etna," did a flourishing business working it, but for lack of cheap transportation these furnaces are now abandoned. An excellent quality of white limestone, suitable for building purposes, is found in different parts of the county in abundant quantities, while recent discoveries of large quantities of onyx marble give promise of the development of very valuable quarries of this fine stone in the near future.

In Hart, as in most other counties, many natural curiosities and singular formations exist, that are pointed out with pride by the inhabitants, but as they are only interesting because they are curios, will mention but one. About four miles east of Munfordville, on Green river, a large, well known spring is situated, which ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours, with the same regularity and in the same manner as the ocean tides.

The educational facilities of the county are materially improved within the past decade, there being now eighty-six white and thirteen colored schools taught under the common school system, with a corp of efficient and enthusiastic young teachers, while "The Green River Collegiate Institute" at Munfordville, "The Horse Cave Normal Training School," at Horse Cave, "The Gilead Institute," "The Lillian Academy," at Canmer, and other good schools in the county furnish ample facilities for the prosecution of more advanced studies.

During the past ten years considerable advance has been made

in the development of industries in the county. Several new mills, with improved machinery, have been erected; a number of small factories for the manufacture of ax-handles, wagon spokes, staves, etc., are now in active operation. Oil wells are now being bored in the western portion of the county, where strong indications of oil have been found. Gold, silver and lead in limited quantities have also been found and tentative efforts are being made by local people to develop same. Fire clay, lithographic stone, asphalt and coal are also being discovered in quantities that promise rich returns in working the deposits, and the resources of the county are such as to justify the profitable employment of much more capital in these and other industries.

Both white and colored labor is available in the county, the larger portion being colored, however. For farm work, good reliable laborers are paid from fifteen to eighteen dollars per month, without board and from twelve to fourteen with board. Ordinary hands can be had for from two to five dollars less per month. For other classes of labor, prices vary from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per month.

Munfordville, the county seat of Hart county, is pleasantly situated upon a high elevation, overlooking Green river, at the point where the Louisville & Nashville railroad crosses same. It is seventy-two miles south of Louisville, has a population of six hundred, with three churches, two white and one colored, a good public school building, modern court house and public offices, a bank, weekly newspaper and a good system of water works. It is the principal shipping point for the section lying north of Green river, and large quantities of tobacco, lumber, live stock and miscellaneous products are forwarded from this point.

Horse Cave is a flourishing town on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, eight miles south of Munfordville and eighty miles from Louisville. It has a population of twelve hundred and is the most important shipping station in the county, the exports consisting principally of wheat, tobacco, live stock, fruits, etc. It is the shipping point for an extensive territory lying north and eastward, has a good hotel, bank, weekly newspaper, three churches, a large well equipped flouring mill, a number of fine business houses and several handsome residences.

Rowletts, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, three miles south of Munfordville, has a population of one hundred; Bonnieville, on the same railroad, has a population of seventy-five;

Canmer, on Bardstown and Glasgow turnpike, nine miles eastward from Munfordville has a population of 150; Hardyville, situated on the same pike, has a population of 125. All are progressive and thriving villages.

Hart county is situated in the Fourth Congressional, Third Appellate, Tenth Judicial, Thirteenth Senatorial, and Thirty-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bonnieville, Blenco, Canmer, Celery, Cub Run, Defries, Dennison, Detroit, Dogcreek, Elmer, Fairhorn, Forrestville, Hammonville, Hardyville, Hinesdale, Horse Cave, Kessinger, Lines Mills, Linwood, Monroe, Munfordville, Northtown, Pascal, Pikewiew, Powder Mills, Priceville Rex, Rio, Roseburg, Rowletts, Sett, Seymour, Three Springs, Uno, Wabach, Woodsonville, Winesap, Zero.

Henderson County.

Henderson County was formed out of Christian county in 1798 and was organized June 4, 1799, and was named in honor of Judge Henderson, more commonly known as Col. Richard Henderson. It is situated in the southwestern part of the State on the Ohio river, which forms its northern boundary for a distance of about seventy miles.

Daviess and McLean counties bound it on the east, Webster on the south and Union on the west. Green river runs along its eastern border for a considerable length, thence in a northwesterly direction, emptying into the Ohio some five or six miles above the city of Henderson. Both streams are navigable for steamboats at all seasons of the year. The bottom lands along these rivers embrace many thousands of acres, the soil of which is extremely fertile, producing corn and tobacco and other crops in enormous quantities. In the production of corn, wheat and tobacco, Henderson county ranks among the foremost of the State, taking the lead in tobacco, her area considered, her soil being particularly adapted to this product, as is shown by some two hundred analyses of soil taken from all parts of the State, which showed her tobacco soil to be the richest with but one exception. The soil is well adapted to the growth of all the cereals known to this latitude, the uplands comprising about three-fourths of the area of the county; besides being well adapted to agriculture,

is also well adapted to fruit culture, there being some as fine fruit grown here as can be found elsewhere in the State and very lately there has been considerable attention paid to this branch of industry. There has been some fine commercial orchards planted of apples, peaches and pears, notably one of pears of 1,100 trees, adjoining the town of Cairo. When our citizens consider the fact that there is a special adaptability of these fruits to the soil and climate of this county, and consider the great facilities of the railroad in placing it on market in a few hours' run, then it will be they will begin to realize that fruit culture in Henderson county for profit will exceed many times that of other industries.

There is an abundance of timber and while there is a very great variety, oak, ash, hickory, poplar and gum largely predominate. There is a great disposition of late to diversified farming, it proving much more profitable and safer to the ordinary farmer. This mode of farming, taken in connection with the milling and manufacturing industries, gives employment the year round to all the laborers of the county at remunerative prices. The labor of the county is noted for its intelligence and thrift and in some measure accounts for the general thrift and wealth of her citizenship. Farm labor commands from twelve to fifteen dollars per month with board the year round. The cropping system is very much in vogue. The population of the county is rapidly increasing.

The city of Henderson is the county seat and stands on the banks of the Ohio fully thirty odd feet above the highest water known. Her water and railroad facilities for transportation, surrounded as she is with any amount of coal and timber, ought to be a sufficient guarantee for the successful employment of capital looking for investment in the manufacturing industries. When incorporated as a town in 1810, Henderson had a population of only 160 persons; so steady has been the growth that to-day the population is near 15,000. The city has a most excellent system of schools, whereby the poorest child may obtain a liberal education. She owns her electric light, gas and water works which insures these necessities at the very lowest cost possible to the consumer. She is noted for her well graded, graveled and broad paved streets, her fine residences and particularly for her wealth. Henderson has a lucrative trade. Her intelligent and enterprising merchants deal in almost all the channels of trade that go to make up civilization, and in their different lines furnish the

people of the county with the latest innovations. Her manufacturing interest is considerable, her woolen and cotton mills, the latter of which are very extensive, are noted for their successful management and superiority of their goods. Her flouring mills and grain elevators are of such capacity as to enable them to handle millions of bushels of grain, of which Henderson is getting to be a great center. Her tobacco stemmeries, nineteen in number, handle more tobacco than any other city of like size on the face of the earth, and she is doubtless the best market for loose tobacco in the State.

Henderson is surrounded by many market gardens. This and the fact that the soil of the entire county is so well adapted to truck gardening, taken in connection with the phenomenal interest of late in fruit growing, ought to make it one of the very best locations for a canning factory in the State; certainly one is very much needed there and from a business standpoint there is nothing that offers better inducements for profits on capital invested. The great steel truss bridge that spans the Ohio at this point enables the railroads of this county (of which there are forty-eight and a half miles in operation) to run in every direction. The county has twenty-two miles of gravel roads, which were formerly built and owned by stock companies, on which toll was charged and collected, the same have been recently purchased by the county and the gates thrown open. There are five miles more under construction by the county which, when completed, Henderson will have five miles of gravel road leading from her limits in almost every direction. The county has a most excellent system for working her public roads, there being a special act allowing her to levy and collect a tax for same, the amount being about \$16,000 per year at present.

Education is attracting a great deal of attention; the school houses are all being modernized and the facilities for an education are not to be surpassed elsewhere in the State. There are two nurseries in the State, one at Cairo and one at Robards, both seeming to be doing a thriving business. Telephones are being put up along all the most public roads, and are tapping a great many farm houses, and it is thought that it is only a question of time when a farmer can sit by his fireside and converse with his brother farmer at almost every point in the county.

There is one mineral spring near Green river, which very recently is attracting considerable attention, many going thither to

drink the waters for their health. A considerable amount of coal is being mined at different points in the county. Lands have a steady increased money value. The chief products are corn, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats, hay and potatoes. There are several towns deserving mention, viz.: Audubon, Spottsville, Zion, Hebbardsville, Robards, Cairo, Corydon and Dixie, besides many smaller places, all seeming to be doing business in a substantial way. The population of this county is intelligent, generous and hospitable, who stand with open doors and outstretched arms ready to welcome immigrants of brain, brawn and capital. It has been said that of all the worlds the good Lord ever created, the one on which we live is the best. We believe that the United States is the grandest country on the face of the earth; that of all the States, dear old Kentucky is the best, and that of all the counties that comprise the grand old Commonwealth, our own Henderson is the best.

GEO. S. BALDWIN.

Henderson county is situated in the Second Congressional, First Appellate, Fifth Judicial, Fifth Senatorial and Thirteenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alzey, Anthoston, Baskett, Bluff City, Cairo, Carlinburg, Corydon, Dixie, Geneva, Hebbardsville, Henderson, King's Mills McDonald Landing, Niagara, Pyrus, Reed, Robard, Scuffletown, Smith's Mills, Spottsville, Utley, Wilson, Zion.

Henry County.

Henry County was formed in 1798 out of Shelby and was named in honor of Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia. A glance at the map of the State shows it situated along the northern border near the center, its closest point only a few miles from the Ohio river and contains over 167,000 acres.

It is bounded on the north by Trimble and Carroll, on the east by Kentucky river, on the south by Franklin and Shelby and on the west by Oldham. The land is generally rolling and along water courses quite hilly. The eastern part for more than twenty miles lies along the Kentucky river.

The Little Kentucky runs through the western side of the county and Drennon's creek runs through the central portion and empties into the Kentucky river near the famous Drennon Springs.

The character of the soil varies—some very rich and productive—producing in abundance all of the best products grown in the State. A large portion of the hill land is rich and produces as fine quality of tobacco as is grown in the Burley district. None so inferior that it can not be made good pasture land. These lands are located along the “fruit line,” and produce as fine apples, peaches and pears as are to be found anywhere. The bottoms along the river have been growing corn for one hundred years, and are still very productive. Some splendid homes are seen along these bottoms. At one time Henry county was one of the largest corn producing counties in the State and fattened thousands of hogs annually. Now, corn, wheat and tobacco are extensively grown, tobacco the principal crop. Herds of cattle and sheep are increasing and can be made profitable owing to abundance of pasture lands.

The timber of the county consists of oak, walnut, hickory, beech and sugar-tree. The demand for oak, walnut and poplar lumber and the remunerative prices for a fine quality of tobacco have depleted the area of timber in every locality; but good lumber from the mills, in many places, can be obtained at fair prices. A large portion of the timber has been shipped in the log, owing to good railroad and water transporting facilities. Locust for posts is produced in abundance and sells for from fifteen to twenty cents.

Lead ore is found cropping out along the bluffs of Kentucky river and a vein of same crosses Drennon's creek, two miles above its mouth, to Kentucky river and into Owen county. There are traces of silver found; in working lead mines years ago it was found in moderately paying quantities.

With a few exceptions there is an abundance of gray limestone for all practical purposes and in some places building stone can be had from two to eighteen inches in thickness. Gas has been found in boring for water in western portion of county, along the line of railroad to Cincinnati.

Eminence is situated in the crown hill of four streams of water—Clear creek, Fox Run, Drennon and Little Kentucky. It is the highest point between Louisville and Lexington. Here a cut was made in grading the railroad in which skeletons of the Mammoth were found. The dirt from this cut, principally decomposed bones, was used to fill a pond, where the park is now located. When this cut was made there were unmistakable signs of the existence, at one time, of an immense lake. The tracks of

monster animals were plain and were filled with white sand. From beneath this bed of bones flows a stream of water that began to attract attention in the decade of '50. Dr. Bashaw was then owner of the land where the spring is located. When any stock was missing it was usually found at this spring. Thinking there was something in the water, and the doctor being in poor health, began drinking the water and improved rapidly. When the town of Eminence was founded the whole people used water from this spring.

In 1854, Dr. David Dale Owen, then State geologist, analyzed this water and said there was no better water in the State. His analysis can be found in one of the three volumes, published about this time. It contains common salts, magnesia, soda and iron. From the fact that sulphur springs are found in all four of the streams above mentioned flowing out from this spring, it is supposed that Drennon Springs has its origin here, too. The water from the north side of the depot building in Eminence runs into the Ohio river, while that from the south side flows into Salt river.

Drennon Springs were discovered early in the history of the State and a settlement made. They are located on Drennon's creek, from which it took its name—near where the creek empties into Kentucky river.

At an early day all the salt used in this section was made here. About the years '48 and '50, it was an immense watering place and at the time the most prosperous. There was a large hotel and cottages to accommodate a thousand people or more, and persons from every part of the country were found here. About this time the buildings were burned, rebuilt and burned again. The waters from the Black and White Sulphur, the Chalybeate and Salt Springs flow just the same, attracting the attention of the invalid and benefitting all who come. For all skin diseases and rheumatism and other ailments, there have been cures almost miraculous.

The industrial development is not such as the county demands and is capable of sustaining. There has been a rush from the farms to town, but it has not been for an investment of capital. Booming towns and land booms in the West have caught the capitalist and home advancement has suffered. There are four good flouring mills in the county doing a good business. There is no investment in factories of any kind but which promise good returns and have been made prosperous in less inviting fields.

The Louisville & Nashville short line to Cincinnati runs through the western portion of county; the Louisville & Lexington through the southwestern, while the entire eastern section is furnished with a natural line of transportation by Kentucky river, even at lowest stages of water, carrying timber, tobacco, corn, wheat and other products to the markets of the world. There are two locks and dams in Henry county—Lock No. 2 at Lockport and Lock No. 3 at Gestville. A charter has been granted for a continuation of a railroad through to Carrollton and Madison, Ind., with some prospect of building in the near future. With fair railroad and water transportation facilities, the public roads suffer for want of a general road system covering the entire State. There are over four hundred miles of roads, two hundred and twenty of which are macadam. They are maintained by taxation, toll system and common laws for road working under overseers. The condition of the roads is improving. The contract system for working roads is being extended and proving satisfactory, and some new pikes are being made.

The labor system like the roads is not a perfect one, nor the character of labor employed. It ranks about with other counties and is varied as the people. There are no "strikes," except when a hand wants to quit, but prices go up and down with demand and supply of labor. Prices paid are generally from fifty cents to one dollar per day and from ten to fifteen dollars per month "with board."

With the present educational facilities there comes a demand for better teachers, more interest on the part of school directors, less partiality for teachers, more painstaking to make the school houses attractive and comfortable, less opposition to taxation for school purposes.

In the long ago Henry county not only boasted of her wealth, palatial homes, refinement and educational advantages, but her reputation was well earned. In this matter here is an inviting field to the educational worker and energetic teacher who will honor the profession. The people are awaking as from a long slumber. Education is putting on new life, new and substantial school houses are taking the places of old ones and there is improvement all along the line.

New Castle, the county seat, is one among the oldest towns in the State. Some of the old landmarks remain, giving proof of age. Like many other important places, it has had to give way

to railroad towns. It can boast of a fine court house, fine residences and good people. New Castle does a good business notwithstanding a railroad runs north and south of it, and has daily communication at Eminence with Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington. Pleasureville on the Louisville & Lexington railroad has an immense trade, surrounded by a good farming locality, with an enterprising people. Eminence on same line of road, four miles west, boasts of many advantages, as an inland town, churches of all denominations, school buildings, two banks, stores, shops, a high and healthy location, surrounded by a good country. Smithfield, five miles west, Pendleton on Short Line overlooking Little Kentucky; Sulphur, located on same stream, six miles north; Campbellsburg, a little farther on, pushing along with business, Turner's Station on same line of road, all boasting of advantages and sharing in the honors of Henry county.

Henry county is in the Seventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twelfth Judicial, Twenty-first Senatorial and Fifty-fourth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bar, Bethlehem, Blackwell, Campbellsburg, Defoe, Drennon, Drennon Springs, Eminence, Fallis, Franklinton, Gest, Harper's Ferry, Hillspring, Jericho, Lacie, Lockport, New Castle, Noe, North Pleasureville, Orville, Pendleton, Pleasureville, Port Royal, Smithfield, Sulphur, Turner's Station, Vance.

Hickman County.

Hickman County formerly embraced all that territory now subdivided into Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, and Hickman counties, lying in the southwestern extremity of Kentucky, bordered on the west by the Mississippi river, and on the south by the State of Tennessee. Hickman county was organized by an act of the Legislature in 1822, and in 1842 Ballard and Fulton counties were subtracted from it, leaving 226 square miles of territory, now one of the richest farming sections in the State. The county was named in honor of Capt. Paschall Hickman, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky when but a boy, with his father, Rev. William Hickman, who settled in Franklin county. Capt. Hickman won his military title in the early Indian wars, and he was severely wounded in the battle of the River Raisin.

The general face of the country is undulating, broken at inter-

vals by hills and valleys. In the bottom section contiguous to the river and creeks there remains yet a large area of wild land, in forest; but by degrees the land is being cleared for cultivation, and the once dark forests are rapidly disappearing to make room for more homes. The soil is generally a rich brown loam, with streaks of sand and clay deposits. It is a fertile soil and produces abundantly when properly handled. The principal crops are corn and wheat, but tobacco is also raised successfully, as well as all of the garden crops. Stock raising has become a considerable factor in the county's resources in late years, and most of the corn grown is fed here at home and sold "on the hoof."

In good seasons the wheat yield is from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, and the corn yield from fifty to seventy-five bushels. Sweet and Irish potatoes, especially in that section known as the "Potato Patch," grow as abundantly as "Carter's oats."

In recent years the value of farm land has steadily advanced, until now the price averages about thirty-five dollars an acre. Many of the farms are well improved, and a ride along the country road reveals an unwonted growth of log cabins into modern houses, surrounded by all the conveniences which make American farm life the ideal life of the well-to-do.

Clinton is the county seat, and it is a progressive little city of 2,000 inhabitants, on the line of the Illinois Central railroad. The town is situated in the very heart of the county, and is surrounded by the best farms the county boasts. The court-house was built seventeen years ago at an expense of \$25,000, and it is a handsome brick structure, ornamenting the public square and surrounded by solid brick business blocks.

The educational advantages of Clinton have attracted to it many desirable inhabitants. We have two colleges, Clinton College (Baptist), founded by Father Willis White, in 1873, and Marvin College (Methodist), organized in 1884. Both colleges have large commodious brick buildings, and are in a prosperous condition.

In 1898 local capital furnished the town a fine system of water-works.

The county tax is only thirty-five cents ad valorem on the \$100, and \$1.50 poll tax. The city tax is fifty-five cents ad valorem and \$1.50 poll.

Both the Christian and Baptist denominations have comparatively new and modern houses of worship, centrally located and

highly ornamental to our city. The Methodists are pushing forward towards the erection of a splendid new brick edifice for their worship, and hope to have same completed early in the next year (1902).

Since the advent of the Illinois Central railroad here in 1873, Clinton has made rapid strides forward, and is now the commercial-center of the county as well as the seat of the county government.

Hundreds of car loads of hogs and cattle are shipped from here every year, bringing in many thousands of dollars.

The Clinton Roller Mills buy up thousands of bushels of wheat and market the flour by car loads all through the south. Timber shipments are also a steady source of revenue to our people.

The past summer (1901) Beshers & Jackson, two of our enterprising citizens, have erected a new roller mill in Clinton, with a capacity of 150 barrels of flour a day, and in connection with it they built an elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity. The mill is now in successful operation and the farmers are availing themselves of the use of the elevator—a convenience that we have long needed.

Besides Clinton, there are several other wide-awake towns in the county, viz.: Columbus, on the Mississippi river, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants. It has a number of manufacturing industries, and is also in the fruit and berry growing belt. The strawberry crop brings to Columbus and vicinity from \$30,000 to \$50,000 every season, other fruit crops around there are also a regular source of income to the people.

Other small towns in the county are Moscow and Oakton, on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, Spring Hill, Beelertown, Croley, Cypress, Bugg, Hailewell, Stubbs, and Fulgham.

We have more than fifty public school houses in the county, and the general interest in education is a safe index to the character of our people. At Columbus and Oakton free graded schools are in successful operation. At Columbus there are several important manufactories: The Cowles Whipstock and Stirrup Manufactory, a heading factory, stave factory, and Rocker's large pottery. These concerns ship their products to all parts of the world. They employ hundreds of men and boys, and their pay-rolls run into thousands of dollars a month. Nearly as many churches as the various denominations, also thrive in this county, and there are several Masonic lodges and other charitable and social societies flourishing here in towns and country.

The criminal division of our courts is seldom overburdened with business, for we have little crime to mar the good name we have established.

In the past few years there has been a steady stream of immigration here, men of means from other counties of the State, and from Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, etc., having purchased valuable town and country homes here. There is enough cheap land here yet to provide homes and farms for many families, and land of this kind can, as a rule, be bought on easy and satisfactory terms.

E. B. WALKER.

Hickman county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, First Judicial, First Senatorial and First Legislative districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Baltimore, Beclertown, Bugg, Beulah, Clinton, Columbus, Croley, Cypress, Hailewell, Moscow, Neal, Oakton, Spring Hill.

Hopkins County.

By an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved December 29, 1806, Hopkins was, in the year 1807, formed into a county. This territory was taken from the southern portion of Henderson county and lies between the 87th and 88th parallels of west longitude and 37th and 38th parallels of north latitude. It is bounded on the north and the northwest by Webster county, on the west by Caldwell, on the south by Christian and on the east by Muhlenberg and McLean. Tradewater river, a small and un-navigable stream, forms the boundary between Hopkins and Caldwell, while Pond river, another small stream, marks the boundary between this and Muhlenberg and McLean counties. The extreme length of the county is about forty miles, while its width is something over half its length, thus giving the county an area of nearly 500 square miles. The county was named in honor of General Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The surface of the county is in some places rough and hilly, but most of it generally undulating. The soil is productive, on which are grown tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, sorghum and all kinds of garden vegetables. Fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, etc., are produced in abundance.

Where orchards have received proper care and attention they have paid most liberally. In connection with this, it is found that this county is well adapted to the growing of berries of all kinds, and especially strawberries. Farmers are finding that the fruit crop is a paying one and they are turning their attention to the culture of the orchards.

The coal fields of Hopkins county are almost inexhaustible. More than one-fourth of the coal mined in the State of Kentucky is taken from the mines of this county. The St. Bernard, with headquarters at Earlington, has three large mines, one at Earlington, one at Morton's Gap, and one at St. Charles. There is the Hecla, near Earlington, the Ilsey mines, the Carbondale mines, the Stull mines, the mines at Barnsley, and two at Madisonville, the Rienecke, and the Monarch. All these mines are in a prosperous condition. The yearly output is more than 20,000,000 bushels. This gives employment to a large force of men and their families. A great many of our miners own their own residences, they are our own people, and they feel interested in all our institutions. When strikes were on at other places, the miners of Hopkins county continued at their work. There are at all times the very best of feeling between the operators and their men. The pay roll of these mines amount to many thousands of dollars per month.

The attempt to unionize the labor in these mines has caused considerable disturbance in 1901, and is still unsettled as this article goes to press.

The St. Bernard Company, at Earlington, operates extensive coke works, and this gives employment to a large number of men. The products find a ready sale where this kind of fuel is used. There are about 150 ovens that are used all the time in the manufacture of coke.

Hopkins county has a variety of timber, and that of the very best kind and quality. Oak, walnut, ash, poplar, hickory and many other kinds that are valuable, abound in the forests along the streams. It is estimated that there are over one hundred different kinds of timber growing in this county.

Hopkins county is a fine agricultural district. Here nearly everything that can be grown in the State of Kentucky can be produced from our soil. Tobacco is the leading staple and this finds a ready sale in the markets of the world. There are less than a dozen counties in the world that produce more pounds of tobacco than does Hopkins county. The soil produces corn, wheat, oats,

rye, clover, and peas. It is a fine agricultural section and as a result, a good deal of attention is given to raising of stock of all kinds, such as horses, hogs, cattle and sheep. Year by year the people of the county are turning their attention to stock raising.

The county has sixty-four miles of railroad. The Illinois Central passes through the southern portion of the county and has twenty-two miles of railroad in the county. The Louisville & Nashville, Henderson division, passes through the county seat, while the Providence branch of the same road has its terminus at this place. These two divisions have forty-two miles of road in the county.

On account of the scarcity of material suitable for such purposes, Hopkins county has no turnpikes. The roads are dirt roads, but are kept in tolerably good condition most of the year. There is at present a very strong feeling on the part of the people to have still a better system of roads for the public.

This county is peculiarly blessed on account of its fine mineral water. Dawson has almost a national reputation as a health resort. The waters of that place have a reputation that are second to but few in the country. The water is chalybeate of the very finest quality and also fine salts water at the same place. There is also a very fine chalybeate well at Madisonville and at other points in the county. The sulphur springs at Richmond and at Maniotou are well known and the water is of the very best quality.

It is rather a difficult matter to state the exact price of farm lands. It ranges in price from a few dollars up to \$50 per acre according to location and the kind of land wanted. To the man who wants to come here to make his home, and who wants to make a good citizen, we can say that he can get such a place as suits him at a price that is by no means extravagant.

Hopkins county has not as yet become noted as a manufacturing center, though there is no good reason why we should not in the future have manufactories of all kinds in our midst. We are waiting for capital to make investments that would certainly pay the investor. We have fuel in limitless quantities and at a price that defies competition. We are accessible to the outside world and are situated in the county that it seems offers every inducement that is necessary.

There are in the county eighty-eight white school districts and about thirty districts for the education of the colored children. In each and every one of these districts there is a public school

taught every year for a term of five months. In many of these districts the terms are lengthened to eight, nine, or ten months. There is, perhaps, no county in the State where there is more attention paid to the public schools and to public education than there is in Hopkins county. In Madisonville are several private schools where the higher branches are taught. The West Kentucky Normal School is also located here and it has a good patronage.

The county owes but a small debt and it will be but a few years until that is paid. The county tax is only fifty cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property.

Madisonville is the county seat. The town is near the center of the county, in a fine agricultural district. It is on the Henderson division of the L. & N. railroad, fifty miles south of Evansville, Ind., and 107 miles north of Nashville, Tenn. The town is a city of the fourth-class and contains a population of about 4,500. It is one of the most progressive towns in this portion of the State. It has churches and schools. The people are an industrious, honest and intelligent people, who are noted for their high standard of right.

J. J. GLENN.

Hopkins county is situated in the Second Congressional, First Appellate, Fourth Judicial, Sixth Senatorial and Eleventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Ansonia, Antons, Ashbyburg, Barnsley, Charleston, Dalton, Dawson Springs, Earlington, Hamby Station, Hanson, Ilsley, Madisonville, Manitou, Mortons Gap, Nebo, Nortonville, Olney, Richland, Saint Charles, Silentrun, Veazy, Whiteplains, Yarbrow.

Jackson County.

(Revised 1901, by T. J. Coyle.)

Jackson county was formed April, 1858, out of parts of Clay, Laurel, Rockcastle, Madison, Estill and Owsley counties and lies in the southeast-central part of the State, and is bounded by the aforementioned counties, and is about one hundred and fifty miles south of Louisville, and one hundred miles north of Cumberland Gap, and nearly on a direct line from one to the other.

Jackson county commemorates and was named in honor of the venerable Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States.

The headwaters of the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers find their source in this county; that is, their main tributaries. The main water courses of the county are: Terill's creek, Moore's creek, Pond creek, Laurel Fork, Indian creek and Horse Lick tributaries to the Rockcastle river, which washes its shores for more than thirty miles and then makes its way off by way of the Cumberland and Ohio rivers to the mighty "Father of Waters," where it commingles its waters with the waters of South fork, Middle fork, War fork, and Cavanaugh fork of Station Camp creek, the other water courses of Jackson county, as it is borne along to the mighty "Father of Waters," by way of the Kentucky and Ohio rivers. None of these streams are navigable, or used as a means of transportation, save in the transportation of logs and lumber, though all are available for water power, for the running of machinery, mills, etc.

The soil of Jackson county is considerably varied. The north-west and western parts of the county are very fertile, but much broken by hills, which are quite steep, the soil being a mixture generally of lime and sandstone, underlaid with limestone. The eastern and southern parts are nearly level, being slightly undulating, with soil fairly fertile and productive, comprising by far the best farming lands of Jackson county. The character of the soil is therefore so varied that it is suited to most all crops, the principal ones of which are named in order of their importance: Corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, potatoes, fruits, etc., etc. Price of land is from \$2 to \$10 per acre.

The county at one time before settlement presented an unbroken forest of fine timber averaging not less than fifteen to twenty-five thousand feet per acre, fully 70 per cent. of which still remains in its natural state. The principal growth is white oak, poplar and pine, which greatly predominates and is of good quality. The other kinds of timber are the various species of oak, pine, beech, linden, hickory, buckeye, cedar, maple, birch, sugar-tree, walnut, gum, chestnut, etc., etc. The great body of forest land is being consumed very slowly commercially, and what is being so consumed reaches market in the shape of hoops, staves, ties, tan bark, lumber in the rough, etc., etc., being hauled on an average of fifteen to twenty miles to market.

No other county in the State has finer or better fields of mineral lands than Jackson comprising coal, which is yet but little mined, iron, copperas, saltpetre, oil, building stones, clays, etc., in abund-

ance. The coal veins in this county are often found ranging in thickness from thirty to sixty inches, and two and three strata, one above the other, in all the hills at land. This wealth of mineral, like the timber wealth, remains in an undeveloped state for the lack of transportation of any kind. There is nowhere a better field for capitalists than here. Every avenue is open and the fruits abundant. And nowhere are there more inducements for railroad philanthropists and a possibility for more success.

The northwest part of the county has many caverns, caves, ravines, cascades, waterfalls, Indian mounds, Indian graves, stalactites, stalagmites, ortlios, chinoid heads, spikes, tomahawks and many other remains, sights and sceneries both interesting and attractive to sightseers, excursionists, mineralogists and others who visit that part. We have no health resorts in the county, but many mineral springs, such as the different kinds of sulphur, lime, lithia, etc., etc., whose waters possess the highest medicinal value and some day promise well. Our scenery and springs can not be surpassed, either in beauty or value. There are many caves in the county, from one-fourth to one mile in length, and any one seeking pleasure or profit can find no better place.

Our industrial development is wanting; we have few mills or factories of any kind, and everything used most is shipped in, save corn, meal and stock. Our consumption and the readiness and abundance and cheapness of coal and water afford good opportunity for investments in this line, with a fair promise of ample returns. We have no railroad nearer than the Louisville & Nashville, and the Cincinnati Southern, which is from eight to sixteen miles from the nearest boundary. We have no pikes, but the public roads are fairly good, and maintained by the militia labor; the road system is apparently on a standstill, or improving very slowly, and more adequate road laws are needed, and the attention of the Legislature is invited to that fact. The people of the county raise stock, and farm on a small scale generally for a living. There is some work done in the lumber regions. The price of labor ranges (including boarding expenses, which are usually borne by the employer) from \$10 to \$20 per month. Or, in other words, \$13 per month and board, or about \$18 and board themselves.

In Jackson county we have sixty-eight public schools, somewhat upon the plan of all others in the State, only we can boast of the best school houses of any county in the State, as per our popula-

tion and wealth. Our county is fairly well supplied with churches, most every locality having a church house. McKee, the county seat, is a small town situated in the center of the county and not like Rome of old on her seven hills, but between four hills on "Indian" creek, about one mile above where tradition says the Boone and Calloway girls were rescued by their gallant lovers July 17, 1776, something of which every one knows. We have few other towns. The people of Jackson county are wanting a railroad, and the best route is up Laurel fork and Indian creek, through McKee, Moulder, Burning Springs, Manchester and on. With this our coal, timber and pasture and farm lands become available and our people wealthy. The county has a population of about 11,000.

The county roads are bad, and worked by hands called out by overseers. They are better worked of late than heretofore.

It is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-seventh Judicial and Seventeenth Senatorial Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alcorn, Anville, Clover, Bottom, Collingsworth, Drirock, Egypt, Ethel, Evergreen, Foxtown, Grayhawk, Green Hall, Knob, Isaac, Kerbyknob, McKee, Maudlin, Middlefork, Moore's Creek, Morril, Nathanton, Parrot, Peoples' Tyner, Welchburg.

Jefferson County.

Jefferson County, named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, then governor of Virginia, was established by the Legislature of Virginia, May 1, 1780. It was one of three counties formed of the old county of Kentucky, which had, by a similar eliminating process, been made out of the then county of Fincastle, in 1776. Fincastle county disappeared when Kentucky county was carved out of it, and Kentucky county in turn passed out of existence when Jefferson and the other two counties, Lincoln and Fayette, were carved out of it. Neither of their names are preserved in any subsequent county organization, either in the State of Kentucky or Virginia. When, however, Kentucky became an independent State, in 1792, the name Kentucky, which originally embraced its original territory, was resumed.

When old Kentucky county was dissected in 1780 and counties of Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln carved out of it, the Virginia

Legislature probably intended to make the three new counties equal in territorial extent. The ignorance of geography at that early day, however, caused Lincoln to be made the largest, Fayette next, and Jefferson the smallest of the three. There were in the whole of old Kentucky county 26,408,320 acres, and of these, Jefferson got about 5,000,000, while Lincoln and Fayette secured the rest.

Starting with 5,000,000 of acres, Jefferson county was pretty good picking for the horde of new counties that were to be born of her. Before the end of four years from its establishment, the Legislature of Virginia began dissecting it. In 1784 Nelson county was carved out of it. In 1792, Shelby, Washington and Hardin; in 1796, Bullitt; in 1798, Henry and Ohio; in 1799, Breckenridge; in 1810, Grayson; in 1815, Daviess; in 1823, Oldham and Meade; in 1824, Spencer; in 1829, Hancock; in 1834, Marion; in 1836, Trimble; in 1843, Larue, and in 1848, Taylor. Here, then, were eighteen new counties, having an aggregate territory of 3,717,018 acres, which were carved out of Jefferson between 1784 and 1848.

But besides these eighteen new counties, wholly carved out of the original territory of Jefferson, there were twelve other counties partly made up from it. These were: Mercer, 1785; Green, 1792; Franklin, 1794; Adair, 1801; Casey, 1806; Butler, 1810; Hart, 1819; Edmonson, 1825; Anderson, 1827; Carroll, 1838; Boyle, 1842, and McLean, 1854. They embrace an aggregate of 2,037,630 acres. But all of these acres did not come from Jefferson's original territory. Part came from Lincoln and part from Fayette. The location of these twelve counties along the old division lines between Jefferson and Fayette and Lincoln indicates that more than half their territory, or more than 1,000,000 acres came from within the original boundary of Jefferson.

This dividing of old Jefferson could not continue always. The eighteen whole, and the twelve partial counties carved out of it had consumed nearly the whole of its original 5,000,000 acres. There remained only 233,206 acres in the original county, and that only made about an average county for territorial extent.

The county of Jefferson as it now stands with its 233,206 acres, is bounded on the north by Oldham, on the east by Spencer and Shelby, on the south by Bullitt, and on the west by the Ohio river. Except in the eastern and southern portions where hills and knobs occur, its surface is generally level and well watered by Beargrass

creek, Floyd's Fork and Pond creek. Besides Louisville, the chief city of the State, it contains some of the oldest villages, such as Jeffersontown and Middletown.

Jefferson county may be said to have begun its political existence on March 7, 1781, when its first county court was held. There was then no court house in which to hold court, and the magistrates assembled in the old fort at the foot of Twelfth street. There is no reliable record of the names of the justices who held this first court, but they are believed to have been William Pope, John Floyd, George Slaughter, Isaac Cox and Andrew Hines. Richard Chenowith was sheriff.

Uninterrupted prosperity did not follow the opening of courts for protecting the rights and punishing the wrongs of citizens. The Indians were about and had something to say concerning the white men building houses and raising corn on their hunting grounds. They never came in large numbers into the territory of Jefferson, and no great Indian battle was ever fought here. They came, however, in small numbers, and lurked in the forest until they could kill the unsuspecting citizens. In this way many lives were lost, and among them some of the most important to the pioneers. In 1781, Col. William Linn, Capt. Abraham Tipton and Capt. John Chapman were killed by Indians in ambush. In 1783, Col. Floyd was ambuscaded and slain. In 1784, Walker Daniel was killed in the same way. In 1788, they killed the grandfather of President Lincoln.

Such were the distress and annoyances caused by these secret murderers, that the inhabitants of Jefferson county, as late as 1795, entered into an agreement to pay a fixed sum of money for every Indian scalp.

There is a variety of soils in Jefferson county, some quite poor and some as fine as can be found in the State, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$1,000 per acre, owing to quality and location. Almost all the land within six miles of Louisville is devoted to market gardening, and Jefferson county likely produces more of what is known as second crop potatoes than are produced in any other section. Enormous quantities of main crop potatoes (or first crop), onion seed, onion sets and onions are grown extensively throughout the county. The territory lying from eight to fourteen miles from the city is largely devoted to fruit growing and truck gardening. The small fruit industry is very extensive and no place in the world raises finer berries than those grown in the

Middletown, Jeffersontown, and Fern Creek region. Strawberries were grown at Fern Creek in 1899 and exhibited in Louisville, seven of which would fill a quart box. Farming proper is carried on quite extensively in a large portion of the county. Magnificent corn and wheat lands are found along Beargrass creek, Pond creek, Floyd's fork and other sections, while in the southern part of the county more attention is paid to early corn and hay. The people have splendid facilities for transportation of their products in every direction as there are no less than ten great railroads centering in Louisville, the county seat of the county. There has also been built within the last year the Louisville, Anchorage & Pewee Valley Electric railroad. And in addition to the railroads they have the Ohio river. The water power on the falls at Louisville only waits to be utilized. There are a number of turnpikes in the county which have been built and operated as toll roads, which are now free. The militia system of working of the county roads was abandoned years ago and all roads are worked by taxation, and more attention is given each year to macadam and many miles have been constructed in the last few years, and which may properly be called permanent roads; roads where the proper attention has been given to drainage and then crowned with crushed limestone rock are the best and the road is one that can be depended upon at all times. It is only a question of time when all important public roads in this county will be turnpikes. Timber is becoming very scarce, and remains only in most part on the rough and glady parts of the county. It is now mostly marketed in the log. The timber growth of the county has been mainly oak, poplar, walnut, hickory, ash, elm and beech. There are several excellent quarries of building stone and quite a number of brick and tile works. Perhaps the most noted mineral water in the county is found near Floyd's fork, one mile below Fisherville, and the place is becoming quite popular as a health resort. Farm labor is largely employed and wages average about \$15.00 per month with board, or \$1.00 per day without board. Laborers are both white and black. The last assessment shows that 231,960 acres were assessed. The assessed value of the same was \$12,388,749. The personal property of the farmers is assessed at \$1,377,499, which is a total increase in the assessed valuation over last report of \$1,320,495, more than ten per cent. The population of the county is 30,890. These figures are for the county outside the limits of the city of Louisville, the boundaries of which have

been so extended recently as to take into the city much of the county's valuable lands and much of its population.

In Jefferson county are numerous relics of the pioneer period. At Mulberry Hill, on the Poplar Level road, stands the two-story double log house, built in 1784 by John Clark, the father of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and at Locust Grove on the Ohio may be seen the old-style solid brick mansion house built by Col. William Croghan in 1709. In the family graveyard here the remains of Gen. Clark reposed from 1818 to 1869, when they were reinterred in Cave Hill Cemetery. On Beargrass creek are the sites of six original forts: Spring, Floyd's Dutch, Sturgis, Sullivan's and Linn's which sheltered so many pioneers from the Indians, and where lie in unknown graves the remains of men and women who helped to lay the foundation of the State of Kentucky. On the bank of Longrun, a branch of Ford's fork, stood Hugh's station, where the grandfather of President Lincoln was killed in 1788, and on the same stream was routed the little army of Col. Floyd, who went to the relief of Boone's Station in 1781. On Chenoweth's Run yet stands the stone spring house in which the survivors of the massacre of the Chenoweth family took refuge in 1789. The ground itself of Jefferson county in many places is hallowed by recollections of the past: Yes

Hallowed down to Earth's profound
And up to Heaven.

R. T. DURRETT.

Revised by M. F. JOHNSON.

Jefferson county is situated in the Fifth Congressional, Fourth Appellate, Thirteenth Judicial, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Senatorial, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Anchorage, Avoca, Beechmont, Bishop, Buechel, Clark, Crescent Hill, Eastwood, Fairmount, Ferncreek, Fishersville, Glenview, Goosecreek, Harrod's Creek, Highland Park, Hikes, Hoertz, Jeffersontown, Lakeland, Lochland, Longrun, Louisville, Lyndon, Malott, Meadowlawn, Middletown, Newburg, O'Bannon, Oaklona, Orell, Pleasure Ridge Park, Prestonia, Prospect, Routt, St. Matthews, Shively, Smyrna, South Fork, Tucker, Valley Station, Worthington.

Jessamine County.

No extraordinary developments in its geological formation distinguishes Jessamine county from other portions of the bluegrass country. It contains about 312 square miles of as fertile land as there is in Central Kentucky.

The act creating Jessamine county was passed in the Kentucky Legislature February 14, 1797, but took no effect until August, 1798. Previous to this it was a part of Fayette county. Col. John Price, who had been the first to urge upon the people the necessity of forming a new county, was the first representative, and was repeatedly elected to that position, and was a delegate from Jessamine county to the convention that formed the second Constitution of Kentucky in 1799. There is not a shadow of a doubt that to Col. Price belongs the honor of giving to Jessamine county her name, and the name was suggested to him by that flower growing in such profusion in portions of the county, and which is to be seen in some localities in the county even to this day. The silly story related by Collins in his history of Kentucky, and repeated since in other publications, that the county was named for Miss Jessamine Douglas, a young girl killed by the Indians in 1789, is a romance pure and simple, which I could prove beyond question did space permit.

The Kentucky river forms the southeast and southwest boundary line, and, on the north is Fayette; east, Madison; south, Garrard, and west, Garrard, Mercer and Woodford counties. The boundary of Jessamine, east, west and southwest on the Kentucky river is very irregular as the river has many bends of considerable length, making a boundary line of water ninety-two miles.

Jessamine county has no navigable streams. The Kentucky river is, or will soon be, by means of locks and dams, made by the United States Government, navigable the whole distance of ninety-two miles, bordering the county.

Hickman, Jessamine and Marble creeks each afford water for propelling mills and factory machinery, and several large flouring mills are located on each. There are thirty-six miles of railroad, made up of sections of the Cincinnati Southern, running across the county from north to south, and of the Louisville Southern, known as the Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville road, which crosses the county west to east.

Jessamine is decidedly a stock-raising county, combined with agriculture, which constitutes a profitable adjunct to stock raising and farming. Nicholasville, the county seat, is located at the crossing of the Cincinnati Southern and the Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville railroad, was founded in 1798, and has a population of something over 3,000, at the present time.

SAM'L. L. DUNCAN.

Jessamine county is situated in the Eighth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-fifth Judicial, Twenty-second Senatorial and Sixty-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Ambrose, Brannon, Camp, Nelson, Hanly, High-bridge, Jessamine, Keene, Little Hickman, Logana, Mount Lebanon, Nealon, Nicholasville, Pink, Pollard, Spears, Union Mills, Wilmore.

Johnson County.

Johnson County is situated in Central Eastern Kentucky, and was formed in 1843, and named in honor of a distinguished son of Kentucky, Col. Richard M. Johnson, who was the vice-president of the United States during the presidency of Martin Van Buren. The county is bounded on the north by Morgan and Lawrence, on the east by Martin, on the south by Floyd, and on the west by Magoffin. The county is well watered and well drained. The Big Sandy river flows through the eastern part of the county, and Paint creek flows in a southeastern direction through the central part of the county and empties into the Big Sandy. Paint, Tom's and John's creeks are the principal creeks in the county, though there are numerous others.

The soil of Johnson county is probably as good, if not better, than that of any other county in Eastern Kentucky. It is of a sandy character and underlaid with a splendid clay subsoil, and is very strong and productive. The bottom lands along the numerous streams are very productive and as fertile land can be found along them as anywhere.

The timber supply of Johnson is still very great, though great quantities of valuable timber have been cut and marketed. Portable saw mills are found all over the county in the great timber belts, but fifty per cent. of the fine timber of this county still remains. Poplar, ash, hickory, beech, oak, pine, locust, chestnut

and sycamore can be found in large tracts and may be had at very cheap prices per acre.

Diversified farming is not engaged in in this county, though fruit grows well here. Timber is the principal product of the county. This county is well underlaid with coal, both cannel and bituminous, and the supply is practically inexhaustible. Veins of bituminous coal eight feet in thickness are found.

A cannel coal mine is in operation about four miles south of Paintsville, the county seat, on the Sandy river. Iron ore of a superior quality is also found in some portions of the county. This county is rich in mineral and timber.

The Big Sandy river is navigable for steamers for about two-thirds of the year. There are no turnpike roads in the county, and our county roads, which are the common dirt roads of the country, are kept in reasonably good repair under a local road law we have for the county, and are traveled by buggies even in the winter time, and by stage coaches.

There are only about four miles of complete railroad in this county, which is an extension of the O. & B. S. railroad to Myrtle, in Johnson, and is located in the eastern part of the county. There have been other surveys made and roads talked of. Railroad facilities are what we need to develop the coal and minerals of this county, and to carry out our timber after it is converted into lumber.

Corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco and sorghum are all raised, but only in quantities sufficient for home consumption, excepting tobacco and sorghum, and especially is the latter raised in large quantities for market elsewhere. The labor of the county is performed mostly by native whites, farm hands being paid from \$10 to \$15 per month and board, while hands for timbering receive from \$18 to \$20.

Good churches are found throughout the county everywhere, and our common schools are in good condition. All the districts have good and comfortable school houses in them and the convenient modern appliances for teaching have been furnished each school, and good teachers have been supplied, and the schools are under exceptionally good management.

Paintsville is the county seat of Johnson county, and is situated on Paint creek, just a little southeast of the center of the county. It is a flourishing town with enterprising merchants, good church buildings, and live congregations; have as good graded schools

and good new school buildings, with ample accommodations for all who see fit to attend. Hotel accommodations are good, and the citizens are quiet and law-abiding and hospitable to strangers.

This county is in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-fourth Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Ninety-sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Asa, Barnett's Creek, Boon's Camp, Coal, Denver, Eastpoint, Eliza, Flanery, Flatgap, Fuget, Galen, Jarvy, Keaton, Kerz, Laurel Hill, Lowmanville, Manilla, Mingo, Myrtle, Odds, Oil Springs, Paintsville, Redbush, Riceville, River, Saintmaur, Sampson, Sip, Soto, Straffordsville, Toms, Winifred.

Kenton County.

Kenton County was separated from Campbell in 1840. It lies in the extreme northern part of the State, at the mouth of the Licking river. It is bounded on the north by the Ohio river; east, by Campbell, the Licking being the boundary between the mother county and Kenton; south, by Pendleton and Grant, the west by Boone. It is a narrow county, being about six to twelve miles wide and about twenty-five miles long.

The land is broken and hilly in many parts. The scenery approaches the grand. The bluffs overlooking the Licking present one of the finest views in the State, and the heights back of Covington, the metropolis, look down on half a dozen cities, a number of towns and five monster bridges spanning the Ohio and two over the Licking.

Kenton bears no small part in supplying the wants of this great aggregation of human beings. From this point of view stretch out before the observer as if one city, Cincinnati and suburbs, Newport, Bellevue, Dayton, Covington, Milldale, Ludlow, West Covington, Central Covington, Mullingsville, Crescent Spring, the Latonia Agricultural grounds and buildings and "The Lagoon," a summer resort which attracts large numbers of visitors during the summer.

The fertile valleys of Kenton are market gardens for this population and this industry, together with the growing of small fruits and berries, gives employment to a large part of the population. Tomatoes and pickles are grown to supply the immense factories of Cincinnati, Covington, Milldale, Visalia and Walton. The facil-

ities for transportation are excellent, especially since the turnpike law changed all the dirt roads into pikes.

The K. C. railroad runs the full length of the county on the eastern border and the Cincinnati Southern on the western. The L. & N. Short Line runs through the county about twenty miles, from northeast to southwest. The Lexington pike runs the full western boundary, and the Bank Lick & Independence & Colemansville pike runs through the center. There are fifty-one miles of turnpike on which toll is taken at moderate rates. And there are 152 miles of free turnpikes in this county. It will be seen at a glance that there is a perfect net-work of good roads, making it practicable at all seasons of the year to market products.

The cities and towns on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river south of Cincinnati have exceptionally fine street car facilities. From Fountain Square in Cincinnati the cars run to Fort Thomas, four miles east of Newport, to Bellevue, Dayton, Newport, Covington, Milldale, Rosedale (one mile and a half south of Milldale;) Latonia Jockey Club race course, West Covington, Ludlow. The Lagoon and intermediate points at a five cent fare from and to Fountain Square. The enterprising and liberal management of the electric line of street railway is fast populating the suburbs of Covington and Newport. A company has been incorporated to extend the line to Erlanger and it will probably be completed and running within the next eighteen months.

Bank Lick creek is the principal affluent of the Licking. There are numerous other small streams that give an excellent natural water supply for stock.

Wheat, corn and tobacco are extensively grown on the highlands and rich hillsides. The soil is excellent and the famous bluegrass thrives on it. Butter and milk dairies are numbered by the hundred and a large acreage of land is devoted to grass in order to supply this demand and also to ship sweet and buttermilk and butter to the cities. All kinds of fruit do well, especially pears, which seldom fail. Much attention is paid to growing strawberries, dewberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and blackberries. With the immense population at its door to be supplied, there is a great future for a county so well located and that has such land facilities for market. An effort has been made to find gas and oil, but so far only a limited amount of gas has been found, which supplies light in a brewery located near the western bluff of the city.

Kenton has no extensive timber tracts left. The woodmen and the civil war of the past generation did not spare the trees.

The Ohio skirting the northern boundary for six or eight miles and the Licking in fair water form all the navigable water courses. The latter, however, with a system of locks and dams could be made navigable all the year. A government appropriation has been made for a survey of the Licking with the object in view of building a dam which will afford navigation to Falmouth in Pendleton county.

The roads are under the care of supervisors, one for each road district, and they are appointed by the fiscal court. This court consists of the county judge and five magistrates. A tax of fifteen cents on the \$100 is levied for the purpose of keeping the bridges and turnpikes in repair, and persons in the various districts are required to work six days in the year. The road supervisors have charge of the county dirt roads as well as the pikes.

There are about fifty-three miles of complete railroad in the county. "Keomezer," mineral springs on the Southern railroad about nine miles from Covington, are attracting great notice. They were discovered only a few years ago and under good management are becoming rapidly well known and patronized.

Lands in the river bottoms near the city are moderate in price, but vary greatly on account of locality and altitude. Probably \$60 an acre for improved land and \$25 for unimproved land would be an average price.

The laboring class is composed of Americans, Irish, Germans and negroes. The negro population is not as numerous as in the counties of Central Kentucky. There is no distinct colony of foreigners in the county. The German population of Covington and Newport is large. Laborers on the farms receive an average price of \$15 per month and board. The hands in the various factories, mills, etc., in our city population receive the usual wages varying with the general laws of supply and demand. There is an opening for a creamery and cheese factory, as we have nothing of the kind in the county. A great deal of butter is made by the small dairies.

The county seat is the town of Independence. This is a village of about 200 inhabitants. The city of Covington is the metropolis and there are virtually two seats of government. Double sessions of all the courts are held. All the business of the first district is transacted at Independence. There are two court

houses and two clerks' offices. The rest of the business, that within the city corporation, is transacted at Covington. The county judge, circuit clerk and county clerk appoint a deputy who takes charge of the Independence clerk's office. There are likewise two jails, the deputy serving at Independence.

The public schools in the county are in average condition and the houses very good. Covington is noted for its excellent school system. Ludlow, Milldale, West Covington, Central Covington and Erlanger have ten months' school, graded and supported by additional taxation. Covington and Ludlow support free high schools likewise. At Independence there is conducted for five months a free school with two teachers. There is also located at Independence a private institution of considerable merit known as the "Independence High School." It has prepared many pupils for entering college and receiving certificates to teach in the public schools.

L. E. CASEY.

Kenton county is in the Sixth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Sixteenth Judicial, Twenty-fourth Senatorial and Eightieth, Eighty-first and Eighty-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Atwood, Banklick, Buffington, Covington, Crescent Springs, Erlanger, Fiskburg, Independence, Kenton, Keywest, Latonia, Ludlow, Morgansville, Morningview, Mullinsville, Nicholson, Piner, Pruett, Sanfordtown, Scott, Springlake, Staffordsburg, Towers, Visalia.

Knott County.

Knott County was formed in 1884, and named in honor of Gov. Knott. It was formed out of parts of Perry, Floyd, Letcher and Breathitt counties. It is situated in the extreme eastern portion of the State and is bounded on the north by Breathitt and Floyd counties, on the east by Floyd, on the south by Letcher, and on the west by Perry and Breathitt. Its area is probably three hundred square miles or nearly so.

That section of the county formed from Floyd is drained by the Big Sandy river and its tributaries and the portion taken from the counties of Perry, Letcher and Breathitt is drained by the north fork of the Kentucky river and its tributaries. The character of soil is rich sandy loam, and the bottom lands along the many streams which traverse the county are peculiarly productive, rais-

ing magnificent corn, oats, and vegetables. Wheat is grown on the uplands and also fine pasture are produced there. Minerals, iron and coal, also oil and gas are known to exist in the county, but have not been developed. The county is in the oil and gas belt and on the line of the fine producing oil and gas wells on Beaver creek in Floyd county, which creek also flows through Knott county and the best wells in Floyd on that creek are but three miles from the county line.

We have abundant forest of the finest and most valuable hardwood timber. The splendid poplar timber has about all been bought up and now is in the hands of a timber company but other good timbered land in great quantities can be bought at an average price of \$5 per acre.

Diversified farming is not engaged in further than to meet domestic uses. There are no navigable streams in Knott county, about forty miles, however, being available to float or raft logs. We have no water courses capable of being made navigable by a system of locks and dams. There are no turnpikes in the county, the public roads being the country dirt roads and are kept in repair—bad repair—by the system provided for under the statutes of the State, being under the supervision of overseers or surveyors appointed by the county court. There are no railroads in the county; about forty miles of a proposed road through the county were surveyed some years ago but nothing has come of it further. Improved farm lands range in price from \$3 to \$5 per acre, and unimproved can be bought for \$2. The character of labor employed in the county is mostly native white, farm hands getting \$13 a month, and hands for timbering from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day.

There is one good college in the county, situated at Hindman, known as Hindman College; other educational facilities are afforded solely through the common schools of the county, which are in good condition and well attended. While immigration to the county has not been appreciably large there has been a steady increase in the population of the county.

Hindman, the county seat of Knott county, a nice little village, named after Lieutenant-Governor James R. Hindman, is situated a little southwest of the center of the county on Troublesome creek.

Knott county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh

Appellate, Twenty-fourth Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Ninety-seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bath, Brinkley, Buncombe, Cody, Cordia, Dema, Dillon, Emmalena, Hall, Hemlock, Hindman, Kezer, Mallie, Omaha, Pinetop, Puncheon, Raven, Republican, Ritchie, Sassafras, Smithsboro, Sylvester, Vest, Witch.

Knox County.

Geographically, Knox county is well up in the mountains of Southeastern Kentucky. Socially she is on the border land between the mountain country and the Bluegrass. Intellectually, she is the peer of the best counties in the State; this is evidently due to the fact that the original settlers of this county were made up of an unusually large number of the better class of Virginian people, who, in their turn, were drawn from the better class of English people who settled Virginia.

Knox (named in honor of Major-General Henry Knox, of Revolutionary fame) became a county in 1799, being in that year carved out of Lincoln, one of the largest counties then composing the State of Kentucky. Knox has since lost enough of her territory to make up the whole of the later established counties of Bell and Harlan, and large parts of Whitley and Laurel, yet it is a large county. The village of Flat Lick in the southeastern part of the county is the oldest settlement in Kentucky, having been peopled by the first of the emigrants from Virginia, who came through Cumberland Gap; the first house ever built in Kentucky was erected by Dr. Walker within the present limits of Knox on the Cumberland river, about three miles below Barbourville.

Knox lies on both sides of the divide separating the waters of the Kentucky river from those of the Cumberland, at least nine-tenths of the county lying on the latter waters. The topography of almost the whole county is a series of mountain ridges winding in all sorts of fantastic curves, and separated by long, narrow and winding creek valleys. More than three-fourth of the territory is steep mountain sides thickly covered with forests.

The soil is disintegrated sandstone (in many places micaceous), except new ground where the timber has lately been cleared away, which is loose, black soil, very productive. Agriculturally Knox produces enough to feed her own people, no more; but under care-

ful cultivation, fruits might be produced in almost endless quantities, especially on the higher lands on the south side of the Cumberland river. Wool growing is one of the principal sources of the farmer's income, which might be greatly extended by choosing the proper grasses to clothe such of the mountain sides as have been cleared.

The forest have been stripped of the larger part of the more readily marketable timber, such as poplar and walnut, but a vast amount of timber is still left, such as oak, in all of its varieties (white oak, black oak, chestnut oak, Spanish oak, post oak, spotted oak, etc.), hickory, beech, chestnut, ash, dogwood, sourwood, gum, maple, sugar tree, elm, sycamore, lynn, ironwood, birch, cucumber, buckeye, service, willow, redbud, cedar, holly, etc. The chestnut oak (the tanbark tree) furnishes the Knox county land owners with, perhaps, his principal source of revenue, so far as ready money is concerned. Thousands of cords of this bark are annually shipped, in so much that in a few years the supply will be exhausted. But the great resources of Knox county are in her coal and oil fields, in which she may be fairly said to be unsurpassed by any county in the State. All grades of bituminous and cannel coals are found in this county in great profusion. The writer has gone into some of the openings and measured cannel coal veins forty-eight inches in thickness, and from the height of the mountain above the opening the amount of coal in these veins evidently is practically inexhaustible. Nearly every farmer has a vein of coal opened on his place, which he works to supply his own fuel. In 1888, a coal company began mining on a considerable scale within the limits of the county, since with time this company has continuously worked its mines, shipping large amounts of fine coal each year, and gives employment at present to several hundred miners. Within the last three years several other smaller companies have been operating coal mines with satisfactory results.

Several oil wells have been lately bored in nearly all of which petroleum has been found more or less abundantly. In nearly all parts of the county a bright colored, greasy fluid appears on the surface, indicating the existence of fluid minerals beneath the surface. Sulphur springs are numerous throughout the county, while bored wells generally strike water impregnated with iron. A number of small mineral springs in the county are used to a limited extent as health resorts.

The rock, both sandstone and slate, is laid down usually in level

strata, but in some places the stratas are tilted at various angles; the rock of a considerable part of the county lying on the Kentucky river waters, presents a curious system of anticlinals and synclinals.

There are few rapid mountain streams in the county, nearly all the creeks having a very slight rise towards their heads, and winding very slowly to their confluences and finding their way into the Cumberland, which itself meanders slowly and tortuously through the county, probably having at least forty miles of its own length within the limits of Knox. This section of the river offers fine inducements to fishermen at certain seasons of the year; fish weighing more than forty pounds have been taken from this favored locality, the varieties being catfish, bass, suckers, new-lights, perch, etc.

All of the Cumberland lying within Knox is capable of being made navigable for steamboats, by about two locks and dams.

Knox was entirely without railroad facilities until 1888, when the Cumberland Valley branch of the Louisville & Nashville railway was built through the county, and soon afterwards completed through the famous Cumberland Gap, which is twenty-five miles southeast of Knox county, to Norton, Va., where connection is made with the seaboard by the way of the Norfolk & Western railroad.

Knox county is in the Eleventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-seventh Judicial, Seventeenth Senatorial and Sixty-ninth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Artemus, Bailey's Switch, Barboursville, Bertha, Bimble, Birdseye, Bryant's Store, Campbell, Clate, Coalport, Crane-nest, Dewitt, Emanuel, Flatlick, Girdler, Gray, Hammond, Holden, Hopper, Indiancreek, Jarvis' Store, Knoxfork, Lindsay, Lunsford, Messer, Mills, Place, Scalf, Trosper, Walker.

Larue County.

Larue County was once a portion of Hardin county, and was cut off from the mother county by an act of the Legislature in 1842. Larue county is below the average in size, but, in point of fertility of soil, the enterprise of its citizens and its educational progress, it is above the average of Kentucky counties.

The principal crops of Larue county are corn, wheat, hay and tobacco. Through the county runs three branches of Nolin creek,

and the farms along all of these branches are fertile and produce abundantly. The remainder of our farm land is comparatively thin, but, with the use of fertilizers, it produces wheat almost as well as the better land, and since commercial fertilizers have come into general use it has increased in value. The live stock raised consists of horses, cattle, hogs, mules and sheep.

Larue county has access to two railroads—the Illinois Central, which has a branch road running from Cecilian Junction and terminating at Hodgenville, the county seat. The main stem of the Louisville & Nashville runs through the west end of the county and the Knoxville branch of the same road crosses the eastern border. The competition existing between these two roads gives the farmers very reasonable rates of freight on their products.

The Bardstown and Green river Turnpike runs through the county from north to south and a pike connects Hodgenville and Buffalo, on both of which toll gates are yet maintained. We have had no toll gate raiding nor any disposition to raid them.

The factories of the county consist of distilleries of J. M. Atherton & Co., at Athertonville, which are now the property of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company and are the largest in the State, five or six other distilleries of smaller capacity, the Hodgenville Spoke and Lumber Company, at Hodgenville, which turns out two million spokes a year, and the planing mills of the Daugherty Brothers, also at Hodgenville.

Hodgenville is the county seat. It is a town of 1,300 inhabitants, and is a clean, healthful live country town with increasing business. The other towns of the county are: Buffalo 500 population and a brisk village in point of business; Athertonville, whose life is the large distilleries there; Magnolia, Mt. Sherman and Roanoke, all small villages.

Larue county is making greater improvements in the educational line than a majority of the counties of the State, if she does not hold first place in that respect. There are two splendid colleges in the county—Kenton College, at Hodgenville, and East Lynn College, at Buffalo, both of which are prosperous and had an enrollment of over 300 pupils each year. Magnolia has a good high school and the district schools of the county are in good condition.

Farm lands in the county vary in price, according to location and improvement. Fair land, with good improvements, may be bought for ten dollars per acre, while some farms are sold as high as sixty

dollars. The hill lands of the county have very little valuation—a dollar or two an acre.

Larue county contains the farm that is now noted as being the birth place of Abraham Lincoln. It is situated three miles south of Hodgenville, and is now the property of New York capitalists. The cabin in which Lincoln was born has been moved to New York and is in Central Park, though it has been promised that the cabin would be finally returned to the old farm. It is hoped by our citizens that the government will some day make a national park of the farm. Such a measure was once introduced in Congress but it was squeezed out of notice by other legislation.

C. C. HOWARD.

Larue county is situated in the Fourth Congressional, Third Appellate, Tenth Judicial, Thirteenth Senatorial and Thirty-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Athertonville, Attila, Buffalo, Eagle Mills, Foote, Gibson, Ginseng, Gleanings, Hibernia, Hodgenville, Lyons Station, Magnolia, Malt, Mount Sherman, Otter, Parkers Grove, Roanoke, Silva, Tanner, Tonieville, Wilkins.

Laurel County.

Laurel County is situated in the southeastern part of the State, and was formed in 1826, and was named after the Laurel river which flows through the southern portion of the county, the river having been given its name from the laurel shrub and evergreen, which lines the shores of that stream. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Rockcastle and Jackson, on the east by Clay, on the south by Whitley and Knox, and on the west by Pulaski. The county is watered and drained by the Rockcastle river and its tributaries. The soil of Laurel county may be said, in a general way, to be neither good nor bad, it strikes rather a happy medium, though it is excellent, much of it, for tobacco, and grows very well all the vegetables grown in the State, and produces good grass. The surface of the county is very broken and rolling. It contains possibly the best coal field in Kentucky, and many mines are now in active operation within the borders of the county. Iron ore, too, has been discovered though the iron industry has not been developed yet. Diversified farming is engaged in by the Swiss colonies in this county to a considerable extent; grapes and fruits of all

kinds grown in Kentucky are raised in great abundance. Fine cheese is made by them and many minor manufacturing industries engaged in.

Good timber is still to be had in the county; about one-fourth of the original area of woodland is still here. The walnut and best poplar are gone, but white and black oak, black pine, beech, chestnut, ash, and maple are still abundant. There are no water courses in or bordering on the county that are navigable only for the purpose of floating or rafting logs. There are no turnpikes in the county. The public or county roads are the ordinary dirt roads, and kept up under the supervision of overseers, appointed by the county court, under the road laws of the State. There are twenty-nine miles of railroad in the county, the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville road running entirely through the county nearly from north to south.

There are no minerals or medicinal springs in the county resorted to as health or pleasure resorts, though there are several very fine chalybeate springs which could be developed and made popular, and no doubt profitable, as such. Nearly any or all of the streams of Laurel county can be easily used for the purpose of propelling machinery; no county has water power more available than this one. The labor on farms is mostly performed by native whites, and good hands can be had for \$10 to \$15 per month with board. There are four flourishing Swiss colonies in Laurel county; Bernstadt, East Bernstadt, Langnau and Strasburg, as referred to above. The school facilities are furnished by the common schools of the county.

London, the county seat of Laurel county, is a flourishing little town, with enterprising business men, good hotels, schools and churches, and is situated nearly in the exact center of the county on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville road.

Laurel county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-seventh Judicial, Seventeenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Abel, Abington, Add, Altamont, Andrews, Baldrock, Bernstadt, Blackwater, Boreing, Bush, Canecreek, Congo, Crawford, Cruise East Bernstadt, Fariston, Fletcher, Greenmount, Grit, Hazelpatch, Ionia, Keavy, Lake, Langnau, Lily, London, Lynn Camp, McWhorter, Maplesville, Marydell, Mershons, Oakley, Pittsburg, Platt, Raccoon, The Glades, Tilus, Topton, Tuttle, Viva, Vose, Vox, Weaver.

Lawrence County.

Lawrence county was formed in 1821, from the portions of Floyd and Greenup counties, the dividing lines of those counties at the time being Main street of Louisa. It is located in the northeastern part of the State, bounded on the south by the counties of Martin and Johnson; on the north by the counties of Boyd and Carter; on the east by West Virginia and on the west by Elliott and Morgan counties.

The surface of the county is largely hilly and broken, but not mountainous. There is, however, a large acreage of bottom land, owing to the numerous water courses.

The county is well watered. The Big Sandy river flows along its eastern boundary from its northern limit to Louisa, where it forks. The main fork, known as the Louisa Fork, flows through the county to the Johnson county line, the Tug Fork from Louisa to the Martin county line and is the dividing line between the county and West Virginia, between those points.

The river and its forks are navigable for steamboats for a large portion of the year. There is one lock and dam completed by the general government, just below the forks, near Louisa, which furnishes a pool of water for a distance of eight miles up each fork which enables the people living along or near it a cheap way of marketing their products. There is an appropriation for two additional dams that are now being located, which, when completed, will furnish water at a depth of not less than six feet at the shallowest places, from the head of the navigable water in the dam now completed to the Ohio river at Catlettsburg, a distance of about thirty miles.

The principal streams, flowing into the Big Sandy and its tributaries and through and in the county, are Blaine, Bear, Rove, Rush, Two Mile, Lick Three Mile, Griffith's Contrary, George's, Nat's, Donathan and Rock Castle creeks. None of them are navigable for steamboats and only one (Blaine) has any water falls, which, at the thriving little town of Fallsburg, has a water power running only a saw mill and grist mill, but which, if properly harnessed, would furnish power to run dynamos of sufficient power to run all the railway trains and all the machinery in the valley of Big Sandy.

The soil in its virgin state, is fertile and the bottom lands still

remain so, but the hill lands, owing to improper cultivation, have become badly worn.

All kinds of crops that can be grown successfully in the central States, can be grown here, and with as good returns, provided they receive the same care and attention as elsewhere. The principal crops are corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, sorghum, tobacco, apples, peaches, pears, plums, and small fruits, some attention being given of late to the cow peas and tufa bean, not only as a pay crop, but as an improver of the soil. The sowing of grass seed has increased five hundred fold during the past five years, of which red clover, mammoth and alsike take the lead, with orchard grass, bluegrass, timothy, tall meadow, oat grass, Italian rye grass, all of which have been found well adapted to our soils. Crimson clover has not been a success. The adaptability of our lands for grazing purposes has stimulated the extraordinary sowing of grass seed. The northwestern portion of the county embraces the head waters of the east-fork of Little Sandy, a large portion of Bear creek and a number of the tributaries of Blaine, has a large number of farmers who graze from one to ten hundred cattle each year and most of them have been very successful. This section is known as the "Bluegrass" section of the valley.

One silo was built in the county and that one of about four hundred tons capacity and which has proven a success for the four years it has been used, a success, not only from the standpoint of feed, but of economy in harvesting of crops in the dry weather of September instead of the wet cold weather of December.

The timber suitable for making first-class lumber is being exhausted at a rapid rate, but we are to be congratulated that nearly all of it at the present time is being worked up into lumber instead of being floated to the market in saw logs. There has never been a time when there were so many mills in operation in the county and it looks as though what has been considered worthless would, in the end, nearly equal in value the choice timber, viz.: Hickory and dogwood poles, none over two inches in diameter, are shipped for manufacture into smoking pipes. And sour wood and maple sprouts not over one-half inch in diameter for stems for same. The removal of so much of the smaller growth for which pay is obtained, makes the clearing and preparing our hill lands for grass much cheaper. The average value of timber on lands at the present time is ten to fifteen dollars per acre, if within reasonable distance of the river or railroad.

There is an abundance of good cannel and bituminous coal for domestic and steam purposes, and now that the Big Sandy river is certain to be improved, we have every reason to believe that many new mines will be opened in the near future.

There are also large quantities of iron ore, much of it lying near the railroad and river. The quality is excellent, running from thirty-five to sixty per cent. metallic iron. It does not, however, lie in such large veins as to make the mining of it cheap. There are also large quantities of fireclay available.

Oil so far found is at the depth of about three hundred and fifty feet, and is pronounced one of the best lubricating oils ever found, having a specific gravity of twenty to twenty-two degrees and equal to the best sperm oil and in point of endurance two and one-half times greater. We have no building stones but our sandstone, much of which is of a superior quality, free from impurities.

There has never been any gas well found yet of sufficient rock pressure to make them commercially valuable. The piping of natural gas from the wells in Martin county, through the whole length of our county, into Louisa, Catlettsburg and Ashland, in our own State, and Huntington, W. Va., and Ironton, Ohio, during the last ten months, has been of inestimable value, and assures them of an opportunity of the cheapest of fuels to assist them in the development of our resources, and capitalists are becoming numerous in their visits to our county, looking for opportunities to invest and we can confidently hope that the resources of this and adjoining counties have been so fully explored as to satisfy every one of their prominence, as to warrant rapid development.

There is one first-class flouring mill in the county, and now that we have the fuel brought to our doors, we expect there will be a great increase in manufacturing industries, especially in wood working.

There are two railroads in the county, one of which is the Big Sandy division of the Chesapeake & Ohio, running through the entire length of its eastern boundary and furnishing good transportation facilities for the coal mines at Peach Orchard and Torchlight and the numerous saw mills which are now in operation and the cannel coal mines at White House and Eliza, in Johnson county. The other is the Eastern Kentucky, running into the western portion of the county as far as Webbville. The oil development going on about ten miles south warrants the expectation of the people of that section, that it will be soon extended to those fields. The present

means of transportation and the general favorable outlook for the immediate development of part of our resources, is inducing capitalists to look favorably upon them, believing with our citizens that investments made in the near future must result in large pecuniary gain.

There are no turnpikes or macadam roads in the county. There is a growing sentiment in the county in favor of good roads. The county owns a road machine which is working to great satisfaction and by persistent effort we hope to see a steady improvement in our roads.

The labor of the county is largely white, for the most part good when properly directed, and improving each year. There need be no idle hands in this county at the present time, unless their owners so desire. Farm hands are scarce at thirteen dollars per month and board. Very ordinary hands can readily obtain that price. Where they board themselves, seventy-five cents per day for general work. We feel that one of the reasons for the increased demands for labor is that our farmers by the purchase and use of improved farm machinery have thereby largely increased the acreage which is tilled. The largest increase in improved farm machinery for farm purposes has doubtless been in mowers and horse rakes.

There are no colleges or academies in the county, but there is a great interest in the public schools being manifested and increasing every year. After the public schools close, subscription schools are opened in most of the thickly settled districts.

The county now has a population exceeding twenty thousand.

Louisa is the county seat, situated on the eastern boundary of the State and on the Big Sandy river at the confluence of the Levisa and Tug forks. It is a thriving town of a little over one thousand inhabitants. Has two Methodist and one Baptist church, and two Methodist and one Baptist church for the colored population, one graded school of five rooms, besides the colored school.

Other thriving little villages at each of which are prosperous stores, good schools and postoffices are: Buchanan, Busseyville, Charley, Fallsburg, Glenwood, Lawmansville, Peach Orchard, Richardson, and Webbville. Other postoffices in the county are: Adams, Cherokee, Clifford, Cordell, Derifield, Estop, Gallup, George's Creek, Irad, Jean, Kinner, Madge, Martha, Olioiville, Ossie,

Patrick, Patter, Prosperity, Ratcliffe, Skaggs, Vessie, Wallbridge and Wilbur.

JAY H. NORTHUP.

Lawrence county is in the Ninth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twentieth Judicial, Thirty-second Senatorial and Ninty-eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Adams, Blaine, Brig. Buchanan, Busseyville, Casper, Charley, Cherokee, Clifford, Cordell, Davisville, Estep, Fallsburg, Gallup, George's Creek, Glenwood, Hicksville, Hulette, Irad, Ivory, Jean, Kinner, Louisa, Madge, Mazie, Martha, Mattie, Olio-ville, Osie, Patrick, Peach Orchard, Potter, Prosperity, Ratcliff, Richardson, Skaggs, Ulysses, Vessie, Walbridge, Watterson, Webbville, Wilber, Yatesville, Zelda.

Lee County.

Lee County was formed in 1869, and named for Gen. Robert E. Lee. It is situated in the eastern part of the State, at the junction of the Three Forks of the Kentucky river, and is bounded on the north by Wolfe, on the east by Breathitt, on the south by Owsley, and on the west by Estill. The county is mountainous and is traversed by many streams. Besides the North, Middle and South Forks of the Kentucky river, and the main river, it contains many large creeks, which are used to some extent and could be largely used, as water power for various kinds of mill and factories. The Kentucky river is navigable to Beattyville for steamboats during six months in the year. The river and creek bottoms and corn land, of which there is a great deal, are very productive. Many river bottoms have been in corn for fifty years, consecutively, and produce on an average of one hundred bushels every year and the soil is as strong now as when it first went under the plow. The upland is thin, but loose and level and pleasant to cultivate. The soil has a clay foundation, which retains manure, fertilizers, etc., when once applied, so that intelligent farming is profitable. The soil is adapted to all the grains, grasses and other crops grown anywhere in Kentucky, but corn is almost the only crop grown in any quantities. The uplands are wonderfully adapted to the orchard. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes and all the small fruits, berries and melons, grow to perfection when properly cultivated. The demand for all farm products is greater than the supply, and prices are good.

About two-thirds of the area of the county is covered with timber, the best and most abundant for lumber being pine, oak and poplar, which reaches the market, some after being cut by the saw mills in this county, some by floating down the Kentucky river in the form of saw logs in rafts and some goes out by rail in the form of railroad ties, staves, tan bark, etc., etc.

About one-third of the county is limestone land. Four miles below Beattyville, the limestone comes to the surface, and the remainder of the county is underlaid with sandstone. Both classes of the stone are suitable for building purposes. In the northern part of the county is found a very rich ore, similar to the noted Red river iron ore, said to make the best car wheels in the world. In the same part of the county is found a very fine cannel coal, but neither has been developed. In all parts of the county abundant bituminous coal in veins of from three to four feet abounds, some of which veins are being successfully mined. Near the eastern border of the county, abundant surface oil is found. There are several large tracts of fine timbered land in the county averaging some six thousand acres to the tract. In the coal fields, which have been developed, this land is worth about ten dollars per acre; in remote portions of the county the land is worth from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

No turnpikes in the county. The dirt roads are maintained by the road militia, but the sentiment of the county now is in favor of building and maintaining roads by taxation. A good road club has been organized in the county and the indications are the roads of the county will be very much improved in the near future. The greatest natural curiosities in the county are the saltpetre caves, and the bear tracks, implanted in a huge flat rock in the northern part of the county, which seem to be of very ancient origin. The saltpetre caves at a very early day were extensively operated. What is called the Big Ash Cave is a curiosity. It is filled to the depth of ten or twelve feet with ashes, which seem to be as strong as when first put there. No one has ever been able to go to the bottom on account of the strangulation produced by the ashes. The principal character of labor employed is miners and laborers at saw mills and in timber cutting. The average price of farm labor is about thirteen dollars per month. We have no foreign colonies, but would offer great inducement to get them to locate here. The field is inviting for lumber mills of all kinds, chair, furniture, spoke, ax and broom factories.

The county seat is Beattyville, located immediately on the Kentucky river, at the junction of the North, South and Middle Forks. It was named for Samuel Beatty, the original founder, and owner of the land on which the town is built. There is a handsome court house, situated in a beautiful maple grove, surrounded by a neat iron fence. Population about 1,000. In addition to flourishing public schools all over the county, there is a graded school in Beattyville, also an academy under the supervision of the Episcopal church.

There is no bonded indebtedness in the county. The Lexington & Eastern railway traverses the northern and eastern parts of the county for a distance of twenty miles. The Beattyville & Cumberland Gap railroad connects the Lexington & Eastern with the county seat, a distance of six miles. The Louisville & Atlantic has purchased the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville railroad, and also the Beattyville & Cumberland Gap. The hiatus of thirty-five miles between these two roads is to be completed in the spring of 1900, which will connect Irvine and Beattyville by rail. The Louisville & Atlantic proposes to build its line on to the Atlantic seaboard. The United States Government has located locks and dams on the Kentucky river up to Beattyville. At present locks Nos. 8 and 9 are being built and as soon as three more locks are completed, Beattyville will have steamboat navigation all the year round. So at this time Lee county is an inviting field for capital and labor.

THEO. B. BLAKEY.

Lee county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-third Judicial, Twenty-ninth Senatorial and Ninety-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Beattyville, Brown, Delvinta, Donnelly, Fillmore, Fincastle, Monica, Primrose, Proctor, Radical, St. Helens, Tallega, Whynot.

Leslie County.

Leslie County was formed out of parts of Clay, Perry and Harlan counties, in April, 1878, the one hundred and seventeenth in the order of formation and was named in honor of Governor Preston H. Leslie, then governor of Kentucky. The county is hilly, the soil on the river bottoms is very fertile, the hillside lands

are rough and steep; farming machinery can not be used successfully on the hillsides.

The middle fork of Kentucky river runs the whole length of the county from north to south. Cutshin, Greasy Fork and Beech Fork are its largest confluent. All of them are navigable for rafts and flats boats, and afford ample water power facilities for propelling machinery. The whole county is well timbered, and a large per cent. of the timber is suitable for lumber and other merchantable uses.

Like most of the mountain counties its greatest wealth lies in its timber lands and its minerals, which are coal and iron, is yet undeveloped, the coal veins ranging from three to six feet thick and of fine quality of cannel coal found in many localities in the county in veins ranging from two to three feet thick. The timber consists chiefly of poplar, ash, white oak, chestnut oak hickory, beech, maple and yellow pine; the poplar and white oak is exported from the county in large quantities, floated down the river to the markets on the Kentucky river. At least ninety per cent. of the total area of the county is well timbered. Land ranges in price from three to five dollars per acre. This being a mineral and mountainous region, the agricultural products of Leslie are consumed within the county, there being no surplus for export.

The grasses best adapted to the soil are clover, timothy, red top and orchard grass. The farming lands in the county are not improving as the farmers have not as yet taken much interest in fertilizing either by grasses or otherwise. The population of the county is gradually increasing. There are eight saw and grist mills in the county, which supply the local market with lumber. There are as yet no railroads in the county. The county roads are in bad condition, and there is not much promptness in keeping them up.

T. G. LEWIS.

Leslie county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-seventh Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial, and Ninety-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Asher, Chappell, Confluence, Cutshin, Dryhill, Helton, Hoskinston, Hyden, Imlay, Maddog, Sandyfork, Shoal, Tracefork, Wooten.

Letcher County.

Letcher County is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the State. It was formed in 1812 out of territory taken from Perry and Harlan counties, and was named in honor of Gov. Robert P. Letcher. It is bounded on the north by Knott and Pike counties, on the east by the State of Virginia, on the south by Harlan, and on the west by Perry county.

The surface of the county is mountainous, with narrow, fertile valleys between. Pine and Black mountains form part of the eastern and southern boundary, and these ranges present some of the grandest scenery on earth.

The north fork of the Kentucky river finds its source in the northeast and traverses the county to the southwest, a distance of some thirty-five miles. Other important streams are Rockhouse, twenty-six miles in length, and Live Oak, tributaries of the North Fork, and Poor Fork of Cumberland river. These streams, while not navigable for boats, furnish ample means for carrying away the millions of saw logs that this region holds for the markets, large numbers of which are now being moved away.

The soil of the narrow valleys, coves, and, in fact, most of the uplands, is very rich, producing good yields of corn, oats, etc. Tobacco, grown only in small quantities for home consumption, does well on most of the lands. Clover, timothy, red top and other grasses grow to perfection. The various vegetables suited to this climate are successfully cultivated, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, etc., being produced abundantly with little effort. This section is especially adapted to apple orchards. There are few places where the apple grows to such perfection in point of yield and flavor.

The forests of Letcher county seem almost inexhaustible in their supply of fine timber. Thousands of poplar trees are annually being converted into saw logs and drifted out of the streams to market. There is practically no limit to the oak and other timbers that are yet unsought by capital. A few trees are now being bought for fifty cents to one dollar per tree for oak in the woods by speculators who see in such investment good returns in the near future. The forests abound in oak, chestnut, ash, hickory, poplar, maple, etc. The best walnut has generally been taken away.

The higher hills of this county contain five distinct, workable veins of coal, ranging in thickness from three to eight feet, including veins of the finest cannel and coking coals on earth, while under the lowest valleys are still other coal beds. Oil has not been prospected for but indications point to its presence. Beds of iron lie within a stone's throw of these coal beds. Fine building stone abounds. In some sections there are indications of lead and other minerals.

The natural curiosities, peculiar geological arrangement and formations in Pine mountain, are most attractive. Some wonderful caves have been discovered, but not extensively explored. The water is pure freestone, with the exception of an occasional mineral spring, none of whose waters have been analyzed.

Farming, stock raising and "logging" employ the people of the county. The logging industry is the most important source of money at present, though a considerable number of cattle and some sheep go to market annually from the county. These are generally driven to the bluegrass counties. Lands sell for two dollars and a half to ten dollars per acre. Perhaps no region offers greater inducements for the investment of capital than this section. The undeveloped wealth of the county is incomprehensible.

The county has no railroad connection with the outside world—the nearest point being Stonega, Va., twenty miles from the county seat. The nearest railroad point in Kentucky is Jackson, sixty-five miles from the county seat, the terminus of the Lexington & Eastern. This road has a line surveyed through the county.

There are no turnpike or macadamized roads in the county. The common dirt roads are maintained under the general road laws of the State and are not in the best condition. The road system of the county as a whole has not improved, but has rather declined for a few years. A change in our road system or in its application, is much needed.

The character of labor in the county is exclusively native white, farm hands receiving fifty to seventy-five cents per day, ten to thirteen dollars per month, and at timbering fifty cents to one dollar per day, including board.

Educational facilities are afforded principally by the public schools, which are well attended. Perhaps, no better exemplification of the utility of our common school system can be found

than in Letcher county. There is probably no county in the State where the general mass of children are as well up in the way of a common education. If a rival is to be found it must be in one of the neighboring mountain counties. Good school houses are being built in the various districts not previously well provided and good teachers are employed. There are sixty school districts in the county. Other good schools are usually maintained at Whitesburg and Rockhouse. There are some twenty churches in the county, including Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian and one Mormon church.

Whitesburg, on the north fork of the Kentucky river, near the center, is the county seat.

JOHN COLLINS.

Letcher county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-sixth Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Ninety-seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alice, Baker, Banks, Bently, Billville, Burdine, Chestnuthill, Colly, Colson, Craftsville, Crowne, Deane, Democrat, Eolia, Evans, Fremont, Gordon, Gourd, Ice, Indian Bottom, Jeremiah, Joseph, King's Creek, Lester, Linefork, Maggard, Margaret, Mandrake, Maykin, Millstone, Oscaloosa, Ola, Ovenfork, Partridge, Potter's Fork, Rockhouse, Roxana, Sergeant, Smoot-creek, Tillie, Vada, Whitesburg, Wright.

Lewis County.

Lewis County was organized April 27, 1807, being then a part of Mason county. The boundary line on the east leaves the Ohio river about six miles below Portsmouth, Ohio, in a curve southwest along the range of hills separating the waters of Kinniconick creek (Lewis county) and Tygart creek in Greenup county, until, in reach of the watersheds of Fox and Fleming creeks and the head waters of "Kinney" and North Fork of Licking where the line turns west and leaves the ridge and comes down to the North Fork, following that stream to the southwest corner of the county, thence a little east of north to the Ohio river and thence with said river forty miles to the beginning.

Lewis county lies in the form of a "watershed," about one-half lying toward the southwest and the other half toward the northeast, the "Poplar Flat," section being table land and is in a high

state of cultivation, especially as to fruit, which grows in abundance and of the finest quality. The eastern portion is somewhat hilly and broken, but in the many small coves and on the hillsides grows the finest of tobacco and millet and sugar cane. Along the water courses and that portion lying on the Ohio river (forty miles front) is to be found the very choicest and best lands, producing from forty to sixty bushels of corn per acre and every other grain and vegetable in the same proportion. Melons and "truck" grow to perfection in all the river bottoms, the soil being as rich as cream and always ready for the plough. The same may truthfully be said of the Salt Lick, Quick's Run and Cabin creek valleys, the latter being strictly limestone and is included in the blue-grass belt.

The water courses, as indicated, run north and east and to the northwest, Kinney being the largest stream, and is over one hundred miles in length. Petersville, a very lively and prosperous little village, is situated near or about its source, thence it flows in a northeastern direction and empties into the Ohio river, about two miles below the town of Quincy. It has been declared navigable. Its bottoms are quite fertile. Cabin creek is next largest in length and size and is in a very rich valley, broad bottoms with some of the best improved farms in the State and a fine macadamized road running the entire length of the stream. Salt Lick is next and is a beautiful valley, equally well improved and a good pike (free of toll and the first built in the county) running also the entire length, having its terminus at Vanceburg, the county seat. Quick's Run, next largest, and along its banks some of the very best farms and farmers. Tobacco and corn grow in abundance and of the very best quality and a good pike, newly built, and free to everybody, runs parallel with it and from its source to its mouth, a distance of twelve miles, and a constant stream and line of teams are to be seen every day bearing and hauling the timber (ties and staves) and large crops to the railroad station and steamboat landings at its mouth and at Vanceburg also. Crooked creek and Sycamore are smaller streams, but there is to be found some good farming land, being limestone, and along the banks of each is to be found quarries and ledges of pure limestone rock and very fine for building purposes.

The soils consist of clay, sand and strong deposits of limestone. The limestone in the Cabin creek valley mentioned shows all the fossils usually found in the upper silurian stratum, and the soil ly-

ing above (the limestone deposit) is rich enough and strong enough to produce anything that grows. The principal crops are corn, tobacco, wheat and Chinese sugar cane and millet (especially in the "Kinney" valley and coves), and oats do well. Clover and timothy meadows grow to perfection as well as all classes of vegetables that grow in a like climate.

Timber is not so plentiful as it once was, but remains in sufficient quantities to meet all home demands so far as building and for post fence is concerned, while we ship out and send away railroad ties, lumber and posts in large quantities. The principal varieties are oak and chestnut in the eastern half or the "Kinney" section, and a fair supply of poplar, sugartree, buckeye and lynn, or basswood, in the western half or the "Poplar Flat" section.

That there are valuable mineral deposits and fine stone quarries and workable clays now remains without a doubt, as already there is a number of excellent quarries opened and are yielding the finest and very best of flagging stone and for fronts and foundations and seem to be lying in unlimited quantities. Natural gas is to be found in from forty to sixty feet, and already some of our enterprising citizens are lighting their rooms and parlors and using it alone for fuel and from wells only a few feet from their doors.

Natural curiosities and some strange formations are to be found and seen on our hill tops and a few caves along our hill sides and some very prominent cliffs and large rock ledges, notably the "alum rock," at Vanceburg. For mineral springs, both as beautiful health resorts and for the very best of medicinal qualities, Lewis county is probably unequaled in the State, and one visit by the tourist or stranger to either Esculapia or Glen Springs will fully justify all that has been said of these two famous health resorts. Hundreds of guests flock to both of these springs—about fourteen miles south of Vanceburg and a fine macadamized road all the way—and always return happy, well pleased and in better health. One visit to either Esculapia or Glen Springs is sure to so impress the visitor as to insure his or her return.

The industrial development of Lewis county is in rapid progress, as is evidenced by the number of portable saw and grist mills that have lately come in, as well as other steam machinery, a large steam saw and planing machine mill having just been put in operation at Vanceburg, and looking at the large amount of timber in the county that has been waiting these years back for

the saw and "bucker" (there is one of these "bucking" machines also in Vanceburg and doing a fine business), this county most certainly affords the very best place and opportunity for the employment of capital and promising the very best of returns.

The railroad and transportation facilities are of the very best. The great Chesapeake & Ohio railroad passes along the northern border of the entire river front of the Ohio, a distance of forty miles, besides a branch road from Stone City to Carter City (in Carter county), of fifteen more miles, and then the beautiful Ohio for the same distance, navigable for ten months of the year, with good macadamized roads leading in from the timbered and productive sections, it is readily seen that there is no lack of transportation facilities.

Of public roads it can also be said as truthfully that this most important prerequisite to good farming and prosperity generally, viz., good roads, are being given the closest attention and interest by our fiscal court (which body has charge of the road system), and of all our enterprising citizens as well. There are now over a hundred and five miles of macadamized roads, all free of toll, and are maintained about equally, by taxation and compulsory labor, five cents on the one hundred dollars being now levied. The dirt roads are much improved being ditched and drained under the recommendation of the court officials and adopted in 1895. There are about three hundred and sixty miles of road so maintained and some improvements suggested and carried out each year.

The character of labor employed is principally white and native to this county and farm hands get from twelve to sixteen dollars per month, and day laborers from seventy-five cents to a dollar.

Lewis county has been keeping step with her wealthiest neighbors for a number of years. The school houses of the county will compare favorably with those of any of our surrounding counties. We now have eighty-five white and three colored schools, in which we have at least five months' free schools each year. We have rebuilt about fifty-five school houses in the past ten years and remodeled about fifteen more. We have also about one hundred resident teachers, more than enough to supply all our schools. We also have the Riverside Seminary located in our town, which has an annual enrollment of from seventy-five to one hundred pupils, and have about five teachers employed. We also have a normal school during the spring and summer for about ten weeks, which has an attendance of about eighty to a hundred

pupils. We have an enrollment of thirty-six male teachers and fifty-two female teachers.

Vanceburg is the county seat and has in the last few years made remarkable progress not only in the increase in population, but in permanent and valuable improvements as well. The court house is a substantial brick, built at a cost of \$25,000. Vanceburg has grown from a small village and two stores to a thriving city of the fifth class and has as fine hotels with all the modern improvements and accommodations as can be found on the Ohio river, and five church buildings, all large, roomy and beautiful edifices, that of the Christian church being the most modern and cost (nearly) \$10,000. There are twenty stores of all kinds, a lodge each of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias; two large flouring and feed mills; three complete wagon and blacksmith shops that turn out one and two wagons, all "home made," each week and of the very best quality.

Quincy and Concord are thriving towns and besides these are the villages of Petersville, Burtonville, Tollsboro, Poplar Flat, Cottageville, Trinity, Cave Dale, Valley and Martinsville, all having postoffices, stores, etc.

The financial condition of Lewis county is of the very best, and the rate of taxation being but seventy-two cents for county purposes and in a few years, this indebtedness (incurred in the building of macadamized roads and iron bridges) will be wiped out and taxation greatly reduced.

S. G. HILLIS.

Lewis county is situated in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Nineteenth Judicial, Thirty-first Senatorial and Eighty-ninth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alburn, Awe, Burtonville, Carrs, Clarksburg, Concord, Cottageville, Covedale, Crum, Emerson, Epworth, Esculapia, Fearis, Firebrick, Garrison, Glenmont, Harris, Head of Grassy, Heselton, Hoyt, Kinney, Kinniconick, Libbie, Martin, Mouth of Laurel, Noah, Petersville, Poplar Flat, Pugh, Quincy, Randville, Records, Ribolt, Rugless, Saintpaul, Stricklett, Tannery, Tharp, Thor, Tolesboro, Trinity, Trotter, Valley, Vanceburg.

Lincoln County.

Lincoln County is one of the three original counties of the State, was made a county by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, in the year 1780. It is located in Central Kentucky one hundred miles southeast of Louisville and about the same distance northwest of Cumberland Gap, lying at the foothills of the Cumberland mountains, bounded by Pulaski, Rockcastle, Garrard, Boyle and Casey counties, all of which were included in the original county. The lands are high rolling table lands, fertile and productive, and splendidly watered, Dick's river bounding and traversing the entire eastern portion and the Hanging Fork of Dick's river the western portion. Buck creek and Green river both rise near the center of the county and flow Buck creek south and Green river southwest. There are many smaller streams flowing from never-failing springs all through the county. About two-thirds or three-fourths of the land in the county is of the best quality of limestone land, bluegrass growing spontaneously. The principal crops are hemp, tobacco, corn, wheat, rye and oats, yielding on an average: Hemp, 1,200 pounds; Tobacco, 1,600 pounds; Wheat, 14 bushels; rye 12 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; corn, 30 bushels and the cultivated grasses, clover, timothy, etc., from 1 to 2 tons of hay per acre.

Live stock of all kinds, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs are raised extensively and fed for market, while the traffic in poultry and eggs has become very great, thousands of dollars being brought into the county by this industry alone annually.

The southern or mountainous portion of the county was originally covered with finest timber of oaks, hickory, locust, walnut and poplar. When cleared up was only second rate land, but is well adapted to growth of fruit, apples, peaches, pears, and, in fact, all varieties of fruit, both large and small. There is much of the timber of the county converted into spokes, staves, ties and building lumber.

There is found in the county building stone of the best quality. The gray limestone is the general formation which is easily burned into lime of the best quality and in many parts of the county is found a sandstone mixed with iron of very superior quality, withstanding the action of heat and cold to almost any extreme. In the extreme southeastern portion of the county

near the Rockcastle line is found a very fine ledge, quite extensive, of marble or granite, which takes a polish almost equal to the Italian marble; it is a mottled gray in color and is fine for fireplaces, lasting in a fireplace for years.

There is every indication of oil in the county; in fact, wells have been sunk that have gave promise of an abundance. Near Stanford is found a fine workable clay and years ago it was extensively used in making various kinds of pottery. There is no doubt that it could be profitably used and would prove a profitable investment for capital.

Gas is frequently found in almost all portions of the county, except in the cavernous sections, where we have several caves of considerable size. Mineral water of every kind is found generally near the foot of the knobs, but sulphur and chalybeate are found in various places in the county. Around Crab Orchard, the seat of the famous Crab Orchard Springs, is found almost all kinds of mineral water. Crab Orchard Springs is visited by seekers of health from all portions of the Union. Here is where the celebrated Crab Orchard salts are manufactured and shipped to all countries of Europe. In the same section is located Dripping Springs and Green Briar, each having a crowd of visitors during the spring season.

Some natural curiosities are found in the county, such as caverns and licks; the licks are frequented by live stock and at an early date wild animals frequented them regularly. Indian mounds are quite numerous; some of them have been explored and some very fine archaeological specimens found.

The educational advantages are good. The Stanford Female College at Stanford has an attendance of one hundred pupils and Christian College at Hustonville of nearly as many. There are in the county sixty-one school districts for whites and seventeen districts for colored children.

There are in the county 162 miles of macadam and gravel roads, maintained by a direct tax of twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars of the taxable property. There are 375 miles of county dirt roads maintained partly by taxation and partly under militia system. There are two railroads through the county, the Louisville & Nashville running east and west, a distance of twenty-three miles in the county and the Cincinnati Southern running north and south a distance of twenty-two miles and the Kentucky Central from Stanford eastward, a distance of five miles.

The labor is plentiful, but not as reliable as it could be. Wages for farm laborers, fifty to sixty cents and board, or seventy-five cents per day without board.

There are in the county over forty churches of the different denominations, with as many established Sunday schools; six fine flouring mills with a capacity of twenty-five to seventy-five barrels of flour per day, with railroad facilities for shipping; two canning factories, one at Kingsville with a capacity of ten thousand cans per day and the other at McKinney not quite so extensive.

Incorporated towns are Stanford, Rowland, Crab Orchard and Hustonville.

Stanford, the county seat, is situated on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. In 1786, Benjamin Logan, for a considerable sum of money deeded to the justices of the peace of Lincoln county a tract of twenty-six acres of land for a town site. In 1803, trustees of the town of Stanford having been elected or appointed, had the tract laid off into thirty-eight town lots. The corporate limits having been extended from time to time, now being three-quarters mile square from the court house.

The town is watered by a good system of water works from the Old Fort springs and other good springs, less than one-half mile from the town. It is also lighted by electricity, generated by the machinery of the water works and ice plant. Stanford contains five dry goods stores, ten hardware and grocery stores, three drug stores, two banks of a capital of one hundred thousand dollars each, two excellent flouring mills, and many other businesses. There are four white churches and three colored churches in the town.

Hustonville, a thriving town, situated in the western part of the county contains three churches, Christian College, seven stores and one bank with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

Crab Orchard, in the eastern part of the county, has seven stores, four churches and famous Crab Orchard Springs.

JOHN BRIGHT.

Lincoln county is situated in the Eighth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Thirteenth Judicial, Eighteenth Senatorial and Sixty-sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Crab Orchard, Ewell, Gilberts Creek, Highland, Hubble, Hustonville, Jumbo, Kingsville, Krigger, Lytle, McKinney, Maywood, Milledgeville, Moreland, Mt. Salem, Ottenheim, Pleasant Point, Preachersville, Rowland, Saufley, Stanford, Turnersville, Walnutflat, Waynesburg.

Livingston County.

Livingston County is situated in the western part of Kentucky on the Ohio river, and was organized in the year 1798, and named in honor of Robert R. Livingston, one of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Independence. It is bounded on the north and west by the Ohio river, on the east by Lyon and Crittenden counties, and on the south and west by the Tennessee river. The county has an area of about 325 square miles. Beautiful hills and valleys make up the surface of the county. The Cumberland river flows across the county from east to west, and empties into the Ohio at Smithland, the county seat, giving the county about 118 miles of navigable streams in and bordering on it. There are a large number of creeks in the county, which empty into the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, giving the county the most perfect water supply and drainage. The soil of the uplands is limestone and sandstone, the former being much more fertile than the latter. The bottom lands of the numerous rivers and creeks are very rich and productive, more particularly those which are subject to overflow. The second bottoms, which are not subject to overflow, are not so fertile, though they produce well and raise good crops of small grain, grasses and fruits.

The county is believed to be rich in superior iron ore, also lead and zinc, but the same has not been developed. There is found in the county baryta, native alum, kaolin, potter's and fire clay and marl in abundance, besides the clays known as ochre. Back in the interior of the county, away from the rivers, are to be found tracts of good timbered land, several varieties of oak, hickory, poplar, elm, gum, ash and walnut. Agricultural lands are very cheap and can be readily had; the labor performed on same is principally by native white and colored hands, whose services can be obtained for \$10 to \$15 per month and board. The staple products of the Livingston county farm are corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, hay, sweet and Irish potatoes, sorghum, melons, turnips and fruits. Orchards along the Ohio river netted owners about \$200 per acre in 1901, where they were well cared for by modern methods. All of our grasses grow well. This is a fine county for stock raising and the raising and shipping of fine cattle is a leading industry in the county. There are no turnpikes in this county, but the public roads are kept in good condition and are worked under the road

laws of the State. Several good iron bridges have been constructed over the streams in the county, and the many other streams are furnished with good wooden bridges. There are forty-eight common schools in the county for white children, six for blacks, and one academy and two graded schools, making a total of fifty-seven. The greater number of the school houses in the several districts are good buildings, and furnished with all modern appliances for teaching. Thirty-eight churches furnish places of worship. The county is out of debt and on the high road to prosperity, and is withal a good county to live in.

A county farmers' club was organized in 1901 and a successful institute held.

Smithland is the county seat of Livingston county, and is situated on the Ohio river in the southern part of the county at the mouth of the Cumberland. It is an enterprising town, with good churches and school houses.

Livingston county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, Fourth Judicial, Third Senatorial and Seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bayou, Berry Ferry, Birdsville, Carrsville, Grand Rivers, Hampton, Hillsville, Iuka, Joy, Ledbetter, Lola, Mulliken, Newbern, Pinckneyville, Salem, Smithland, Vicksburg.

Logan County.

Logan County was one of the first seven counties organized immediately after the admission of Kentucky into the Union as a State, being named in honor of Gen. Benjamin Logan, a Revolutionary officer and distinguished pioneer and companion of Daniel Boone. It is bounded on the north by Butler and Muhlenberg counties, on the west by Todd county, on the south by Tennessee; and on the east by Simpson and Warren counties. Its principal streams are Clearfork, Mud river and Wolf Lick creek, whose waters find their way into Green river and Whippoorwill creek, Spring creek and Red river, which are tributaries of Cumberland river. The watershed of these streams is near the central part of the county. There is a diversity of soils within its confines; the southern portion known as the "barrens" having a red clay subsoil foundation with limestone rock underneath, which portion is well adapted to wheat and other cereals, and is particularly

adapted to that type of tobacco known as the "Clarksville leaf;" the northern portion, often designated as the "coonrange," does not present the same uniformity in its subsoils, its clays being varied with limestone underneath for the most part. Much of the land in this part is rather thin and broken, except the bottom lands of Mud river and Wolf Lick creek and their tributaries, which produce fine crops of corn, and also, where not too low, both wheat and oats.

The only minerals of the county are asphalt and coal. The asphalt beds lying between Russellville and Homer, north of the central portion of the county, are very rich and are being developed to some extent by the Standard Asphalt Company, composed chiefly of local capitalists, and by Theo. Becker, Esq., New York capitalist. The coal bed lies north and west of Lewisburg and appears to be a pocket having a thickness of about four feet. The coal is of a superior quality. The bed has not been developed to any great extent.

The northern portion of the county was at one time very heavily timbered, but most of the finest has been cut and floated down Wolf Lick and Mud river or shipped by rail. However, some nice logs are still being gotten out in that part, the timber business being confined mostly to cross ties and tan bark. The southern portion of the county contains but little timber, which is of comparatively recent growth, having grown up since the county was first settled. The district, being at an early date destitute of timber except along its rivers and creeks, was formerly called the "barrens," and for this reason was avoided by the early settlers of Southern Kentucky. It embraces the best farming lands in the county.

There are thirty miles of turnpike in Logan county, all free of toll and well worked. The public roads are kept up by overseers appointed by the county court, to whom hands are allotted to keep them in repair, which is oftentimes sadly neglected. However, the roads of the county are comparatively good for about nine months in the year.

The county has eighty-five miles of railroad completed and in operation within its borders, composed of sections of the Memphis branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and the Owensboro & Nashville, which crosses at Russellville, the county seat. Another line, the Cairo & Tennessee River railroad, is projected.

The mineral springs in the county used as health resorts are

Buena Vista Springs, about six miles west of Russellville, and Diamond Springs, in the northern portion of the county, near the Owensboro & Nashville railroad, which is becoming quite a resort to health seekers of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee.

Nearly all the streams in the county can be, and are to some extent utilized in operating machinery, such as for furnishing power for mills, etc.

Oak timber is yet abundant, with some poplar, beech and walnut. The principal agricultural products, of which there is a surplus produced for market, are wheat, tobacco, corn, oats, hogs, cattle, mules, horses, sheep and vegetables of all kinds. The grasses best adapted to the diversified soils of this territory are clover, timothy, red top, millet, bluegrass and orchard grass. Our farmers make use of the latest improved farming implements and machinery.

No effort has been made to check the wanton and unnecessary destruction of the forests; none to check or control the indiscriminate cutting of timber, and none to renew the forests where they have been entirely or partially destroyed.

The county is well supplied with flouring mills and has one planing mill.

There are within the county two colleges, both located at Russellville; one, Bethel College, is for boys and is under the control of the Baptist denomination; the other Logan Female College, is under the control of the Methodist, both of which have an excellent faculty. The public schools of the county are for the most part in good condition some of which are supplemented by district taxation in addition to the amounts received from the State.

Russellville, named in honor of Gen. Wm. Russell, a Revolutionary officer, is the county seat, being situated near the center of the county. Other towns and villages are Auburn, South Union, a Shaker Community, Homer, Lewisburg, Edwards, Epley Station, Ferguson, Olmstead, Keysburg, Oakville, Adairville and Schochoh,

C. R. REID.

Logan county is situated in the Third Congressional, Second Appellate, Seventh Judicial, Ninth Senatorial and Twentieth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Adairville, Anderson, Auburn, Baugh, Cave Spring, Cooperstown, Costelow, Dallam's Creek, Deer Lick, Dot, Edwards, Epley Station, Everett, Ferguson, Gasper, Gordonville, Homer, Justice, Keel, Keysburg, Lewisburg, McLeod's Station, Mortimer, Oakville, Olmstead, Ray, Richelieu, Russellville, Schley, Schochoh, South Union, Spa.

Lyon County.

(Revised 1901 by Judge W. L. Crumbaugh.)

Lyon County was formed in 1854 out of the southwestern half of Caldwell. Bounded north by Livingston and Crittenden, east by Caldwell, south by Trigg, west by Marshall.

In the river bottoms there is a large amount of level land, of very fine soil, where it has not been run down by haphazard farming. Some of it has been in corn every year for a generation or two, the owners depending upon the silt to keep up the fertility. A very little tobacco or other products is planted on it, but it is capable of producing many other crops. Some move is now being made toward planting stock peas.

A large amount of the land is rolling in character, and while not producing as heavy crops as the river bottoms, yet, under high cultivation, produces 50 or 60 bushels of corn, 800 to 1,200 pounds of tobacco, 15 to 30 bushels of wheat, and other crops in proportion. But these figures are considerably above the average of the average farmers' production. Other crops grown are oats, sorghum, millet, timothy, redtop, clover, peas, potatoes, all of which are grown only in limited quantities, tobacco and corn being the principal and almost only exports of farm products. Possibly half of the land between the rivers is hilly. Some of these hills, however, are made to produce fair crops of tobacco, corn and small grain. The whole county is well adapted to the growth of apples, peaches, pears, plums, all kinds of small fruits of this latitude, including grapes, some very fine specimens of the latter being grown.

This county has long been noted for its fine timber, much of which is still on hand, notwithstanding the fact that many thousand logs have been rafted and hundreds of thousand railroad ties sent out, and millions of feet sawed into lumber, used for building or shipped out. It consists of oak of all kinds, gum of two kinds, poplar, white and yellow elm, linn, black and honey locust, black and white walnut, sycamore, and several smaller kinds. Average price of timber lands is very low, probably not over \$8 or \$10 per acre.

Some of the finest iron ore known can be found in this county, including blue hematite. On the Illinois Central railroad is a

cut of a thousand feet long and a hundred feet deep which was cut through a solid bed of it. There have been several blast furnaces, but the ore was mined by slaves principally, and they were not allowed to use powder, consequently, much of it was not worked. Even since the war only surface veins were worked and untold wealth of it lies deeper, as has been proven by prospectors. There was also a rolling mill, in which some of the finest finished iron ever known was made. No boiler was ever known to explode that was made of its product, when run by D. Hillman & Sons, the famous iron kings, who made charcoal iron almost exclusively. In so doing they denuded many thousand acres of land, which, however, in twenty years grew up so it was "coaled" again, the second growth of timber sometimes growing to a diameter of fifteen and twenty inches in that length of time, when in favored situations. There are 40,000 acres of this land in this and Trigg counties, which can be bought for \$1.25 per acre, three-fourths of which would make from good to fine farms and orchards. It now forms fine grazing lands, and, as it is not under fence, it is used by many stockmen for that purpose "free gratis." With proper effort vast wealth could be obtained from this and other iron lands in this county. Nothing is being done now in this direction. Very fine limestone, much of it suitable for building, is found along the railroad and rivers. There is now a quarry running where the stone is wheelbarrowed directly into barges. Much of it is being made into lime, there being eight lime kilns, five of them on the Tennessee and three on the Cumberland. Only three or four in operation, which, during the spring and fall, make and ship 200 to 300 barrels a week. Very good potter's clay is found in almost unlimited quantities, but nothing is now being done with it. All of these are capable of immense development if the proper energy were used and capital could be obtained.

The Tennessee flows along our western border, and is navigable the year around. Even when other streams are ice bound its southern dip allows it to be warmed by the genial sun of Alabama, and boats can and do run all the time. Besides it so warms the atmosphere that strawberries will ripen earlier on its shores than further inland; and the early frosts of autumn are sometimes so warded off that we can save late crops, which a mile off are killed. I have received its benefit that way this week. The Cumberland flows through the county, and is navigable at all times except during long continued drouths, and during freezes. Livingston

creek, along the northern boundary, is a hundred miles long, and could be made navigable with slight expense.

Eddy creek, a few miles above Eddyville, has in time supported three flouring mills, only one of which is now running. It affords a fine stream of water during the dryest seasons, being fed by a fine spring at Princeton, and numerous other springs below it, one of which has volume and fall enough to run a small grist mill of itself. Power enough here going to waste to manufacture thousands of dollars' worth of woolen or cotton goods every year.

Eddyville has a fine spring flowing out of a cave which has been explored for a half a mile. Kuttawa has a very fine mineral spring used as a health resort, but not extensively.

Industrial development has been on the decline, no doubt on account of the heavy railroad bond debt we have been burdened with for many years, which debt has hindered investments, especially in good roads, of which we stand sadly in need, but which are now perceptibly improving as a whole. Even between our two principal towns, which are within two miles of each other, the roads are a mere makeshift. We expect to start a new era of prosperity, as doubtless our idle iron mines, quarries and clay pits will be investigated by capitalists, who will find them a good place to put money to reap large returns. Our unnumbered cubic yards of road building material, consisting of fine cement, gravel and "natural ballast"—stone which appears to have been run through a crusher—all will afford a handsome return for capital invested. No doubt we will also have the good roads' movement pushed along for all it is worth, as our farmers are seeing the immense amount of taxes that are vanishing through the mud, and will soon be clamoring for State aid. Having two rivers and a railroad of fourteen or fifteen miles we need only good roads and plenty of capital to make our county one of the foremost in this end of the State.

In the last ten years, we have paid off our railroad debt of \$300,000, built a commodious county clerk's office, with fireproof vault room sufficient to hold the records for one hundred years, erected fireproof jail large enough to accommodate all the criminals that we can be possibly afflicted with, put up eight steel bridges, expended large sums in opening and improving public roads, and the county levy for 1901, of 30 cents on the one hundred dollars of property and one dollar and fifty cents poll tax, will pay all county expenses to June, 1902, and the county not owe a dollar.

A railroad is being surveyed through the county for the purpose of developing the iron and spar industry; in several places coal oil is found in small quantities on or near the surface of the ground. The Hillman Land and Mining Co., a St. Louis concern, has recently bought 25,000 acres of mineral timber and farming lands in Lyon and expect to make iron at the Grand River furnaces, also to conduct a cattle ranch on their immense tract.

The Ewald Iron Co. of Louisville, owns 6,000 acres of iron timber and farming land in another body.

Good farm labor can be had for \$13 or \$14 per month and board—the more inferior and unreliable are less—the average being about \$11. Without board the average is about \$16 or less.

We have some of the best county schools, most of the buildings being of the most modern type, with seats, charts, blackboards, maps, etc., each occupied by live, well trained teachers, all moving upward and onward. At many places where twenty years ago, a fourth rate or "licensed" teacher was thought to be good enough, we now have only the highest class obtainable. In many districts a "pay" school is conducted for three or five months after the public school is out, it holding five months. In each town is a high school ten months each year.

Eddyville, the county seat, was founded in 1799, on the north bank of Cumberland river, forty-five miles from its mouth, one hundred and ninety miles from Louisville by the Illinois Central railroad, is a flourishing town, and seat of the branch penitentiary, with a large brick roller mill, a bank, newspaper, tobacco factory, two blacksmith shops, a full line of churches, ministers, lawyers, physicians, stores and hotels.

Lamasco, ten miles southeast of Eddyville, founded in 1864, has two hundred inhabitants, two churches, Methodist E. South, and Baptist, three physicians, two stores two tobacco factories, two blacksmith shops, and a flourishing school.

Kuttawa, one and one-half miles below Eddyville, founded in 1880, or '81, by Chas. Anlerson, ex-governor of Ohio, lies on the Illinois Central railroad and Cumberland river—a live wideawake town of 1,000 inhabitants. Has three churches, three lawyers, three physicians, five dry goods stores, seven groceries, three general stores, two hardware stores, one tobacco factory, one large spoke factory, four blacksmith shops, one jeweler and watchmaker, one large roller flouring mill, two hotels, two saloons and one bank, and a fine high school.

Star Lime Works, though not a town, has three stores, five lime kilns, one grist mill, two blacksmith and woodwork shops and the best country school in the county.

Mont, Carmack, and Eureka, are country stores, the latter having three or four houses.

Also, that a high grade of silver ore has been mined in the north-west corner of the county, at a spring, known as Silver Spring. Not only was it stated that the ore was mined, but also smelted and a fine article produced; but want of capital hindered further developments.

Lyon county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, Third Judicial, Third Senatorial and Sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Carmack, Confederate, Eddyville, Eureka, Hughey, Knome, Kuttawa, Lamaseo, Mont. Poe, Rinaldo, Saratoga, Star Lime Works.

Madison County.

Madison County was organized in 1786, and taken wholly from Lincoln county, one of the three original counties, and only six years after the subdivision of Kentucky county into the three counties aforesaid. It lies on the south fork of the Kentucky river and is opposite Jesamine, Fayette and Clark. Estill, Jackson, Rockcastle and Garrard bound the other side, Drowning creek forming the line on the east next to Estill, and Paint Lick on the west next to Garrard. The other creeks of importance are Muddy, Otter, Bates and Silver, all named by Daniel and Squire Boone during their sojourn in the county in 1770.

Boonesborough, the headquarters of the Transylvania Colony Co., or Henderson & Co., who bought all the lands embraced by the Kentucky, Ohio and Cumberland rivers from the Cherokee Indians in 1775, and built the first fort in the State, is in Madison county, and consequently, the permanent settlement of the county dates back a century and a quarter ago nearly. It has now an area of a little less than 400 square miles.

Its soil is a greater variety than any other county in the State. No finer bluegrass pastures can anywhere be found; native cane brake; walnut, ash and maple trees. And there are the slashes with craw-fish and black-jack bushes, all intermediate grades of soil exist.

A great diversity of soil gives a wide range to prices of farm lands, the same varying from \$8 to \$80 per acre, fine bluegrass lands near Richmond having recently sold for \$75 to \$100 per acre. The labor employed is mostly native white and colored, at \$13 to \$18 a month and board, or \$18 to \$20, and the hands board themselves. Much improved farm machinery is now in use in this county.

Timber of good quality is scarce. Some walnut and poplar remain and there is a limited quantity of oak in various sections of the county, but it is fast being cut into lumber by portable mills.

The Kentucky river touches the county on the eastern edge and takes a general semi-circular course around the north side to the western edge, and at any point is from ten to twelve miles from Richmond. It is navigable in winter for small steamers. Logs and coal are brought down the river from the mountains and supply the mills and trade along the river. Slack water from the lock and dam at High Bridge reaches the lower edge of the county.

While there are no present indications of finding any of the precious metals in the county, there is certainly an immense deposit of valuable products needing development. Elegant building stone in numerous places and in large quantities, near Clay's Ferry, on river and railroad; owing to the fine quality, it is locally termed Kentucky marble. On Browning creek, accessible by rail, there is a large deposit of fire-proof building stone that has been extensively used for years throughout the county, and it withstands the hottest fire without crumbling. Coal is found near Big Hill and a railroad has been projected thither to render mining profitable. In the eastern portion of the county near Waco, is an inexhaustible deposit of valuable clays, very rich in aluminum, and an immense deposit of white sand. The white clay, or kaolin, is but two or three feet under the surface, veins running from two to seven feet thick. It has been repeatedly tested by experts and manufacturers, and received medals for excellency from the United States Government. If developed it will make queensware and works of art, while from the other valuable clays pottery and good brick and innumerable articles of profit can be made. There is a large demand from local builders for the sand which has the quality of being sharp and clear from dirt, will make good glass and could be used extensively in the cities by concrete manufacturers, lithographers, and in hundreds of other industries.

In and about Waco, which is a peculiarly favored section in these respects, salt was also manufactured at an early date. Every indication points to the presence of oil and gas in this section of the county. Oil oozes out of the ground in hundreds of places, the surface rock is full of black oil, having the appearance of asphalt rock. A local company struck black oil in sinking wells from 20 to 35 feet in a number of places. The black oil is a natural printer's ink of the best quality just as it comes from the ground. From a broken-down well considerable gas escapes for weeks until drowned out by water. Mineral springs are numerous in the county, while at the sulphur spring at Muddy creek are tons of sulphate iron, or fool's gold, embedded in the rocks on the surface. These vast deposits of undeveloped wealth only await the touch of enterprise and capital to draw thence untold wealth and give employment to thousands.

Mallory and Slate Lick Springs are local resorts. Each is situated in the mountainous parts of the county and on the edge of the mountains.

In the better portion of Madison county, where the bluegrass, hemp, etc., flourish, the natives are too busy looking after their products and herds of fine cattle to start manufactories, and in the eastern part of the county where the lands are thin, and formerly unproductive, the people are not able to erect much needed plants to develop the hidden treasures without the aid of outside capital and energy. Less than a decade since, this thin soil was thought to be too poor to sprout blackeyed peas, but as if by magic this poor sandy clay soil has changed in a few years to a blooming and fertile garden. The land, when properly tilled and fertilized, is adapted to the growth of small fruits and vegetables, and to-day there are not less than one hundred small farms profitable raising fruits and vegetables, where formerly ten farmers barely made a living. Hence, there is not as much interest taken in the industrial development as the possibilities demand, but all waiting for outside capital to reap the profits.

Richmond, the county seat, has two good modern flouring mills, two planing mills, ice factory, laundry, telephone, electricity, gas, water, but could make it profitable for dozens of manufactories and should have them.

Waco, Berea, Centerville and Kirksville are thriving smaller towns.

There is a large distillery at Silver Creek and five or six smaller

ones in the county, and quite a number of good mills. For a century there have been three or four stoneware manufactories and two good flouring mills at Waco. The pottery clay there is the richest deposit in the world and received the highest award at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Recently there has been erected near Waco, on the Louisville & Atlantic railroad, a large drain tile and brick plant, and the demands for the products are excellent, disposing of all they can make. There is room for more manufactories of the vast clay deposit, and a modern pottery would reap a rich harvest.

Mills and factories are needed to develop the varied resources of the county. A good class of emigrants would be cordially welcomed. Already several Englishmen have settled here and are conducting a thriving farming business and making excellent citizens.

There are about 200 miles of turnpike roads, and recently all have been made free. The county is well supplied with dirt roads, maintained by paying persons along the lines of same for work thereon. This costs the county from \$6,000 to \$12,000 a year. We have five railroads in the county, all of them entering Richmond, one from Cincinnati, two from Louisville, one from Knoxville and one from Eastern Kentucky.

The public schools in the county are in good condition and gradually improving. In many districts the public money is supplemented by subscriptions and local taxation. The Caldwell High School, which receives the public money of the Richmond district, is mainly supported by taxation.

C. L. SEARCY.

Madison county is situated in the Eighth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-fifth Judicial, Twenty-ninth Senatorial and Seventy-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Asbury, Baldwin, Berea, Bighill, Bluegrass, Brassfield, Calcast, College Hill, Combs, Cottonburg, Delpha, Doylesville, Dreyfus, Edenton, Estill, Hockaday, Kingston, Kirksville, Million, Moberly, Mote, Newby, Panola, Peytontown, Portwood, Redhouse, Richmond, Ruthon, Silvercreek, Speedwell, Terrii, Union City, Valleyview, Waco, Wallaceton, Whitehall, Whites Station.

Magoffin County.

The County of Magoffin was created in the winter of 1859-60, under a Democratic governor by the name of Magoffin—hence its name.

It is located in the southeastern portion of Kentucky, in a very desirable position. The county is, for the most part, mountainous or hilly, but there are many wide and fertile bottom lands in the valley of the Licking.

The principal water courses of the county are the Licking river and its tributaries. These streams are mainly used in the running of both water and steam mills.

The soil of the county is of a sandy loam, which is very fertile and productive, being adapted to the raising of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco, which are the principal crops now grown.

The timber of the county is very extensive and of many varieties such as yellow poplar, black walnut, maple, oak, beech, pine, lynn, ash and chestnut. This timber is taken to market in the form of rafts, cross ties and staves.

Anthracite and bituminous coal is found and mined in all parts of the county.

The best quality of sandstone is quarried for building purposes. There have been borings for oil, with some success, but it has not yet been found in paying quantities. However, the prospects in this line are good. Three are wells and minerals springs in the county, which are said to be healthful. The public roads of the county are rapidly improving, and are maintained by the county.

Most of the labor in the county is agricultural, and the average price per month is \$13, with board. There have been several important developments among which is the construction of a beautiful court house, at a cost of \$15,000, and one of the most magnificent school buildings in Eastern Kentucky. The leading source of education in our county is the Salyersville Graded and Normal School which is situated at the county seat.

Salyersville, the county seat, is situated on the left bank of the Licking as you ascend the river, and is a beautiful little town of some 300 or 400 inhabitants. It takes its name from Samuel Salyer, who was a member of the Kentucky Legislature

Magoffin county is situated in the Tenth Congressional Seventh Appellate, Twenty-third Judicial, Thirty-fourth Senatorial, and Ninety-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bloomington, Bradley, Carver, Conley, Cyrus, Elm, Eugene, Falcon, Gapville, Gifford, Gypsy, Hager, Haleburg, Hendricks, Ivyton, Lakeville, Lickburg, Lykins, Mountain, Nehemiah, Netty, Orchard, Patton, Perlie, Salyersville, Sertz, Sublett, Swampton, Tella, Wireman.

Marion County.

Marion County was carved out of the territory of Washington county in the year 1834, and lies near the geographical center of the State. It is bounded on the north by Washington county, on the east by Boyd and Casey, on the south by Taylor and on the west by Larue and Nelson counties.

The surface of the county is gently undulating, with the exception of a chain of "knobs," a part of the Muldraugh Hill system, which runs entirely through the county from east to west. The surface of this portion of the county is quite rugged, the "knobs" in some cases rising in peaks several hundred feet above the surface of the surrounding country. The principal water sources are Rolling Fork, including the main stream, and North Fork and South Fork of same, Hardin's creek, Cartwright's creek, Pleasantrun and Little Beech Fork. These streams form two distinct water sheds, the knobs being the divide, Rolling Fork draining the southern portion of the county and Hardin's creek, Cartwright's creek, Pleasantrun and Little Beech Fork draining the northern. The drainage from the county, however, converges and enters the Ohio through Salt river.

Four distinct geological formations are present in Marion county, the lower silurian, upper silurian, sub-carboniferous and devonian. The soil in consequence is varied in character. The county is generally considered as lying on the line separating the Bluegrass from the "Pennerile." The valleys of all the water courses are extremely fertile. The bottoms are broad, especially on the Rolling Fork and the section known as the Rolling Fork bottoms comprises many thousand acres of land that can not be

excelled in the State for productiveness. The northeastern portion is gently undulating and belongs to that class of soil denominated bluegrass. The western and north eastern sections, when not cut up with knobs, are quite level, but are generally of a lighter character, but are susceptible of great improvement under a proper system of agriculture. The knobs which were heavily timbered are now almost denuded of this timber growth. While there are many fertile coves among these hills the soil is in the main thin, and on account of its rough contour is little valued for agricultural purposes, being frequently sold for one to five dollars per acre. This same formation is utilized in other counties for fruit growing, to which it seems to be peculiarly adapted. Its low price offers a rare opportunity for investment of capital for this or sheep range purposes, and it is not improbable that a few years hence will see great changes by utilizing these cheap lands.

The county was once heavily timbered with oak, poplar, beech, hickory, interspersed with walnut. Little of this now remains in its virgin state, although there is considerable timber in the knobs and in the southwestern portion of the county. The remainder of the county is cleared, with the exception of small bodies kept for ornamental purposes or to supply home demands. Farmers have in the past fifteen or twenty years given much attention to growing locusts for posts and few farms are to be found without groves of this valuable wood. The county is adapted to growing corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco, and a large surplus of these staples is produced. The feed staples are marketed in the form of live stock rather than in their raw state, thereby contributing to the improvement of the farms.

The live stock interest of the county is great, large numbers of cattle, hogs, spring lambs and mules, being sent to the market annually. The county ranks among the first in the State in number of mules. The finest sugar mules received in the New Orleans market are the product of Marion county feeders. The toppest and the best fatted cotton mules go from Marion county barns.

The principal manufacturing establishments in the county are a number of distilleries. These are among the best equipped in the country and the reputation of their brands is co-extensive with those portions of the world where Kentucky whisky is used as a beverage. Next in importance are the flouring mills of the county, of which there is a considerable number conveniently located throughout the county. These, with saw and planing mills,

a wheel and spoke factory, two cigars and one tobacco factory, sum up the industrial developments of the county. The opportunities for enlarging on these is excellent. The county is favorably located for manufacturing anything in the wood work line as well as for manufacturing tobacco, and any additional factories would receive substantial encouragement.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad runs the full length of the county from east to west, in addition to which there is a branch road under the same management running from Lebanon to Greensburg in Green county, so that no portion of the county is remote from a shipping point.

The roads of the county are free of toll to the public, the one hundred miles or more of turnpike having passed under the control of the county without an evidence of the mob spirit. The county roads (not macadamized) are maintained in better condition than is usually the case under the warning in system, many of them being graveled and nearly equal in condition to the macadamized roads.

Labor on the farm is performed by native whites and colored hands and the average price with board is about twelve dollars per month.

A system quite in favor is the tenant system, under which the farmers furnishes all teams and implements, etc., to tenant, who performs the work and receives one-third of the corn, one-third of the wheat and one-half of the tobacco produced.

The educational facilities of the county furnished by the public schools are first-class. There are high schools at Lebanon and Bradfordsville and the district schools are under charge of competent teachers and are housed in comfortable buildings furnished with the latest improvements in furniture and appliances for instruction. There are two colleges in the county under the management of the Catholic Church, viz., St. Mary's for young gentlemen and Loretto for the young ladies. Both of these institutions are old established seats of learning and have always enjoyed a liberal patronage.

The county has no bonded or floating debt of any kind and the tax rate for county purposes is low.

Lebanon, the county seat, is a thriving city of about 4,000 inhabitants, situated on the Knoxville division of the L. & N. railroad and is an up-to-date city in every particular, being the only city

of importance in a wide surrounding area. The growth of the city has been steadily maintained and the prosperity is of that character that may be depended upon to last. Its manufactories consist of two flouring mills, two planing mills, one wheel and spoke factory, two cigar factories, one tobacco factory, besides the distilleries in and adjacent to the city. Other manufactories are desired, and liberal inducements will be offered for their location here.

Bradfordsville is a thriving town of three hundred inhabitants and situated ten miles southeast of Lebanon at the confluence of the north and the south forks of Rolling Fork. The surrounding country is one of the best agricultural sections to be found in the State.

Raywick, situated in the southwestern portion of the county, is another good town. Its population is about two hundred and fifty. It is also one of the oldest settlements of this part of the State.

Loretto, Riley, Gravel Switch, Penick and New Market are thriving villages, enjoying a good trade with their respective neighborhoods.

LUCAS MOORE.

Marion county is situated in the Fourth Congressional, Third Appellate, Eleventh Judicial, Fifteenth Senatorial and Fortieth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bradfordsville, Calvary, Chicago, Dant, Gravel Switch, Holycross, Lebanon, Loretto, Nerinx, New Market, Penick, Raywick, Riley, Rushbranch, Saint Mary.

Marshall County.

(Revised 1901 by W. M. Oliver.)

Prior to June 1, 1842, all of the territory now composing the counties of both Calloway and Marshall formed the single county of Calloway, with Wadesboro as the county seat. Pursuant to an act of the Legislature all that part of Calloway lying north of Wadesboro was on June 1, 1842, formed into a new county, named Marshall county in honor of John Marshall, then Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Wadesboro was no longer a county seat. Murray became the county seat of the remainder of Calloway county, and the present site of Benton was selected as the county seat of the new county of Marshall,

and named Benton, in honor of Thomas Hart Benton, then a prominent member of the U. S. Senate from Missouri.

Marshall county has an area of 324.5 square miles, is bounded on the south by Calloway county, on the west by Graves, and McCracken counties, and on the north and east by Tennessee river, which forms the boundary line between the counties of Livingston, Lyon, Trigg and the county of Marshall.

Both the east and west forks of Clark's river flow through Marshall county from the southeast to the northwest. The topography of the county is undulating. Three nice belts of rich valley land varying from one to three miles in width extend from the southern to the northern border of the county. The rich belt of valley land lying along the bank of the Tennessee river from Aurora to Stiles is a gray sandy loam, and very fertile. The valleys along Clark's river is a black loam with much less sand than the Tennessee river valley land. It is extremely doubtful if there is any land in the State more productive than these valleys. Between Tennessee river and Clarks river, from Hamlet to Sharpe, is a beautiful belt of level table land, ranging from two to five miles in width. There is also a beautiful belt of level table lands from Wadesboro to Symsonia, in Graves county. This belt of table land is called the "Flatwoods."

Besides these principal streams there are numerous small branches and creeks which drain the country, all of which are tributaries of the principal streams above named.

We have a clay subsoil to a depth ranging from two to eight and ten feet, which is underlaid with a strata of gravel. As a rule, the farming land of Marshall county has been badly managed. Until very recently rotation of crops was never so much as dreamed of. The lands by being cultivated for many successive years in corn were greatly impoverished, but recently many of the most progressive farmers have begun to improve their worn out lands, and the yield has been greatly increased, and the price of lands thus reclaimed is rapidly enhancing in value. The market price of land is more than double what it was ten years ago, and will more than double again during the next ten years.

The Illinois Central railroad runs through the northern part of the county for a distance of about twelve miles, while the Louisville & Nashville, operated by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, runs through the central part of the county for a distance of about seventeen miles. The road question and no

fence law has been agitated considerably during the last few years.

Hard roads can be made cheaper in Marshall county, than perhaps any county in the State, on account of the immense quantity of fine gravel which can be found in abundance in every section of the county. It is confidently expected that the roads will be maintained by taxation in the near future.

Immigration to this county from Northern states, from Virginia and parts of central Kentucky has been rather heavy for the last few years. This is the prime cause for the increase in the value of farm lands. Rural free mail delivery is now agitating the minds of the people in this county.

The bulk of the white oak, poplar, and green timber has been manufactured, but there is yet an immense quantity of red oak and black oak of a fine quality in this county.

The population of Marshall county is 13,692. The population of Benton, the county seat, is 644. The population of Hardin, a new town on the N., C. & St. L. Ry., eight miles south of Benton is 240. Birmingham, one of the oldest towns in the county, on the Tennessee river has a population of 291.

The county is Democratic in politics, the vote being in 1900, 1,571 Democratic, and 997 Republican. There are 64 white public schools in the county, and two colored. There are over fifty churches in the county. Until recently it was believed that the soil in this county was not adapted to the growth of blue grass, but it is now apparent that land can be sodded with blue grass in this county. Marshall county is rapidly coming to the front as a grower of dark tobacco. Wheat, corn, timothy, red top, clover, rye, and oats all grow well on the soil in this county.

Marshall county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, Second Judicial, Second Senatorial and Sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Altona, Aurora, Benton, Birmingham, Brewers, Briensburg, Brittain, Calvert City, Coy, Elva, Fairdealing, Fris-toe, Gilbertsville, Glade, Hamlet, Hardin, Harvy, Kobe, Little Cypress, Lowry, McEuen, Magness, Mahon, Oaklevel, Olive, Ozan, Palma, Paul, Scale, Sharp, Stringer, Tatumsville, Wiley.

Martin County.

Martin County was created by an act of the General Assembly or Legislature of Kentucky, at its session of 1869-70, and was taken from the fractional parts of the counties of Lawrence, Pike, Floyd and Johnson.

Martin county fronts on the Tug Fork of Big Sandy river, the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia for about forty miles, and is bounded on its back lines by Lawrence, Pike, Floyd and Johnson, and contains 235 square miles. Character of land is quite mountainous, in fact, too much so to be adapted to farming.

The main creeks running into the Tug river are Rockcastle creek, Calf creek, Turkey creek, Big Elk and Little Elk creeks, Buck creek, Collin's creek, Wolfe creek, Long Branch and Big creek.

The timber resources of Martin county are valuable and consist of great varieties, such as yellow and white poplar, lynn or basswood, white oak, black oak, chestnut oak, black walnut, white walnut, ash, elm, sycamore and beech in abundance. The most accessible timber along the river and main creeks has been marketed for saw logs or saw timber, but back from these streams and from railroads, the timber is yet abundant and only about 30 to 40 per cent. of it has been used or exhausted from the county. The average price of timber lands is three to five dollars per acre, according to locality.

The soil is sandy and adapted to the raising of Indian corn, sugar cane, melons and grasses suited to the sandy soil. The sugar cane grows especially fine here and the Big Sandy sorghum molasses always commands a premium in all markets of the United States. The red top is the indigenous grass of the county and when cut early is a most valuable hay; if let cure too ripe it becomes tough or wiry. Other grasses, such as timothy, clover, etc., do well for a time, but are soon superseded by the red top.

The mineral deposits of the county are very valuable and they can scarcely be exaggerated. The coal encircles the mountains like the hoops on a barrel; at Warfield five workable veins can be seen above water level varying in thickness from three to six feet, including a five and a half foot vein of a good bituminous coal, identical with the Old Peach Orchard or Prestonburg coal and marked by Professor Shaler as the A No. 1 vein of the State, and

very uniform, its variation being less than six inches in thickness in passing through a mountain near a thousand feet. A good coking coal and twenty inches of best cannel coal are found up near the top of the hills in the same veins around Warfield.

Iron ore seems to be in abundance, but has not been developed, but nearly all the springs show chalybeate of iron to such an extent as to nearly ruin the water. In this connection will say that the water is not as good as most mountain countries; there is no lime near the surface and a dearth of good springs found in the mountainous districts elsewhere; the purest water we get is from our sandy bedded streams, which is good except in extreme low water. We have some fine coal showings all through this county on the line from Warfield to Prestonburg in Floyd county. We have here a fine building sandstone, easily quarried and that becomes quite hard and durable after exposure.

We are the center of a gas belt that is well known to all intelligent readers, and all the cities along the Ohio from Huntington to Cincinnati will soon be boomed from our product in this line. Natural gas in abundance has been known here since the days of Washington, who speaks of the burning spring on the Tug Fork or Sandy, just opposite to Warfield on the West Virginia side, and on a line with this burning spring and the famous Mannington gas fields in West Virginia, called the "forty-five line," is found gas in great quantities. In drilling for oil the big Warfield gas well was struck in December, 1883. The Triple State Natural Gas & Oil Company, a company, composed of Pennsylvania capitalists, is operating in this section. The company owns nearly all the gas territory in the county and pays a rental per acre on the same. They own nine wells in Martin county and one or two in West Virginia. They find gas, and sometimes small quantities of oil in the line, at from 1,300 to 1,500 feet, depending upon the location. Their object is to pipe this gas to the nearest Ohio river towns, where they have a pipe line already laid, and Ironton, Ohio, Ashland, Catlettsburg, and Louisa, Ky., and Huntington, W. Va., are now supplied from this field with all the gas they want.

They have in Martin county alone fourteen or fifteen miles of ten-inch line, five miles of eight-inch line, three miles of six-inch line pipe. The only "dry hole," or well that has not proven a good "gasser" was one drilled on Collin's branch, a tributary of Rockcastle creek. From what I personally knew of these wells will state that this company has from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 cubic

feet of gas per twenty-four hours for the supply of their customers and has three or four sets of drillers at work all the time. They have an office at Huntington, W. Va., connected by telephone with all wells here. They employ a deal of high-priced labor at all times, such as drillers, four to five dollars per day; tool dressers, two and a half to three dollars per day; pipe linemen, two dollars and a quarter per day; caulkers, two dollars to two dollars and a half per day and ditchers, one dollar and a quarter per day without board.

Under the head of industrial development will say that W. J. Fell, of Huntington, W. Va., who has stave mills in many different counties and States, is putting plants in Martin county for the manufacture of staves. He has one a few miles above Eden on Rockcastle creek in full blast, with an output of 10,000 staves per day and will put in two or three more of these plants soon in Martin county, and also a finishing mill, which will give work to a large number of men. The wages in their mills run from a dollar and a quarter to four dollars and a half per day, and stave bolts ready for the saw cost them from dollar to a dollar and a half per cord at the mills.

C. C. Fanin and H. C. Wigel, doing business under the name of C. C. Fanin & Co., at Pilgrim, Ky., are carrying on a general merchandise business and putting in 200,000 cross ties on Wolfe creek and Long Branch in Martin county. These railroad ties are quite abundant and accessible, and are intended for the Eastern markets, principally Buffalo, N. Y. They pay twenty cents apiece for ties when delivered and culled on the bank on the Tug river, or some navigable river, or some navigable creek, such as Wolfe creek, and get their average labor done at one dollar per day without board, which is about the average price of farm labor.

Martin county is not blessed with railroad facilities, but is nearly surrounded by them.

Small steamboats ply the Tug river from six to eight months in the year and the Government has the slacking of the Big Sandy and its tributaries well in hand now.

Our roads are not good. We have no macadam, but have 135 of dirt roads maintained by the people and county which we can say as a whole are improving.

Our educational facilities are improving under our common school system. No colleges nor academies.

Eden (Inez postoffice) is our county seat, since 1874, when it

was removed from Warfield, by a close vote of the people. Eden is situated near the geographical center of the county at the forks of Rockcastle creek and is a thriving little city of the sixth class.

Warfield is the only village of mention in the county, formerly the county seat. It is situated on the Tug Fork of Big Sandy, thirty miles above Louisa and seven miles below the mouth of Pigeon creek, W. Va., on said river, where the Norfolk & Western railroad leaves Tug River for the Twelve Pole valley.

J. D. BARRET.

Martin county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-fourth Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Ninety-sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Calf Creek, Inez, Milo, Pilgrim, Pleasant, Tomahawk, Warfield, Wendle.

Mason County.

Mason County is situated in the northern part of the State on the Ohio river. It is one of the nine counties formed before the State was admitted into the Union, having been organized in 1788, by the Legislature of Virginia. It is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, having a river boundary for eighteen miles; on the east by the county of Lewis; on the south by the counties of Fleming and Robertson, and on the west by Robertson and Bracken. The county is well watered and drained by its numerous streams and tributaries, the principal streams being Cabin, Bull, Limestone, Lawrence, Kennedy's, Beasley and Lee's creeks, which all drain the county on the north into the Ohio river, and the North Fork of Licking and its tributaries, Mill, Pummel, Bracken, Wells and Lee's creeks, drain the central, western and southern portions of the county. This county has an area of about 220 square miles. The surface of the county along its water courses is hilly and as you approach the Ohio river this feature of the topography of the county becomes very pronounced. Back from the streams, however, widen out wonderful tracts of level and very fertile lands. In the southern part of the county the most fertile land is found; none probably in the State better.

The geological formation of this county is of the lower silurian and of that character recognized as the blue limestone, which is

also composed of marine fossils, showing later life than those of Central Kentucky.

Most of the original unexcelled supply of timber has been taken from the lands of Mason county. The easy means for transporting it to market, the demands for domestic use and the great value of our lands have all contributed to denude the county of its timber, which at one time covered it so entirely. Diversified farming is engaged in to a considerable extent, especially in that section of the county in ready reach of the city of Maysville, which affords a good market for such productions, and also the city of Cincinnati is in ready reach of much of the county for the marketing of the produce from the truck farm. The Ohio river bordering on this county for eighteen miles gives it good water transportation. The turnpikes in Mason county are unexcelled by those anywhere, and there are about 300 miles of free pikes in this county kept up and maintained by taxation and free turnpike law of the State. The county is also well traversed by railroads. The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad runs along the entire length of its northern boundary and the Kentucky Central, now owned and controlled by the Louisville & Nashville system, runs through the central portion of the county from south to north, giving the county the very best of facilities for transportation. Good farm lands can be purchased at reasonable prices in Mason, depending upon the location more than on the quality of the soil, good farm lands ranging from twenty to one hundred dollars per acre. The labor on the farm is mostly performed by native white and colored laborers, and they can be had for ten to fifteen dollars per month and board. The staples of the farm here are corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco. The very finest white Burley tobacco is grown in this county, this in fact being the home of that most magnificent species of tobacco, and that staple is produced in very large quantities. All the products of the farm are largely raised and Mason county has an abundant surplus for market.

The educational facilities of this county are not surpassed by those of any other county in the State. The common schools are very superior in this county and well supported, the regular school fund provided by the State is supplemented by a like sum raised by local taxation, thereby giving the county in each school district from seven to ten months of free school each year. New and good school houses have been provided in each school district within the past few years and all the modern appliances for teach-

ing supplied. The county also abounds with churches, about all of the regular orthodox denominations being represented.

Maysville is the county seat of Mason county. It is situated on the Ohio river, sixty-four miles above Cincinnati, and sixty-seven miles northeast of Frankfort. It is also on the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Kentucky Central railroads. Its population now is estimated to be about 8,000. Maysville has all the conveniences of modern times and is a delightful little city to reside in. It has many miles of nicely paved streets, and elegant sidewalks. Has a line of electric street railway, fine system of water works, gas and electric light plants, telephone exchange and also connected by long distance telephones with all parts of the country. Large manufacturing establishments of various kinds, fine hotels, elegant churches and magnificent schools.

Mason county is situated in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Nineteenth Judicial, Thirty-first Senatorial and Eighty-seventh Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bernard, Dover, Fernleaf, Helena, Helena Station, Howard, Kennard, Mays Lick, Maysville, Mill Creek, Minerva, Moranburg, Mount Gilead, Murphysville, Needmore, Northfork, Orangeburg, Peed, Plumbville, Rectorville, Sardis, Shamon, Springdale, Tangletown, Tuckahoe, Washington, Wedonia.

McCracken County.

McCracken County is situated in the extreme western part of the State, only one county—Ballard—lying between it and the Mississippi river. It is bounded on the north by the Ohio river, on the east by the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, on the south by Marshall and Graves counties and on the west by Ballard county. It was organized in 1825 and named in honor of Captain Virgil McCracken, who was killed at the battle of River Raisin in 1813. The first county site was Wilmington, but was changed from there to Paducah in the early 50's. The Legislature during the winter of 1841 and '42 created the county of Ballard, from portions of McCracken and Hickman counties, reducing the area of the former nearly or quite half.

The county is generally level or rolling, there being no hills of any magnitude, although in the southern central portion the surface is somewhat broken and not very fertile. The county is

nearly equally divided between bottom and upland. The bottoms, especially the river bottoms, are very fertile, producing from 50 to 100 bushels of corn per acre, and from two to three tons of hay. The creek bottoms are well adapted to the growing of any of the crops that are raised in this section of the State, producing the finest quality of tobacco, that often yields from twelve to eighteen hundred pounds per acre. The soil in the bottoms is black, sandy loam, underlaid with a blue clay foundation, while the uplands consist of a dark porous surface with a reddish-yellow subsoil of clay. The staple crops are, corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, clover, timothy and stock "peas." Large quantities of the last named are being grown, the vine and peas being mowed and cured for forage and the ground then fallowed and sown to wheat. By many farmers, the stock pea is considered a much better plant for enriching the soil and for renovating worn out and run down lands than clover. Wheat almost invariably makes a good yield when sown after peas.

The county is well watered by the rivers that wash its shores, and the numerous creeks that flow through its borders. In addition to these there are several lakes in the river bottoms that furnish fine stock water and abound in fish, among the varieties being found cat, buffalo, croppies, black bass, striped bass, etc. There are no navigable streams flowing through the county.

Probably one-fourth of the area of the county still remains uncleared, but within the last few years the bulk of the valuable timber for building and mechanical purposes has been cut and made into lumber and cross-ties for railroads. There still remains an abundance for fuel and fencing purposes.

There are no mineral deposits in the county but a good quality of clay for fire-brick and coarse pottery is found in several localities.

The county has no natural curiosities, mineral wells or springs, and no building stone, except a few small quarries of sandstone. Gas and oil have been bored for, but none found: nor is there likely to be, as the county is entirely out of the coal belt.

The county has four railroads, all terminating at Paducah, the Paducah & Louisville branch of the Illinois Central, the Paducah & Memphis branch of the same system, the Paducah & North Alabama and the Paducah, St. Louis & Chicago. These with the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, with the Cumberland river only twelve miles from the junction of the Ohio and Tennessee and the great

Mississippi only fifty miles below Paducah, gives the county the very best of shipping facilities, and competition between river and rail at all times insures low rates of transportation, both for freight and passenger traffic. There is considerable talk at present over additional lines of railroad, both over the river and through the county. Their building is simply a matter of time and the general opinion of those best in a position to know is, that they will be built in the near future.

McCracken has about sixty miles of free gravel roads owned and kept up by the county. The dirt roads, 300 miles, are all worked by taxation, and under judicious management are constantly improving.

The hired labor of the county is principally native white and negro. The price ranges from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per month with board, with \$5.00 per month added where hands board themselves. The labor system is not the best and might be greatly improved, both to the benefit of the farmer and laborer, if the farmers would organize.

The public schools of the county are in a flourishing condition and the average attendance of pupils is large. In nearly every school district a good modern school building has been erected, showing that people are awake to the importance of educating the rising generation. The teachers will compare favorably with the teachers of any section of the State, many of them holding diplomas from colleges and normal schools. The colored schools are also in a flourishing condition and through the efforts of competent white superintendents are being constantly improved. Churches are numerous and nearly all denominations, common to a rural population are represented; the Methodist, Baptist, and Christian or Disciples predominating, in the order named. There is hardly a neighborhood in the county distant more than three miles from some house of worship.

Paducah, the seat of justice for the county, is situated on the left or west banks of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, twelve miles below the mouth of the Cumberland river and fifty miles above the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi. By a census just completed it has a population of 23,000. It is the fourth city in the State in population and the second in manufacturing and commercial enterprises. Its wholesale grocery trade is probably the largest of any city in the State and its lumber plants and wood-working establishments are, some of them, among the largest in the country. The railroads have large shops located here that em-

ploy hundreds of skilled and unskilled mechanics and their monthly pay-rolls run up into tens of thousands of dollars. As an evidence of Paducah's solid business standing there has not been a single failure of any magnitude among its merchants or manufacturers for the last ten years. There is no finer location for the erection of manufactories of almost any kind in the whole State than Paducah, and its hospitable citizens extend a hearty welcome to all good people who wish to come and make a home among them. It is a good town, beautifully located, with fine streets, elegant church buildings, a splendid public school system, and a warm-hearted, generous and sociable people. The Paducah University, which is completed, cost \$75,000, and is one of the handsomest and best equipped school buildings in the State.

McCracken county has a population of between 50,000 and 60,000. The assessed value of all property, exemptions not included, is about \$9,000,000. The rate of taxation for all purposes is \$1.29½ on each \$100 worth of property.

Our people have many things to be thankful for and few of which to complain. Our citizens are moral and law-abiding. Crime is rare outside of the city of Paducah. Our location is healthy, severe epidemics being almost unknown, and local option prevails throughout the county except in Paducah. We extend a hearty welcome to all good people who wish to locate among us; and those seeking new homes might go far and fare worse than to "pitch their tents" in old McCracken. Increase in manufacturing is steady.

Land ranges in value from \$10.00 to \$75.00 per acre, owing to improvements and location to market. Unimproved from \$8.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

Roads are kept up by taxation under a road commissioner. There are 300 miles of dirt roads, and 250 of gravel, all in fine condition.

Woodville is a flourishing village of about 150 inhabitants. Has four general stores, one roller flour mill, fifty barrel capacity, and blacksmithing and wood working shops. Maxon Mills has three general stores, a large roller flour mill, one hundred and fifty barrel capacity, large tobacco barns, and a large lumber mill. Melber has a good roller mill and several general stores and a saw mill.

C. W. EMERY.

County Judge.

McCracken county is situated in the First Congressional, First

Appellate, Second Judicial, Second Senatorial and Fourth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Adrian, Epperson, Florence Station, Grahamville, Heath, Lamont, Loneoak, Massac, Maxon Mills, Melber, Paducah, Ragland, Rossington, Stiles, Tyler, Woodville.

McLean County.

McLean County was organized in 1853-54, and named in honor of Alney McLean, circuit judge, who resided in the adjacent county of Muhlenberg. It was formed out of parts of Daviess, Ohio and Muhlenberg counties.

McLean is bounded on the north by Daviess, on the east by Ohio, on the south by Muhlenberg, and on the west by Hopkins, Webster and Henderson counties.

The soil is fine, deep, rich loam of grayish color, very fertile, which is well adapted to tobacco as well as to all the cereals, grasses and fruits.

The surface is undulating for the most part, the remainder level, with large and occasionally overflowing bottoms along Green, Rough and Pond rivers, all of which are rich and very productive.

The geological formations of the county are somewhat varied; some sections have gravel beds, others sandstone, while some have a small amount of limestone; portions are based on the subcarboniferous, but perhaps the greater part of the county on the true coal measure.

Below the surface of McLean is in many places richly imbedded with superior veins of stone coal and fire clay. The former is taken out in large quantities, a part of the same is applied to home use, the remainder is shipped to other States and counties.

Some forty years since, a number of wells were bored near Calhoun, prospecting for oil, but little was found. However, there is one well open yet, from which a small amount of oil flows now.

There remains scattered over the county large bodies of choice timber; its general character is hardwood; much of the timber suitable for sawing into lumber has been cut. The white oak, poplar and walnut are mostly cut, yet there remains an abundance of very fine timber. There are vast bodies of beech, hickory, sycamore, elm, maple and black oak along the numerous streams, all of the finest quality.

Saw mills are engaged in converting the timber into lumber for shipment or home use; also large rafts of saw logs are run and an immense number of railroad cross-ties are being put on the banks of Green and Rough rivers for shipment. These shipments add materially to the circulating medium.

Now, as the timber is removed, the lands are put in cultivation and the products prove to be more valuable than the timber. The timbered lands range in value from \$10 to \$30 per acre, according to the desirability of land and quality of the timber.

The county is in a high state of cultivation. In this county, as in many others, the advantages that accrue to the farming interest, from a thorough cultivation of its people, who have the advantage that a liberal education always gives, is plainly manifest, not only in their successful cultivation of farms, but in their careful business methods, practical in all their undertakings.

These lands are cultivated with the most improved implements, at the season of the year most advantageous to their crops and land, and many of them keep their accounts with the exactness of a merchant. The people of McLean are of that type of Kentuckians who have rendered the name Kentucky famous throughout the civilized world. They are generous, broad-minded, thrifty enterprising people. They have introduced the best garden and field seeds, best fertilizer and the result in the quality and quantity of the crops grown is plainly discernible. Perhaps all the grain, fruits and grasses, as well as the products of good truck patches grown in Kentucky are grown here in abundance. The dark type of tobacco which is well known as the "Green river fillers and wrappers," that rank high in the markets of the world, are the classes commonly grown in large crops, and the farmers take great pride with it. McLean has made much improvement in all kinds of stock and fowls in the last two years, so now she is beginning to rank with the best counties in the State in her improved breeds of all kinds. McLean is supplied with railway and well supplied with waterway transportation for reaching the best markets. It has railroad connection with the whole outside world by means of the Owensboro & Nashville railroad, while Green river with 268 miles, and Rough river with thirty miles of navigable water the whole year around. Green river runs through the greatest length of the county, while Rough river forms part of the eastern boundary; this affords an outlet for freight of various kinds, to all sec-

tions of the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their numerous tributaries.

There are about eighteen miles of railroad completed and in operation in this county, it being a section of the Owensboro & Nashville railroad. The "Henderson State Line Railroad," is a projected line, which is to connect Henderson city with Bowling Green, from west to east, crossing the O. & N. railroad near Livermore. If built will double the present railroad mileage of the county. Green river thus runs through the county from southeast to northwest and forms part of both its eastern and western boundary. Rough river forms part of its eastern and Pond river part of its western boundary, all these forming a river frontage of sixty miles. Green and Rough rivers are slack watered by locks and dams, owned and operated by the United States Government. Pond river could be made navigable for a number of miles by a system of locks and dams.

The condition of the county roads is reasonably good, considering the vast amount of heavy hauling done over them. They are kept up by the county appropriations and road hands; with every voting precinct in the county is furnished a road machine. The road beds are mostly well built of dirt or clay, and the remainder are on natural gravel beds. The large streams have ferries and the smaller are spanned with wooden or steel bridges, while the branches and smaller streams are supplied with wooden culverts covered with dirt or gravel. The people are fast inculcating the idea that, to induce trade and capital to come to the county, the best way is to keep the roads in as good condition for the traveling public as possible.

McLean is noted for its wells of pure drinking water. In the southern part of the county near the town of Sacramento there are two wells of chalybeate and one of sulphur of the purest qualities.

The dam across Green river at Calhoun affords unusual water power; there are two flouring mills and one saw mill driven by it; the rest runs to waste. Just below the dam are shoals and rapids; this is one of the finest fishing points in the State.

The improved lands of McLean are valued on the average at \$30 per acre and the unimproved at \$15. Good district and graded schools are being taught in the county. Nice, comfortable frame buildings with patent desks. The education of the masses is rapidly advancing. All religious denominations flourish in the

county. The financial condition of McLean county is first-class. She has neat public buildings, all paid for and she is not in debt otherwise. Fiscal court makes liberal appropriations to keep a comfortable home for the poor and also a physician to attend the same. A poll tax of \$1.50 and a property tax of forty cents on the \$100 was levied for county purposes. Though there are bottoms in the county it is considered healthful.

There has been a steady immigration to the county from all quarters in the past two years. An industrious, hardy class are pouring into the fertile bottoms and opening out large productive farms. The citizens are generous and kind; they welcome immigration and are anxious to have this portion of the State developed.

There are vast acres of unimproved lands in the county to which inspection is invited by those who are looking for homes.

Calhoun, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, on the northern bank of Green river, a healthful location and one of the largest shipping points on the river. The citizens are very anxious and willing to lend a helping hand to any good man or men who will start manufactories.

F. A. LOCHRY.

McLean county is situated in the Second Congressional, Second Appellate, Sixth Judicial, Eighth Senatorial and Seventeenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Beechgrove, Buel, Calhoun, Cleopatra, Comer, Congleton, Elba, Faith, Glenville, Guffie, Island, Lemon, Livermore, Livia, McKinley, Nuckols, Rumsey, Sacramento, Semiway.

Meade County.

Meade County is situated among the counties known as the central section of the State. It was formed in 1823, from the territory of Breckenridge and Hardin counties, and named after one of the old Revolutionary heroes, Capt. Meade. The Ohio river on the northeast and southwest gives it a coast line of about seventy miles, with Breckenridge county on the south and Hardin on the east. It lies as it were in the bend of the river, as it is only about fifteen miles wide and only thirty miles long, as the crow flies. The county is well drained and watered by numerous creeks which empty into the Ohio river.

The soil along the river and creeks is as rich and productive as any in the State and embraces about one tenth of its area; but bordering on these streams for several miles the land is hilly and somewhat rough; the remainder is undulating only enough to drain it, making it a splendid farming land. The hilly portion of the county is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of fruit, and abounds in the finest orchards of the Ben Davis and Maiden Blush apples to be found anywhere. Buyers from Chicago and New York by their eagerness to buy up the solid red Ben Davis testify that it is one of the best export apples grown in the United States. There are several large evaporating establishments in the county besides several apple distilleries. Diversified farming is generally carried on, as the soil responds generously to the various grain and tobacco crops, making farmers independent and good liver. Stock raising and feeding is becoming a great industry. All kinds of grasses grow well on the rich limestone. Several silos have been in use for years both for fattening cattle as well as wintering stock cattle. The poultry business, quietly as it has been kept in the past, is looming up to be one of the factors in the general thrift of the wideawake farmers, as the various shipping points show that this industry, mainly carried on by the good wives and daughters, amounts to as much as the wheat and apple crop, and more than the tobacco crop. It is no rare sight to see one hundred head of mammoth bronze or white Holland turkeys on the farm.

The population of the county is about 10,000, and its citizens are noted for their liberality and morality. Churches of all denominations abound and good, commodious school houses are in easy reach of every family.

About one-fifth of the timber still remains and it embraces the various oaks, walnut, hickory and beech. There are two railroads running through the county, affording every facility, with the Ohio river, as an easy and quick market. Petroleum, natural gas and salt were discovered years ago, but only the two latter have been utilized. Several salt manufactories above Brandenburg were operated for years, but the gas being more profitable for heating and manufacturing, a pipe line now carries it to Louisville.

There are several mineral springs on Doe Run creek that are improved and used as health resorts.

The river and creek hills abound in immense ledges of fine stone for either building or artistic uses. Sand, oolite, granite, cement and lithograph stones are found and easily quarried. The latter

stone is now being quarried and dressed near Brandenburg by steam machinery and shipped in large quantities. It is pronounced the finest in the world.

Telephone wires are now run along the public highways, connecting the many little towns to each other and many farmers' homes as well. H. DITTO.

Meade county is situated in the Fourth Congressional, Second Appellate, Ninth Judicial, Tenth Senatorial and Thirtieth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Andyville, Ashcraft, Battletown, Big Spring, Brandenburg, Concordia, Crecelius, Dick, Ekron, Flaberty, Garrettsville, Garrett, Grahamton, Groverland, Guston, Hillgrove, Longbranch, Milan, Muldraugh, Payneville, Peckenpough, Rhodelia, Richardson's Landing, Rockhaven, Singleton, Sirocco, Twin, Cave, Weldon, Wolfcreek, Woodland.

Meniffee County.

Meniffee County was named in honor of Richard Meniffee, a famous orator and statesman, was formed from the counties of Powell, Bath and Montgomery in 1869, and is now bounded on the south by Red river and Powell county, and on the north by Bath and Rowan counties and partially Licking river, on the west by Montgomery county, and on the east by Morgan and Wolfe counties. We have several streams flowing in every direction through the county, the largest of which are Beaver, Slate, Glady, Indian and Blackwater creeks. In a large portion of the county we have the finest of water, what is generally known as limestone springs, and a good many wells, which are excellent. We have some mineral waters that have curative properties, one well in Frenchburg, belonging to C. D. Slocum, which is highly recommended.

Meniffee county has all kinds of soil, rich cove land, limestone benches, river and creek bottoms, smooth uplands, all of which produce well most any kind of chop that a man wants to cultivate.

The county is rich in minerals, coal, iron and some lead. Various coal banks are now opened throughout the county, running in thickness from twenty to thirty inches. The hills are full of iron ore. The famous old Beaver furnace was located in what is now Meniffee county, built back in the thirties. Meniffee county is

thought to be in the center of the oil belt; a few wells have been opened and some of them have plenty of fine lubricating oil, which is used on machinery in its crude state.

Timber, yes, we have a good deal yet, consisting of white oak, chestnut oak, poplar, white and yellow pine, hemlock, lynn, chestnut, ash, beech, hickory, black gum and sycamore. The timber land is priced at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre, and the cleared land on an average of about \$4.00 per acre.

Farming is carried on to a fair extent, the people raise corn, wheat, oats, cane, rye and sow timothy, red top, clover, orchard grass, millet and a few cow peas. Pretty fair county for fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears and grapes.

Beaver creek is navigable from Frenchburg to Licking river, a distance of eighteen miles. The valley of Red river, on the south, and Licking, on the north, are very rich and productive. A good deal of said land overflows.

The question of better roads is now being agitated very much, and the present system is incomplete, which is the old system of warning out the hands.

Railroads, yes we have them; the C. & O. runs to Rothwell, Ky., a distance through this county of about six miles. The Red River Valley railroad (narrow gauge) has a line in this county of about twenty miles. The Scranton Railroad Co. has a line of about twenty miles, narrow gauge, and Lembord & Clay have a line about ten miles in this county, narrow gauge, all of which are large shippers of lumber, ties and staves. About ten miles of these roads have been built in the last two years.

The character of labor in this county is white and the average price paid is about \$15.00 per month.

Frenchburg is the county seat, and is located in about the center of the county. The county is about twenty miles square and contains about 125,000 acres of land. The town contains about 300 inhabitants, with three churches, Methodist, Christian and Presbyterian. One college building, now owned by the Masonic Order (cost about \$2,000), who have a membership of about sixty members. One brick Odd Fellows' Hall that cost to build about \$3,000, and owned by them, who have a membership of about fifty-five members. Four merchants, two blacksmiths, six school teachers, one doctor, and four attorneys-at-law, two hotels.

The public schools in the county are in splendid condition. We have in the county fifty teachers, thirty-seven school districts and

twenty-five hundred children. The schools are taught for the public money drawn from the State.

The county is in good financial condition, has due her above all debts and liabilities, \$1,000. Taxes are low; ad valorem, twenty-five cents on each \$100 and fifty cents poll tax.

J. F. OSBON.

Menifee county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-first Judicial, Thirty-fifth Senatorial and Nineteenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Corrington, Cedar Grove, Dan, Frenchburg, Kent, Lonesome, Means, Meraba, McCausey, Pomeroyton, Rothwell, Strong, Tabor, Wellington.

Mercer County.

Mercer County was named in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, a Revolutionary officer who fell at the head of his brigade at the battle of Princeton, and is one of the nine counties created by an act of the Virginia Legislature before Kentucky became a State. It was carved out of Lincoln county in 1785, being the sixth county in order of creation. It has an area of 149,238 acres, with a population of 15,034. It is situated in the central part of the State, and forms a portion of the famous bluegrass region. The exact geographical center of the State is within its borders, about six miles west of the county seat. Its eastern and northeastern boundary follows the center of Kentucky and Dix rivers, which wind their tortuous way through deep canons several hundred feet deep. Along the banks of these rivers is to be witnessed some of the grandest scenery on our continent. Away from the canons extending westward, the general topography of the county is level or slightly undulating, till it reaches Salt river, which, flowing in a northwestern course, divides the county nearly equally. Proceeding westward, the county becomes more and more rolling, and before Chaplin river, six miles west and nearly parallel, is reached, it is very hilly. The extreme western portion is rugged.

Mercer presents a great variety in the character and productiveness of her soils, as well as in topography. Over the greater portion of the area between Salt river and the eastern boundary, the rocks are those termed the "Bluegrass Beds," whose decomposition gives the soils of the bluegrass region. The soils of the

western portion are of a warm, quick nature which produces well when seasonable, and much of the land is little inferior to that of the eastern portion.

The lands of this section are peculiarly adapted to the raising of fruits and vegetables. Much of it is in grass and is well suited for sheep raising, which is a very important industry of the country. The greater portion of the timber land of the county, comprising about 15 per cent. of its area, is to be found in this section, and here are located several saw mills. The best farming lands of the county are equal in productiveness and adaptability to a variety of crops to those of any county of this or any other State. Often on the same farm can be seen the largest corn, the heaviest wheat and oats, the tallest hemp, the finest tobacco, the most luxuriant meadows of clover and timothy, the most splendid bluegrass pastures, with winding streams of crystal water, fed by never failing springs. While wheat, oats, corn, hemp and tobacco, clover and timothy hay are the great staple products of the county, rye, broom corn, buckwheat, potatoes, orchard grass, millet and hungarian grass are also grown.

No county in the State is better watered. In addition to the streams mentioned, comprising about seventy-five miles in the county, it has numerous other streams, such as Thompson's creek, Big Indian, Brush, Glen's Lick, Deep creek, Shawnee Run, Cedar Run, Cheese Lick, Potomac, etc. It is also watered by innumerable springs. Nearly every farm has one or more sources of never-failing water. A number of the streams of the county furnish excellent water power, and some are made available for flour mills and other industries. Being so well watered, the county is peculiarly fitted for stock raising. A number of our farmers are interested in raising short-horns. Some of its fine farms are devoted to raising thoroughbred or trotting and saddle horses, and are furnished with commodious stables. A very prominent training stable is located at the county seat.

Mercer has a variety of timbers, oak, ash, hickory, walnut, sugar, tree, cherry, beech, poplar, linn, pine, etc. It has many varieties of oak, which is most abundant. Walnut, ash, hickory and beech are common. The price of the land of Mercer varies from \$10 to \$85 per acre.

The manufacturing interest outside of Harrodsburg is represented by eight grist mills, two distilleries and several saw mills.

The county enjoys excellent transportation facilities for its

agricultural and mechanical products. A complete net work of macadamized roads, comprising two hundred miles in all, traverse every section. A dozen or more lead into Harrodsburg, the county seat. Every mile of turnpike is free and maintained by the county. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad (Cincinnati Southern Railroad) runs through the eastern portion of the county for a distance of eight miles, and the Louisville Southern Railroad (now part of the Southern Railway), entering it from the north, it follows the general course of Salt river to Harrodsburg, thence to Burgin, a distance of eighteen miles, and there connects with the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. The Southern Railway Company has recently determined to extend this line to Jellico and have their corps of engineers at work surveying different routes, and it is expected that the work of construction will begin within a few months. Since the completion of the lock at High Bridge, large steamers now navigate the Kentucky river, affording cheap transportation.

A number of springs and wells of fine mineral waters of different kinds, such as sulphur and chalybeate, are distributed through the county. The old Graham Springs at Harrodsburg are famous and are still a resort for the citizens of this place. Mercer has numerous quarries of the finest building stone, much of which is susceptible of a high polish.

By proper rotation of crops and the use of fertilizers by some, the productiveness of the soil is maintained. The best seeds are, as a rule, sown, and improved machinery is in general use. Most of the farmers are up to date.

Harrodsburg, the county seat, has the honor of being the oldest town in the State. Here "the first house" was built in 1774 by a company of thirty-one men under Capt. James Harrod, for whom it was named. However, its business houses and most of its dwellings give no evidence of its age, being of modern construction and including many handsome buildings and beautiful homes. Fifty per cent. of its dwelling and all of its business houses are brick, metal roof buildings. It has a population of 4,000. It has six white and three colored churches and enjoys fine educational facilities. In addition to its white public schools with an enrollment of three hundred pupils and the colored public schools, it has Beaumont College (formerly Daughter's College) for young ladies, the Harrodsburg Academy for young men and young ladies, and Wayman College, the latter being an institution of the colored

Methodist church. It has two telephone systems, electric light plant and a fine system of water works. It has a large grain elevator, two planing mills, an ice manufactory, two large flour mills, a laundry, a carding factory, a large distillery, a turkey slaughter pen, two coal and lumber yards, a brick yard, one wholesale grocery store, two banks with a capital of \$100,000 each, four blacksmith shops and fifty business houses. It has two weekly newspapers, the Harrodsburg Democrat and the Harrodsburg Sayings.

Burgin, four miles east of Harrodsburg, has a population of near 1,000, and has three substantial churches, a fine public school building, one bank, one newspaper, the Burgin Messenger, and a number of prosperous business houses.

Pleasant Hill, or Union Village, is situated in the eastern part of the county, seven miles from Harrodsburg, and one and a half miles from "High Bridge," which spans the Kentucky river as a part of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. This Shaker community is remarkable for its beauty and neatness and contains about four hundred members of that orderly religious society. It was founded near the beginning of the century, and some of the large stone buildings constructed of birdseye limestone have stood for nearly a hundred years. A portion of the lands of the society including one of the buildings was recently sold to Gen. Jno. B. Castleman, of Louisville. The unique neatness of the place, the beauty of the surrounding country and especially of the Kentucky river at High Bridge, charm the visitor, and of recent years it has become a summer resort for a number of Louisville people.

Salvisa and McAfee are flourishing villages amidst a fine agricultural country.

There are thirty-five churches in the county. Thirty-three Sunday-schools have an enrollment of 2,000 pupils. The county has a good common school system.

Mercer county is situated in the Eighth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Thirtieth Judicial, Twentieth Senatorial and Sixtieth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alford, Bac, Bestonia, Bohon, Bondville, Braxton, Burgin, Cornishville, Duganville, Duncan, Harrodsburg, Kirkwood, McAfee, Mayo, Nevada, Pleasanthill, Rosehill, Salvisa, Stewart, Tablow, Talmage, Vanarsdell.

Metcalfe County.

(Revised 1901 by Judge J. W. Kinnard.)

Metcalfe County was formed in 1860, the greater part of it being cut from the eastern portion of Barren county, the counties of Monroe, Cumberland, Hart and Green furnishing small additions to same. It is bounded on the north by Green county, on the east by Adair, on the south by Monroe and Cumberland and on the west by Barren and is situated near the center of the southern border of the State. It was, when organized, the one hundred and sixth county in the State, and named in honor of Thomas Metcalfe, the tenth governor of the State.

It is drained by the Little Barren river, which flows along its entire eastern boundary, and the principal tributary of same, the south fork, which flows through the central part of the county. The best soil in the county is our limestone lands; have also red clay and slate rock soils. In fertility, the soils of the county may be classed in a general way as on an average with the best in this section of the State.

There has been no gas or oil developed in this county, but it is considered as being within the limits of the vast oil field which has been worked with such success in adjoining counties. The county is well timbered, oak and beech preponderating; there are ash, hickory and other hard woods and also some poplar. Large tracts of oak and beech timber abound in the county, trees growing to a very large size. The average price of good timbered land is \$6 per acre.

Diversified farming is not engaged in, and the principal products of the Metcalfe county farm are corn, wheat, oats and tobacco, of which there is a surplus produced for market outside of the county. There are no navigable streams within the county, and no turnpike roads nor macadam. The public roads are the ordinary dirt roads under the supervision of surveyors, and are kept in repair, very bad repair, by "calling out" such persons as are liable to road duty to work on same under the laws of the State. There are no railroads in the county and none proposed.

The water of the county is good, generally freestone in its character. There are several sulphur springs, or wells, the most noted of these is Sulphur Well, situated on Little Barren river, in the

extreme northern part of the county, and is quite popular as a health resort. Sulphur Gum, near the center of the county, is also popular as such. There are no other mineral springs in the county of merit as such.

The average price of farm lands is \$6 per acre. The farms of the county are cultivated mostly by native white labor, some assistance being rendered by the colored laborers of the county, and the average price paid such laborers being \$8 per month with board. Our methods of farming are improving steadily, and the best and most improved field and garden seeds are used; our farmers are wide awake and progressive.

The population of the county in 1890, according to the eleventh census was 9,871, and there has been no immigration into the county and no marked increase in our population since then. The educational facilities of the county are such as are supplied by the common school system and the Edmonton Male and Female Academy. The public schools are well attended and conducted and are in good condition. Taxation for county purposes is ten cents on the \$100. Poll tax \$1.25.

Edmonton, the county seat of Metcalfe county, is situated near the center of the county on the south fork of Little Barren river; it is a small town, has a nice public square and good courthouse, a church, public school house, a private school house, several general stores, two drug stores and a splendid hotel. Also one first-class roller mill and one bank.

Metcalfe county is situated in the Third Congressional, Third Appellate, Twenty-ninth Judicial, Nineteenth Senatorial and Thirty-fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alone, Beechville, Center, Eastfork, Echo, Edmonton, Goodluck, Knoblick, Randolph, Redlick, Savoyard, Sulphur Well, Summershade, Sweeza, Toledo, Willowshade, Wisdom, Hensonville, Hubbard, Curtis.

Monroe County.

Monroe is the eighty-fifth in the alphabetical order of counties and is bounded its entire length on the south by Tennessee. The county was organized in 1820, from parts of Cumberland and Barren, and is bounded on the east by Cumberland, on the north by Barren and Metcalfe, and west by Allen; it is very irregular in

outline, having five sides of unequal lengths, no two of which are parallel; the greatest length, east and west, about forty miles; greatest width, north and south, about twenty miles. A watershed traverses the county in a northerly direction, separating the Cumberland and Big Barren river systems. The Cumberland runs through the eastern part of the county, and its tributaries are few, notably, Meshack, Little and Big Sulphur, Big and Little McFarland. Barren river and its tributaries drain more than three-fourths of the county, the entire northern, central and western part. Barren is formed by the junction of East Fork and Line creek, near Gamaliel, a thriving village, in the southern part of the county.

Creeks, brooks, rivulets and never-failing springs are numerous. No county in the State has a more equally distributed supply of water than this. The soil is generally of a limestone formation with red clay bottom, especially the ridges and uplands, while the creek and river bottoms are rich alluvial. The soil, by reason of its clay bottom, is susceptible of the highest degree of improvement. Fields that have been barren and abandoned for many years have been recently refenced and are producing abundant crops by the judicious use of fertilizer. About forty per cent. of the acreage of the county is in its primeval state and covered with luxuriant forest trees—such as oak, poplar, hickory, chestnut, beech, ash, etc. Timber lands are usually cheap, from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Farming is mainly confined to the culture of cereals, but of recent years farmers are adorning their farms with elegant orchards, and devoting some attention to fruit growing. Cellars are dug in the ground, and apples and pears are kept fresh from year to year.

The climate is well suited to the growth and development of all staple fruits, viz.: apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes and plums, while the forest usually abounds with wild fruits, such as papaws, black haws, persimmons, black walnuts, hazel nuts, hickory nuts, chestnuts, thorn apples and beechnuts, and all kinds of small fruits grow in abundance in the fields without cultivation, such as blackberries, raspberries, etc. The Cumberland is the only navigable stream in the county, and it is only in common years navigable from November till May; the Big Barren is not navigable, but serves a useful purpose to farmers; it affords them a means of shipping their timber to market in rafts during the season of high water. The Cumberland could be made navigable the entire year by locks and dams, which would be of inestimable value to this county. The public roads are far from being satis-

factory; however their condition has vastly improved in the past two years. They are maintained solely by the old-style of "warning in" the hands (all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and fifty), to keep the roads in repair. A lack of good roads is keenly felt and lamented by our people; the only relief to which we can look is a road tax. There is not a single toll gate or foot of turnpike in the county. The L. & N. and its terminal at Glasgow is our nearest railroad; in the autumn of 1896, the Cairo, Hopkinsville & Cumberland Gap railroad made a preliminary survey through this county. Quite a number of saw and grist mills are run by water power; the creeks are generally short, not exceeding twenty miles in length, and often flow with great rapidity, thus affording ample water power for all kinds of machinery; many valuable mill sites near the county seat are now for sale.

Farm lands vary in price according to condition; unimproved old farms, worn out and covered with sedge grass and pennyroyal, sell from \$1.50 to \$6 per acre, while improved farms sell for \$10 per acre very readily; river bottom lands sell at \$50 per acre very often. Wage earners and those who depend upon their daily labor for their support find employment upon the farms generally, while many get work at the saw mills and stave and axe-handle mills. Farm laborers get from \$7 to \$12 per month, owing to age and experience. A very large percentage of the citizens of this county own their own farms and are not hirelings.

Tompkinsville, the county seat, was named for Vice-President Tompkins. It is located near the center of the county, on a beautiful plateau, between the Cumberland and Big Barren, exactly on the meridian of Louisville, and seven miles from the State line. It is practically a new town, as it was almost entirely destroyed by fire some ten years ago. It has two churches—M. E. South and Christian—a third, the Baptist, is now in course of construction, having been burned down the second time about a year ago.

There are four large dry goods stores, three drug stores, two fine roller mills, shops, etc., four newspapers. The mail from Glasgow reaches us twice a day, giving us the city daily papers, the day of publication; the business houses are mostly of brick and many fine and costly residences add to the beauty of this splendid inland town. The Monroe County Deposit Bank is a well established banking house and is doing a thriving business. The public buildings, court house and county jail are handsome structures, each being constructed on modern plans. The people are

all native Kentuckians or nearly so, not a man of foreign birth within the corporate limits.

The Tompkinsville Normal School, a chartered institution, is located here. Other colleges are located in the county, "The Didactic High School" at Gamaliel. The Monroe Normal School is located at Flippin. The public schools are exceedingly prosperous, far above the average, and are in the hands of an able corps of teachers, many of whom hold State certificates, and quite a large percentage hold first-class county certificates. No supplementary aid is given by the county. The county is in a gilt-edged condition financially, no bonded indebtedness, no obligations other than current expenses. Tax rate for county purposes, \$1.25 per capita and 15 cents ad valorem.

W. SCOTT SMITH.

Monroe county is in the Third Congressional, Second Appellate, Twenty-ninth Judicial, Nineteenth Senatorial and Thirty-fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Akersville, Black's Ferry, Boles, Center Point, Cyclone, Emberton, Flippin, Forkton, Fountainrun, Gamaliel, Hestand, Lamb, Martinsburg, Meshack, Mount Hermon, Mudlick, Otia, Persimmon, Rockbridge, Short, Strode, Sulphurlick, Tompkinsville, Vernon.

Montgomery County.

(Revised 1901.)

Montgomery County, was formed in the year 1796, out of Clark and was the twenty-second in the history of the State. It was named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery. At the date of its formation, it comprised a very large territory, but at various dates since then, portions of it have been repeatedly taken to form other counties, no less than eighteen counties having been either wholly or partly made from the original county. The county now is small in area, and lies east of the central portion of the State, and is bounded by Bourbon, Bath, Menifee, Powell and Clark.

The land for the greater part is gently rolling and well adapted for agricultural pursuits. In the southeast portion of the county, it is more broken and hilly.

While there are no large streams of water, there are many creeks and small streams, which furnish an abundant supply dur-

ing the driest of seasons. The principal creeks are Slate, Hinkston, Spencer, Grassy Lick, Somerset, Lulbegrud, Brush, Sycamore and Aaron's Run. None of these are available for navigation, though several of them furnish power to grist mills.

The county is all bluegrass, except the extreme southern and southeastern parts, and it may be said of its bluegrass soil, there is none better in this or any other State. Being naturally rich, and having a clay backing of six to ten feet before striking rock, the soil is peculiarly adapted to raising good crops, even during an extended drouth. This backing of clay retains the moisture and enables the crops to stand a dry season much better than if the rocks were near the surface. As evidence of this fact, it may be cited that fine crops of corn and tobacco were raised this dry season whilst in many other counties where the rock is nearer the surface, the crops were almost, if not complete, failures.

The principal crops are corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, and various grasses, such as timothy and clover. Quite an item of profit is now being made by our farmers in gathering bluegrass seed, their attention having been turned to it of recent years, and annually many thousand bushels are gathered.

Like most other bluegrass counties traversed by railroads most of the timber has been cut down, though in the southern and southeastern portions of the county there are still standing many fine bodies of timber. But within the past few years the great demand for timber is causing these bodies to be rapidly depleted, and it will only be a short time before it will all practically be gone. This timber is chiefly oak, ash, walnut, sugar maple, poplar, and chestnut.

No mineral deposits have as yet been developed, though many years ago a fine quality of oil was struck some four or five miles east of Mt. Sterling, on Spencer creek. Several wells were bored, but the supply obtained being limited, the fields were abandoned.

There are practically no natural curiosities here, though there are still standing many mounds and ancient works, the handiwork of primitive inhabitants. There is only one mineral spring worthy of note, and that is situated at the village, or rather hamlet, of Aaron's Run, in the northern end of the county, about eight miles from Mt. Sterling. This spring gives forth an abundant supply of water strongly impregnated with sulphur. I am not able to say whether there has ever been made a chemical analysis of this

water, but it is noted in the neighborhood for its medicinal properties. The reputation, though, is local.

The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad runs through the county and furnishes direct means of transportation to the sea coast. A branch of this road extends from Mt. Sterling, some eighteen miles to Rothwell, in Menifee county. When this road was first built quite a great deal of coal and timber was brought to market over it, but all the available supply in that section has been exhausted, and if extended further so as to strike the great coal fields and forests of timber beyond Morgan county, it would be of untold advantage to this county.

While Montgomery is a very small county, it is well supplied with good free macadam turnpike and county roads. There are one hundred miles of turnpikes all free of toll, and about one hundred miles of good country roads. The pikes are maintained by taxation, and by careful attention the turnpike and county road system is being greatly improved, there being no part of the county not within easy reach of either a turnpike or road. This is of great value to the farmer, as it enables him to bring his crops to market easily.

In addition to the common school system, which is good, there is at Mt. Sterling a large public graded high school, which is maintained by local taxation, in addition to the State per capita.

There are also several private high schools and academies, all well patronized.

The labor employed on the farm is similar to that in other blue-grass counties, and prices received therefor run from \$12 to \$15 per month.

Mt. Sterling, the county seat, is a thriving, hustling and energetic city of 5,000 inhabitants, situated on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, and is thirty-three miles east of Lexington. It is known as the "Gate City," from the fact that it is the general distributing point for the mountain counties beyond. It is quite a business point, having four large wholesale groceries, two roller flour mills, a woolen factory, ice and electric light plants, machine shops, three banks, many large and thriving retail stores, fine church buildings, macadam street and brick and stone sidewalks. A splendid system of water works has been put in, the water being brought from Slate creek. A magnificent new court house adorns the public square and just opposite is the handsome new city hall. Besides having a local telephone exchange it is connected with the

rest of the State by long distance telephone. Mt. Sterling is one of the best cattle markets in the State, it being no uncommon sight to see 5,000 cattle at the various stockyards on a county court day, in addition to horses, mules and other stock. This market is attended regularly by stock men of this and other States.

A. A. HAZELRIGG.

Montgomery county is in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-first Judicial, Twenty-eighth Senatorial and Ninetieth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Camargo, Ewington, Gilead, Grassy, Hadden, Hope, Howard Mills, Jeffersonville, Judy, Levee, Mt. Sterling, Sideview, Spencer, Stepstone, Stoops, Chase.

Morgan County.

Morgan County is in Middle Eastern Kentucky and is bounded on the north by Rowan, Elliott and Lawrence; on the east by Johnson and Magoffin; on the south by Magoffin, Breathitt and Wolfe and on the west by Menifee. It was organized as a county in 1822 out of territory taken from Floyd and Bath counties.

The county is drained by the Licking river and its tributaries, which are very numerous. The Licking runs through the central portion of the county in a southeastern direction, while its numerous tributaries drain the county from each side of that river. It is abundantly watered while so naturally drained. The soil of Morgan county along the bottoms of the Licking and other streams is very strong and fertile, and abundant crops are raised. This is, however, a distinctively mineral and timber county. The largest, possibly, deposits of cannel coal in the world are found in this county, certainly none larger in the State. Bituminous coal and iron are also found in inexhaustible quantities, as is also the finest building stone. The mineral interests of Morgan have not been fully developed, because of the want of proper facilities for transporting the products to market. The timber resources of this county are unexcelled, and notwithstanding the large number of logs which have been rafted out of the county on the Licking river, from its many tributaries, the supply of the finest timber is scarcely half gone, as fully fifty per cent. of the virgin forests yet remain; all kinds of timber known to Eastern Kentucky being represented

in our forests. Oak, hickory, ash, pine, beech, walnut and poplar are the leading species of trees. Large tracts of valuable timbered land can be purchased at very reasonable prices per acre.

Diversified farming is not engaged in in this county for the want of markets for the products of same. This is, nevertheless, a very fine county for fruit and with proper facilities for marketing same the fruit industry would be quite profitable in this county.

The Licking river is the only stream in the county navigable, and it is only navigable for small steamers. The tributaries are only navigable for rafts and logs. There are no turnpikes in Morgan county. The county or public roads are the ordinary dirt roads common to the greater part of the State, and are kept in reasonably good repair, and will compare favorably with any State kept under the same system, that of warning out hands who are liable to do road duty under the general road laws of the State.

There are no railroads in this county, though the Kentucky Midland has been projected to run, through its central portion, in a southeastern direction, which would open up the wonderful riches of Morgan and make it possible to utilize our vast mineral deposits.

The inhabitants of Morgan are steady, industrious, law-abiding, peaceful and hospitable. Intemperance and crime are almost wholly unknown now to the county. There has not been a licensed saloon in the county for eighteen years. There is a good church and school house in every school district in the county. Great attention is paid to our common schools and they are in a flourishing condition. A great advance has been made in that direction in the past few years. Our districts are provided with good comfortable school houses and with the modern appliances for teaching.

A steady increase of population has been going on in the county for years past, though no noteworthy immigration to the county has been perceptible.

West Liberty is the county seat of Morgan county, and is situated near the center of the county on the Licking river. It is a nice quiet little village, with enterprising merchants, good church and school house, and population of nearly 500.

Morgan county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twentieth Judicial, Thirty-fourth Senatorial and Ninety-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Blair's Mills, Blaze, Bonny, Caney, Castle,

Crockett, Dingus, Elamton, Elder, Elkfork, Essex, Ezel, Forest, Fyffe, Goodsey, Grassycreek, Henry, Index, Jephtha, Lenox, Malone, Matthew, Maytown, Mima, Mize, Nickell, Omer, Ophir, Paragon, Pekin, Pomp, Redwine, Relief, Ret, Sellars, Steele, Wellford, West Liberty, Whiteoak, Wilcox, Yocum.

Muhlenberg County.

Muhlenberg County is situated in Middle-Western Kentucky, and was formed out of parts of Logan and Christian in 1798. It is bounded on the north by McLean and Ohio, on the east by Ohio and Butler, on the south by Logan and Todd, and on the west by Christian and Hopkins counties. The county is well watered and drained. Green river flows between this county and the counties of McLean and Ohio on the north, forming the dividing line between this and these counties. Big Muddy is in the southeastern part of the county. Pond river flows between Muhlenberg and the counties of Christian and Hopkins, while the numerous tributaries of these streams afford ample drainage and a fine supply of water. The surface of the county is rather rolling though much of it is broken, and even hilly; the character of the soil, speaking in a general way, is a sandy loam, and quite productive; especially in the northern portion of the county, good farming land. This county is, however, more noted for its great wealth of minerals. Coal and iron of the best quality abound in the county in the largest and richest veins and deposits, both of which have been largely developed.

The best and finest timber also abounds throughout this county. Oak, poplar, walnut, beech, ash and pine are all plentiful, and notwithstanding the many saw mills running in the county, the supply of fine timber is sufficient to last yet many years and large tracts of same can be purchased at very reasonable figures. Diversified farming is not engaged in to much extent, but the same could be profitably followed if markets were easier of access, for this is a splendid county in which to raise melons and vegetables, the soil seeming to be especially adapted to same, and fruits of all kinds known to our latitude do well.

Green river, on our eastern boundary, is navigable for steamers, and being controlled by the Federal government is free for navigation. Our other streams within the county and on its boundary

are only navigable for flatboats and rafts. We have no turnpikes in Muhlenberg and our county roads are the common dirt roads of the country, and are kept in fair repair under the general road laws of the State, a system which every one knows who has had any experience in that direction, never did make a good road and never will, but we can say of the roads in Muhlenberg county, that they are not as bad as in some other counties worked under the same system, and that our roads, furthermore, are improving each year. There are about fifty-four miles of completed railroad in our county, which have been in operation for several years. They constitute two grand trunk lines and give us good competition for transportation. The Louisville & Nashville runs through the eastern part of the county from north to south, and the Illinois Central road runs near the central portion of the county from east to west, crossing the Louisville & Nashville at Central City.

The streams in this county which could be used to good advantage for water power in propelling machinery are Pond river, Long Creek and Big Clifty. Our great abundance of cheap timber invites furniture factories, wagon factories, and planing mills. Woolen factories and iron foundries ought to do well here; transportation is cheap, fuel and water abundant and found on every side.

Good farm lands can be purchased anywhere from \$10 to \$50 per acre; the staples of the farm are corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco, tobacco being the principal product, though in good seasons a surplus of the others are raised, also, for market. The labor on the farm is performed by native whites and colored hands, their services being obtained for \$10 and \$15 and board.

The educational facilities of this county are good. The common schools of the county are all well attended, are under good management, supplied with competent teachers, and the districts have good, comfortable schoolhouses.

Greenville is the county seat of Muhlenberg county and is located near the center of the county, on the Illinois Central railroad; it is a flourishing town with enterprising merchants, good hotels and schools, with commodious church buildings and live congregations.

Muhlenberg county is in the Third Congressional, Second Appellate, Seventh Judicial, Seventh Senatorial and Eighteenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Beaver, Bremen, Central City, Cisney, Depoy,

Drakesboro, Dunmor, Earles, Gishton, Greenville, Hazleton Horeb, McNary, Mercer Station, Mudriver, Nelson, Paceton, Paradise, Penrod, Powderly, Skilesville, South Carrollton, Weir, Yost.

Nelson County.

Revised 1901 by Judge Frank Dougherty.

Col. Isaac Fox, with others, in the spring of 1775, were the first settlers of what is now Nelson county, and located their fort on Cox's creek, which was called "Cox's Station." A permanent settlement was made in 1778 by Capt. Samuel Pottinger, on Pottinger's creek, where a fort was built, and on Simpson's creek, Thomas Polk and his companions settled and built a fort also. The present site of Bardstown was settled in 1776 and named "Salem," and in 1782 was surveyed and regularly laid off and name changed to Bairdstown in honor of David Baird. John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat, moved to Bardstown in 1778, died in 1798, and was buried in the "Town Grave Yard," where his grave remains unmarked, though the spot is identified by records in the county court clerk's office. In October, 1784, Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, approved the act to establish the county of Nelson, the fourth county of the territory, the boundary line beginning on Salt river at the mouth of Hammond's creek and running south to Green river, down Green river to the Ohio, up the Ohio to Salt river, and up Salt river to the beginning.

The following counties have been carved out of the original territory of Nelson: Daviess, Breckinridge, Meade, Hancock, Hardin, Grayson, Ohio, Larue, Marion, Taylor, Washington, and parts of Hart, Green, Edmonson, Butler, McLean, Bullitt, Spencer, Adair, and Casey.

The northeastern part of the county is rolling bluegrass land, very fertile and highly productive. The land in and around Bardstown is a plateau through which the water courses have cut deep valleys. The western and southern parts of the county are crossed by a range of knobs on each side of which flow the Beech and Rolling Forks, bordered by broad alluvial bottoms. The knobs are all fine timbered lands, much of which is virgin forest. There are 46,000 acres of woodland in the county. What are known as the timber tracts (the knob lands) are valued at \$1 to \$5 per acre. The Rolling Fork is the southern and southwestern boundary of the county, while the Beech Fork for a distance of

fifteen miles is the eastern boundary, whence it turns, flows west through the central part of the county to join the Rolling Fork. Both streams are capable of being made navigable by a system of locks and dams. The county has about 225 miles of turnpike roads. The county has a system of "public roads" and turnpikes, worked by hired labor paid for by a road tax.

The "Washington Bealls," White Sulphur Springs, usually called Miller Springs, are used as a health resort. These springs have been pronounced the equal of the celebrated White Sulphur of Virginia in medical virtues, and are capable of being made noted resorts. Hydraulic limestone in a bed twelve to eighteen inches thick comes in under the lowest bench of magnesian limestone in a hill southwest of Whitrow creek, and also on Buffalo creek. Iron ore rich enough for profitable smelting is found in the knobs between the Rolling and Beech Forks, the kidney ore from near Nelson Furnace, showing 35.64 per cent. of iron.

Our lands so vary in quality that values vary in the same proportion, say from \$1 to \$60 per acre. Farm labor may be had from \$12 to \$15 per month, but it is unskilled and uncertain labor. Our county has no bonded indebtedness.

Nelson county is in the Fourth Congressional, Third Appellate, Tenth Judicial, Fourteenth Senatorial and Thirty-ninth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Balltown, Bardstown, Bellwood, Black, Bloomfield, Boston, Botland, Chaplin, Coonhollow, Cox's Creek, Cravens, Dacon, Deatsville, Early Times, Fairfield, Gethsemane, Greenbrier, Greenchapel, Highgrove, Howardstown, Hunter's Depot, Nazareth, Nelsonville, New Haven, Newhope, Samuels, Strington, Woodlawn.

Nicholas County.

Nicholas County lies on the border of what is famed as the bluegrass section of Kentucky, and contains so many acres that produce the finest bluegrass that it might very properly be designated as a bluegrass county, and many of its residents claim this aristocratic name for it. Its lands produce the finest white Burley tobacco raised; its corn, wheat and other products are yielded in abundance, and its stock interests are large and lucrative.

It is situated in the northeast middle part of the State, adjoining the counties of Bourbon, Harrison, Fleming, Bath, Montgomery and Robertson. Licking river runs through the northern portion of the county, and the various smaller streams furnish abundance of stock water, except in times of great drouth, and the thrifty farmers have taken the precaution to dig many wells and pools.

A more energetic and prosperous class of farmers does not exist in Kentucky, and industrious people seeking homes could not do better than to locate in Nicholas. The churches and schools are abundant and prosperous. The public roads are all macadamized and are free. The county has adopted a good system of keeping the roads in repair, and there is no reason to fear that bad roads will ever distress the farmer. The timber has about all been cut away.

Carlisle, the county seat, is one of the most attractive towns in the State. The court house is one of the most beautiful and complete. A dozen thriving villages dot the county, and a number of fortunes have been made by those who have been designated as "country merchants."

Historically, Nicholas county is well known. Lying within her borders are the two famous "Blue Lick Springs," known to early history as the two "salt springs of the Licking." It was at the lower lick that Daniel Boone and his fellow salt-makers were captured by Indians and carried to Detroit as prisoners, where the French commandant offered one hundred pounds sterling for him. It was also at the lower Blue Lick that the disastrous battle of August 19, 1782, was fought, and this spot is now being made famous again by the exhuming of mammoth bones, and indisputable evidences that civilized man existed even before the extinguishment of the giant beast of the forest. Underneath the bones and tusks of immense animals have been discovered a well laid and worn stone pavement, pieces of an iron vessel and charcoal. The water from this spring is shipped in large quantities to all the large cities and is used largely for medicinal purposes.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad runs through the center of the county and furnishes abundant transportation for freight and passengers. The Black Diamond railroad has been surveyed through the county.

G. R. KELLER.

POSTOFFICES:—Abner, Barefoot, Barterville, Bluelick Springs,

Bramblett, Carlisle, Crayton, Davidson, Ellisville, Flora, Headquarters, Hooktown, Licking, Miranda, Moorefield, Morningglory, Myers, Oakland Mills, Pleasant Valley, Saltwell, Sprout.

Ohio County.

This county is one of the largest in territory and bids fair to soon become one of the largest in population and wealth in the State. It is already the second in the output of bituminous coal; its best portions and inexhaustible quantity of which have as yet been scarcely touched. On the south and west it is bounded by Green river for a distance of seventy-five miles. Running through the center of the county for a like number of miles is Rough river, a navigable stream which drains a large and fertile region. The first named river is under free navigation furnished by the Federal Government, which some years ago rescued its monopolized waters and restored to the people of many counties the navigation of their truly noble river. Rough river is also navigable and is locked and dammed by the national government.

The county is exceptionally fortunate in its supply of cheapest and best of transportation for heavy freights, by water. The county has in addition to her water facilities 54.92 miles of railroad within her borders, the Illinois Central owning and operating through the entire county between Green and Rough rivers. The same company also operates a branch road from Horse Branch, traversing a fine coal field by Olaton, Fordsville and Deaneffield, Ohio county, to Owensboro, Daviess county. The Irvington branch of the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas extends from Irvington on the main line for a distance of nine miles in Ohio county to Fordsville. So it may be said that we have already a network of transportation lines, with room for more railroads which are in contemplation.

There are numerous smaller streams and creeks, the valleys of which like that of the rivers are very rich and productive of all our staple products. The adjacent hills or uplands are not so enduring in fertility, but while fresh are profitably productive of fruits, garden stuff, wheat and clover and, if well preserved, continue as productive as when first cleared. Better methods of agriculture prevail in recent years. All modern implements are in

use by our farmers, who seek constantly for the best of all sorts of seeds. Tobacco, wheat, oats, clover, red top, timothy and orchard grass do well here to the growth of all of which the soil is naturally suited. The old notion of owning or trying to own all the land in sight is fast becoming obsolete. They now strive to obtain the largest yield on the smallest number of acres. Good lands of all kinds can be had cheap. Hogs, horses, mules and sheep are raised in large numbers of the best and most improved breeds. With the improvements now going on and the advent of a large immigration of thrifty and industrious people it can no longer be said of any portion of the county that "it is naturally good but artificially bad." It is safe to say that half the county yet awaits proper cultivation and it all always responds to the touch of toil with the fullness of a bounteous harvest.

We have no turnpikes, only dirt roads. Upon the main ones vast sums are annually expended with no permanent or lasting improvement in their deplorable condition. They are worked by allotment of hands. Owing to the thinly settled condition of parts of the county there are more roads than enough hands, and the less important roads are worse neglected. People have yet no pride in trying to have even good dirt roads. There are, however, three splendid and costly iron bridges across Rough river at suitable places in different parts of the county and numerous iron structures across many other streams in the county. But the sums spent on roads in jobs is either wasted or misdirected or it is attempted to spread out too much with means at hand.

The supply of timber once so abundant is rapidly disappearing. And yet after the many years of its waste there was never so much "logging" for local and Evansville market as at present. Sufficient oak, poplar, ash, gum, hickory and chestnut timber remain for all purposes. Coal exists in superior quality and unlimited quantity, especially between the Illinois Central and Green river. From McHenry on the said road to Green river at Gentry's on Bull Run, Lewis and Slaty creeks, the best of coal is found in digging wells and in beds of creeks and branches the water strikes it in its flow to larger streams. Iron ore is also found in the same locality and on Rough river near Hartford. All the coal and other products find convenient and accessible transportation to Louisville, Owensboro, Evansville, Bowling Green, and other city markets.

The county is well supplied with free schools and in no part of

it need any family be too far removed to patronize a good school. Hartford, Beaver Dam and Fordsville each have a graded school under efficient and well chosen managements, and in prosperous condition.

Hartford on Rough river is the county seat in a rich farming and timber region. It has a population of 1,200, two banks, tile, stave and tobacco factories and good two story brick business houses. Beaver Dam on Illinois Central is an important shipping point for Ohio and Butler counties, has a fine bank and does a good business. The county has a population of about 30,000. E. P. NEALE.

Ohio county is situated in the Fourth Congressional, Second Appellate, Sixth Judicial, Seventh Senatorial and Twenty-sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Adaburg, Aetnaville, Arnold, Blaizetown, Barrett's Ferry, Beaver Dam, Beda, Buford, Centertown, Ceralvo, Clearrun, Cromwell, Dundee, Echols, Flintspring, Fordsville, Hartford, Haynesville, Heflin, Horsebranch, Horton, Jingo, Jones, McHenry, Magan, Manda, Mantansa, Narrows, Olaton, Palo, Point Pleasant, Prentiss, Ralph, Render, Renfrow, Reynold's Station, Rockport, Rosine, Roxy, Select, Shreve, Smallhouse, Sophia, Sulphur Springs, Sunny Dale, Taffy, Taylor Mines, Trisler, Westerfield, Whiterun, Wysox.

Oldham County.

Oldham was created in the year 1723 from portions of Henry, Shelby and Jefferson counties, and was named after Col. Wm. Oldham, a gallant officer in the Revolutionary war who came to Kentucky in 1779 from Beverly county, Virginia, and settled near the falls of the Ohio. Oldham county lies in the north middle part of the State, is bordered on the north by about twenty miles of the Ohio river, adjoins Trimble county on the north, Shelby county on the south, Henry on the east and Jefferson on the west. The soil is fairly good and in some sections of the county, near Shelby and Jefferson counties, exceedingly rich; the whole county is well adapted to farming and stock raising. The northern part of the county is much broken, but the soil is of a very good limestone quality and produces abundant grass for grazing purposes. Through the center of the county on each side of the Louisville & Nashville railroad

the soil is rather thin, but well adapted to the raising of fruit, especially grapes, which mature rapidly and are of excellent flavor. The grape crop amounts annually, perhaps, to one million pounds and has been a very profitable crop. The land produces wheat, corn, tobacco, oats and various grasses in abundance, especially orchard grass, which is a valuable crop for both seed and grazing.

Oldham county has the distinction of producing more orchard grass than any other county in the United States. Stock raising is largely followed in this county and there are several herds of fine cattle in the county, as well as swine and flocks of sheep. The county is very healthy, being of a high altitude, well watered by springs and two large creeks, Floyd's Fork and Harrods creek, which flow through the entire county from east to west.

The L., C. & L. branch of the L. & N. railroad traverses the county from west to east for twenty miles, and affords excellent accommodation for the traveling public, as one can go to the city of Louisville, one hour's ride, at almost any hour, during either day or night.

Natural gas has been found at Lagrange, but not in paying quantities; wells sunk ten or twelve years ago are still flowing in a limited quantity.

Lagrange, the county seat, has a population of about 1,100, with streets well macadamized, shade trees in abundance, no tax license for several years; has two banks, seven churches, viz.: Presbyterian, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, and Baptist white, and Baptist and Methodist colored. Funk Seminary, a school that affords an excellent opportunity for a good education, is located at Lagrange. The common school for the district is endowed and gives the patrons seven or eight months free school. A canning factory affords the farmers an additional paying crop in the way of tomatoes of which there are annually canned about one hundred thousand cans, affording employment to fifty hands for several months in the year.

Other towns in the county are Ballardsville, Floydsburg, Pewee Valley, Goshen, Brownsboro and Westport, on the Ohio river.

At Pewee Valley is located Kentucky College, an excellent school for young ladies. One-half mile below Lagrange on the L. & N. railroad, is located Anita Springs, a health resort of some note, the waters of which are said to be beneficial to diseases of the kidneys.

J. R. MOUNT.

Oldham county is situated in the Seventh Congressional, Third

Appellate, Twelfth Judicial, Twenty-first Senatorial and Fifty-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Ballardsville, Beard, Brownsboro, Buckner, Goshen, Lagrange, Oldham, Peru, Pewee Valley, Skylight, Westport, Worth.

Owen County.

Owen was the sixty-seventh county organized, and was formed in 1819 out of parts of Franklin, Scott and Gallatin. It was named in honor of Col. Abraham Owen, a distinguished citizen and soldier of Shelby county who as aid-de-camp to Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison fell bravely fighting for his country at the battle of Tippecanoe. The general character of the soil of Owen is limestone upon a clay foundation. It produces corn, all kinds of small grain and all kinds of grasses and fruits remarkably well and "Owen County Burley Tobacco" has long been celebrated for being constantly at the top of the market in Louisville and other tobacco markets. The county is also well adapted to stock raising, being admirably watered, and growing all the best grasses in perfection, bluegrass among the rest. Owenton, the county seat, a prosperous and growing country town, is pleasantly situated in the center of the county. Besides Owenton, there are some eight or ten small towns and villages scattered over the county, most of which appear to be in a prosperous condition. Though as yet without railroads of her own, Owen's fine turnpike system, connecting all parts of the county with the Kentucky river, which bounds the county on the south, and with the Short-line Branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, which runs on or near the line of the county for some twenty-odd miles on the northwest, gives the people easy access to the very best markets in the country. Quite a number of mineral springs are found in Owen county, the waters of which are of approved valuable medicinal properties. Owen has a very interesting history in connection with war and politics. The "Jump-off" on Eagle Creek; "Point of Rocks" on Cedar creek, with its "Deep Hole," or "Bottomless Pool," and "Pond Branch," with its "Island Mountain," are all interesting objects of note in this county. There are no railroads in Owen; however, by means of the Cincinnati branch of the Louisville & Nashville, which runs along the northern border for twenty-odd miles, and the Kentucky

river, which bounds the county on the southwest, the people have ample facilities for travel and for reaching the best markets. The dirt roads of the county are kept in ordinarily good repair. Little difficulty is experienced in enforcing the road laws or in having the roads properly worked under them. There are two hundred miles of turnpike in Owen county—the principal thoroughfares being piked, free of toll charges. The Kentucky river, which is the only navigable stream in Owen, furnishes the county about thirty-five miles (as the river runs) of navigation for good-sized steamers and towboats. Locks Nos. 2 and 3 are located on the line between Owen and Henry counties and Lock No. 1 is a few miles below the western line. Eagle creek, a large tributary of the Kentucky, forms the entire northern border of the county, and, with Cedar, Big Twin, Big Indian, Severn, and other creeks, furnish ample water power for propelling machinery. There are all kinds of timber in Owen, but it is growing scarce. Most of the timbers now left, valuable for sawing into lumber, is poplar, beech, and oak varieties. The principal agricultural products of the county of which there is a surplus produced for market, are tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats. Owen is one of the largest Burley tobacco producing counties in the State, much of it being of the highest grade. The grasses best adapted to the soil of Owen county, and which are considered the most useful and profitable, are bluegrass, clover and timothy. There is a tendency among the farmers to sow more grass and thereby improve the land; but the great quantity of tobacco raised keeps the land from improving as it should and would. I think our county is slowly improving its methods of cultivation. The soil on account of its continuous tobacco growing is deteriorating, and some is being revived by sowing clover and other stimulating processes. We have had no noteworthy immigration in two years, and there has been no marked increase in our population in that time. No material additions have been made to the mill and manufacturing interests of the county recently. Probably not more than five per cent. of our original forest remain. No steps have ever been taken to stop the indiscriminate waste of timber or to renew that already destroyed.

I. W. GREEN.

The county is situated in the Seventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Fifteenth Judicial, Twenty-third Senatorial and Sixteenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Avery, Ball's Landing, Beechwood, Bethany,

Breck, Bromley, Canby, Danish, Eaglehill, East Eagle, Eastland, Ep, Gratz, Hallam, Harmony, Harrisburg, Hesler, Jonesville, Lusby, Mallorys, Moxley, Natlee, New Columbus, New Liberty, Owen-ton, Pleasant Home, Poplar Grove, Rockdale, Slayton, Squiresville, Sweet Owen, Tackitts Mill, Truceville, Wheatley.

Owsley County.

Owsley County is one of the middle eastern Kentucky counties, and was formed in 1843, and named after Governor William Owsley. It is bounded on the north by Lee, on the east by Breathitt and Perry, and on the south by Clay, and on the west by Jackson. It is watered and drained, the South Fork of the Kentucky river flows through the center of the county from south to north, and the many tributaries flowing into it both from the eastern and western portions of the county afford perfect drainage as well as bountiful water supply.

The soil of the county is good, very rich and productive, and yields bountiful crops. The county is well underlaid with coal of the best quality, the finest veins of surface coal of both bituminous and cannel are found here and forty feet below the surface of the earth are found veins of the finest coal, nearly ten feet thick. The soil of this county is also underlaid with the best quality of gray and blue limestone, suitable for building purposes, on any building. The mineral resources of the county have not been developed because of want of proper facilities for transportation. Iron also abounds in this county, in fact, the wealth of the county is its mineral and magnificent timber supply. Probably two-thirds of the surface of the county is yet covered with forests of the very finest timber. Much has been rafted down the Kentucky river to market, and saw mills within our own boundary have manufactured much of our timber into lumber, but the finest supply of the best timber to be found anywhere is here in Owsley county. All the varieties of timber found in Eastern Kentucky are found here. Oak, hickory, sugar-tree, beech, yellow pine, yellow poplar, ash, black and white walnut, maple and chestnut.

Diversified farming is not engaged in, but fruit culture could be made a profitable industry here, were the facilities for reaching market better. All the fruits known to the latitude of this State grow well here and reach the highest degree of perfection and the

yield in favorable years is very great where attention is paid to growing fruit. During the winter the South Fork of the Kentucky river is navigable for small steamers as high up as Booneville, the county seat of this county, and a few miles above it. For rafting and sending out barges with coal, it is navigable all the year round. There are no turnpikes in this county, the county or public roads are the common dirt roads and are kept in fair repair by overseers warning out hands, who are liable to do road duty, under the general road laws of the State. We have no railroads, but there is a line projected to run from Beattyville direct through the central portion of the county. If this road is constructed it will open up one of the richest counties in Eastern Kentucky, and give us facilities for marketing the wonderful mineral and timber products of this abundantly rich county.

The staples of the farm are corn, wheat, oats, hay, and a little tobacco. A surplus of corn, wheat and oats is grown for market. Tobacco grows well in the county and could be made profitable. The labor on the farm is performed mostly by native white and colored hands whose services can be had from \$10 to \$15 per month, with board; hands for timbering are paid more, from \$18 to \$20 per month, and board.

Lands for farming can be bought quite cheaply and large tracts of heavily timbered lands can be bought at most any price.

The common schools of the county have been greatly improved in the past few years, and are now in a flourishing condition. Good school houses are in every district, and they are well supplied with all the modern appliances for teaching.

Booneville is the county seat of Owsley county, and is situated in the northern part of the county, near the middle of the northern boundary line, on the south fork of the Kentucky river. It was named for Daniel Boone, who at one time had a camp near where the court house now stands.

Owsley county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-seventh Judicial, Thirty-fourth Senatorial and Seventy-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Boonville, Buckcreek, Conkling, Crowcreek, Doorway, Earnestville, Eversole, Gabbard, Island City, Major, Peabworth, Sebastian, Southfork, Sturgeon, Travellers' Rest, Vincent.

Pendleton County.

Pendleton County is situated in the northern part of the State, about two and one-half miles of its northeastern border being on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Kenton and Campbell, on the east by the Ohio river and Bracken county, on the south by Harrison county, and on the west by Grant county. It was organized as a county in 1800 and is named in honor of the Hon. Edmund Pendleton, the Virginia statesman.

Licking river flows through the central portion of the county, entering at the southeastern corner at Ernst, and leaving the county at DeMossville on its northern boundary a little west of its center. The South Fork of this river enters the county at its southwest corner and flowing in a northeastern direction joins the Licking at Falmouth near the center of the county.

About one-third of the county is bottom land along the rivers and the numerous creeks which are their tributaries, and is very rich and productive; the other portion is hilly, but quite productive and well adapted to grazing. Sheep and cattle raising is extensively carried on, and a surplus of corn, wheat, oats and hay are raised for shipment, but the principal product for market is tobacco. All fruits and berries grow well and large quantities of each are shipped from the northern end of the county to the Cincinnati and Covington markets, which are only fifteen or twenty-five miles distant, and owing to the nearness of these markets poultry, eggs and butter command good prices at all seasons of the year, and is the source of considerable profit to the farmers. There is very little timber left in the county, most of the land having been under cultivation for years.

The Kentucky Central branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad runs through the central portion of the county, following the course of the Licking river and its south fork. The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, following the course of the Ohio river, crosses the northeastern corner of the county. The county has over 200 miles of turnpike roads and a very good system of dirt roads.

None of the streams are now navigable, but Licking river from its mouth to Falmouth has been surveyed by the United States surveyors, and if practicable will no doubt be locked and dammed as far as Falmouth.

Coal and iron ore have been found in the county but not in suffi-

cient quantities for development. There are numerous sulphur springs in the county.

The price of the hill land varies from \$10 to \$40 per acre, while the bottom land ranges from \$25 to \$75 per acre. Labor on the farm is performed principally by whites, whose wages are from \$10 to \$15 per month, with board furnished them.

The common schools are well conducted throughout the county; the teachers are efficient, and the houses and equipments good. Falmouth and Butler have graded schools, and in most of the districts the schools are maintained beyond the five-months' term by local taxation.

There are three large rock quarries now being operated in the county, one at Menzies, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and two near Carntown, on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, each of which employs from fifty to one hundred men at about \$1.00 per day. Good limestone building rock is near the surface and easily quarried in most parts of the county.

Falmouth is the county seat, situated on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, forty miles from Cincinnati at the junction of and almost surrounded by Licking river and its south fork, both of which streams would afford ample water power for any kind of manufacturing establishments. Falmouth has a large saw mill, a woolen factory, a cannery, two roller flour mills, a distillery, a pickle house and quite a number of tobacco prizing and rehandling warehouses.

Butler is the second town of its size in the county, and has quite a good business, with a large saw mill, flour mill, two stirrup factories and a broom factory.

E. S. CLARK.

Pendleton county is in the Sixth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Eighteenth Judicial, Twenty-sixth Senatorial and Seventy-ninth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Boston Station, Butler, Caddo, Carntown, Catawba, De Mossville, Doudton, Elizabethville, Emery, Falmouth, Four-oaks, Gardenersville, Goforth, Hightower, Kinkead, Knoxville, Levingood, McKenneysburg, Mains, Marcus, Morgan, Mount Auburn, Ossipee, Peachgrove, Penshurst, Portland, Schuler, Tur-Wampum.

Perry County.

Perry County was formed in the year 1821, and both the county and the county seat named in honor of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. It is bounded on the north by Breathitt county, on the east by Knott, on the south by Harlan, on the west by Leslie.

The north fork of the Kentucky river is its principal water course and flows through the center of the county from south to north, and is joined by a number of forks and large creeks on either side; thus, it will be seen that the north fork and its tributaries flowing into it from the east and west form a most perfect system of natural drainage and furnish an abundant supply of water for the entire county and affords about 200 miles of navigable water.

The soil is freestone; very fertile and produces fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, fruits, melons and most all kinds of grass.

There is practically an inexhaustible supply of timber; poplar, ash, walnut, birch, maple, chestnut, sycamore, lynn, hickory, cedar, etc., abounds in almost all parts of the county and of the finest quality. It is marketed in two ways viz., by rafting and floating down the river to the various markets and by selling loose logs to log companies operating booms on the north fork and the Kentucky river. Timber land is worth from \$2 to \$10 per acre.

The county is very rich in mineral resources, such as coal, iron, copperas, etc. The coal veins are from three to seven feet in thickness and of the very finest quality of splint and cannel coal. The splint is clean, pure bituminous coal with very little fibers and no apparent pyrites. The cannel coal is a pure, tough coal, with very little scales of granular pyrites between the laminae, very bituminous and leaves very little ash.

Hematite iron ores are found in abundance. Salt and gas are found in great quantities. There is natural gas well at Hazard, the county seat, which, if developed, would supply a considerable city. There are a great many fine sulphur and chalybeate springs in the county.

There are several saw mills which cut all the lumber used by the natives. It is a splendid place for the establishment of chair factories, wagon factories, stave factories, and, in fact, for most anything that is manufactured out of wood, because labor and timber can be procured at a very moderate cost, and the water courses

furnish ample facilities for marketing the lumber after it is manufactured.

The roads are ordinary dirt roads, maintained under the road laws of the State by surveyors or overseers, and of the kind fairly good and steadily improving. The labor employed is exclusively native and the prices range from \$10 to \$15 per month with board, and from \$15 to \$18 per month without board.

There are no educational institutions in the county other than the public schools. These schools are in much better condition than ever before; a marked progress having been made within the last ten years.

Hazard, the county seat, is an energetic little village situated on the east bank of the north fork of the Kentucky, thirty-five miles above Jackson, Ky., the nearest railroad station. It has a good courthouse, a new jail, three good hotels, a number of enterprising merchants, good shops and mills, and is growing at a rapid rate. Peace and quietude prevails, and in no town in Kentucky is order better preserved and the law of the land better enforced.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Perry county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-sixth Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Ninety-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Audubon, Ayawam, Chavies, Cornettsville, Dwarf, Gray's Creek, Grapevine, Hazard, Jesse, Stacy, Troublesome, Viper, Wharton, Yerkes.

Pike County.

Pike County is situated in Eastern Kentucky, being the extreme eastern point of the State. It was formed in 1821, and is bounded on the north and northeast by Martin county and the State of West Virginia, on the east and south by the State of Virginia and the county of Letcher, and on the west by Knott and Floyd counties. It was named after a gallant officer of our army in the war of 1812, General Zebulon M. Pike.

The county is drained by the two great forks of the Big Sandy river, Tug Fork, running along the eastern and the Levisa Fork running along the western boundary of the county, while John's creek runs through the center of the county. Big Pond, Peter and

Knox creeks are the principal tributaries of Tug Fork, and Russell's Fork and Elkhorn creek are the principal tributaries of Levisa. The natural drainage of this county can not be excelled, and the water supply is abundant. The soil is very fine, better bottom lands can not be found anywhere than along the numerous streams of this county and the hills or uplands are remarkably strong and productive. All the hills are filled with the finest coal; the best coking coals known are found here, also cannel and grate coals. Our coal supply is practically inexhaustible. Hematite iron ores are also found in great abundance and natural gas and salt exist in the county. There is still plenty of timber in this county though it is confined mostly to the several varieties of oaks; beech, pine and poplar still exist, but not in such quantities, and some walnut can be found. For a few years back the demand upon our forests for fine timber have been so great that a large per cent. of the very best has been floated out by our streams in the shape of logs and hauled out by railroads as manufactured lumber. The Levisa Fork of Big Sandy river is navigable as high up as Pikeville, the county seat, and Tug Fork on the eastern border of the county is navigable to the mouth of Pond creek, giving the county good facilities for water transportation. There are no turnpikes in Pike county, but the public or county roads are kept in good condition under the direction of the county court, acting under a local road law, by which the overseer is permitted to require hands to work two days each week on the roads if necessary, and this law is enforced and our roads therefore are good at all times of the year.

There are no completed railroads in the county. For some years there has been in course of construction the Norfolk & Western road along the eastern boundary of the county, following the course of the Tug Fork, but it has never been completed. It has also been projected to extend the Kentucky Midland along the western boundary of this county.

The agricultural staples are corn, wheat, hay, oats, and tobacco. A surplus of all is raised for market. Fruit grows to great perfection. The labor on the farm is performed by native white and colored hands, whose services can be had for from \$10 to \$15 per month with board. Good farm lands can be purchased very cheaply, as can tracts of well timbered land.

The schools of the county, outside of Pikeville, are the common schools provided by the State under the common school law, and

they are in good condition, well attended, under good management, and provided with good teachers.

Pikeville is the county seat of Pike county. It is situated near the center of the western border of the county on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy river. It is a most enterprising and progressive village. It has a splendid court house, erected at a cost to the county of over thirty thousand dollars, and a good town clock, costing nearly a thousand dollars; a ten-thousand-dollar school building affords ample accommodations for educational facilities. This latter institution, Pikeville Collegiate Institute, a handsome brick structure, was erected by the Ebenezer Presbytery, and is the pride of the town.

Pike county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-fourth Judicial, Thirty-third Senatorial and Ninety-fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Ashcamp, Beatrice, Bentbranch, Canada, Coalrun, Coleman, Crigger, Deskin, Dorton, Fishtrap, Grange Store, Gulnare, Hartley, Jamboree, Jewel, Joe, John, Lawson, Meta, Millard, Mouthcard, Oreknob, Pawpaw, Phelps, Pikeville, Pinsonfork, Praise, Ransom, Regina, Robinson Creek, Roop, Runyan, Rural, Sidney, Stratton, Tackitt, Tadella, Virgie, Whitepost, Yeager, Zebulon.

Powell County.

Powell County was formed from parts of Montgomery, Clark and Estill counties in 1852, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery and Menifee, and on the west by Wolfe, and on the south and west by Estill and Lee counties. It is named in honor of L. W. Powell, then governor of Kentucky. The county is about twenty-five miles long from east to west, and from ten to fifteen miles wide from north to south.

Red river is the principal water course, and is not navigable except for the floating of timber, and it flows through the county dividing it into nearly equal portions north and south. There is fine water power at Clay City, where there was once a large rolling mill and nail factory, and also a large flouring mill, all run by water; it is not used for anything now. The soil in the Red river valley is a rich sandy loam and very productive, and yields large

crops of corn, oats, rye and timothy and clover; there is some good land on the small water courses and also in the hills or mountains suitable to agriculture and grazing.

The principal timber are poplar, walnut, oak, hickory, beech and pine. The walnut and poplar are nearly exhausted, and the oak is being cut very fast. There are no manufactories in the county except for the manufacture of lumber and staves of which a large amount is shipped out every year.

We have one roller mill in the county for the manufacture of flour. There is good opening for handle and spoke factory as there is an abundance of second growth hickory and oak. The county has about twenty-five miles of railroad, the L. & E. running the entire length which gives good railroad facilities.

There are no turnpikes in the county, the roads are kept in reasonable repair under the general road law of the State.

There is an abundance of the finest iron ore, also coal and fire clay but none of them are developed. There has been a great deal of iron made in the present limits of the county and of very superior quality. The natural scenery is of the grandest in the State. The average price of farm labor is about fifty cents per day with board.

There is no graded or normal school in the county; the public schools are well conducted, and well attended. The farmers are progressive, using the best farm implements, and best seeds, and are in prosperous condition. There are many mineral springs in the county.

Stanton, the county seat, is located near the center of the county, contains three hotels, two churches, and four general stores, and has about two hundred and fifty population. There are several flourishing villages in the county. Clay City is larger than the county seat; Bowden, Dundee and Rosslynn do a considerable business.

There is a great deal of mountain land in the county suitable for vineyard, and grapes grow to perfection. The land could be bought cheap, some as low as one dollar per acre. And any person so inclined could find a welcome, and with the proper industry could succeed.

I. L. BRINK.

Powell county is situated in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-fifth Judicial, Twenty-ninth Senatorial and Seventy-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bowen, Clay City, Genet, Glencairn., Haystack, Knowlton, Rosslyn, Sage, Slade, Stanton, Vaughn's Mill, Vinton, Virden, Walterville, Westbend, Xena.

Pulaski County.

Pulaski county was formed from parts of Green and Lincoln counties in 1798, the first court being held at a point four miles southwest of Somerset, about July 10, 1799. It was named in honor of Count Joseph Pulaski, the great Polander, who came over to the assistance of our forefathers in their struggle for freedom against the tyranny of George III.

Pulaski is the largest county in the State, with a length of forty miles from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west. It is bounded on the east by Whitley, Laurel and Rockcastle counties, on the north by Rockcastle, Lincoln and Casey counties, and on the south by Russell, Wayne and Whitley counties.

Its principal streams are Cumberland river, which flows through the county from east to west, Rockcastle river, on the east, South Fork of the Cumberland river on the southwest, and Buck, Pitman and Fishing creeks, which flow through the county from north to south.

There is not a county in the State so well watered, and whose streams could furnish so much power for manufactories as Pulaski. Generally speaking, the character of the soil is what is known as "limestene" and "sandy," mostly "limestone."

Coal is mined in the southern and southeastern portions of the county. That mined in the southern is shipped by rail while that mined in the southeastern finds a market down the Cumberland river at points in Kentucky and Tennessee. Gas and oil are known to exist, but have not yet been developed to any appreciable extent, though at present almost the whole county is leased by different oil and gas companies, and speedy development is expected. The timber resources are practically inexhaustible, and the price per acre for timbered land is very low, ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre. The farmers raise almost anything produced in this latitude. Cumberland river is navigable for six months in the year as far as Burnside, and with the aid of two locks and dams it could be made navigable as far as the mouth of Rockcastle river, in all about seventy-five miles. There are no turnpikes in the county, but a very good system of public roads, kept in good condition by local taxation.

The Cincinnati Southern railroad crosses the county from north to south, about forty miles. East and southeast of Somerset are

a great number of mineral springs, a few of which are patronized as summer resorts, the principal of which are Rockcastle Springs and Nunnelly Springs on and near Rockcastle river, than which there are no better health resorts in Kentucky. The falls of Cumberland river, which is in Whitley county, but adjacent to the Pulaski county line, is a precipice sixty feet high over which the whole of the Cumberland river pours, and which would, if properly controlled, afford all the power necessary to run all the machinery in the county. Besides this all the smaller streams could furnish more or less power for manufacturing purposes.

The average price of farming lands, improved and unimproved, is about \$10 per acre. The character of labor employed is good, being altogether native. No foreigners of any kind are here and no foreign colonies, the labor being all done by natives, the price is uniform, and about \$15 per month for farm labor. There is a good opening for almost anything in the way of manufacturing in the county, as timber and coal is cheap, and railway facilities good.

Somerset, the county seat, centrally located on the Cincinnati Southern railway, is a city of the fourth class. The condition of the public schools is good, in a few instances supplemented by district or local taxation. The county has no bonded indebtedness, and the rate of taxation for county purposes is twenty-two and one-half cents on the one hundred dollars.

Pulaski county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Third Appellate, Twenty-eighth Judicial, Seventeenth Senatorial, and Sixty-eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Acorn, Albia, Alpine, Alum, Ansel, Barren Fork, Beelick, Bent, Bronston, Burnetta, Burnside, Buzzard, Cain's Store, Clarence, Conrard, Coolidge, Dabney, Dallas, Deboe, Dykes, Eaton, Elcaney, Elihu, Elrod, Estesburg, Etra, Eubank, Faubush, Flatrock, Funston, Greenwood, Grundy, Hail, Leroy, Lincoln, Linecreek, Mt. Victory, Nancy, Naomi, Nevelsville, Newell, Norwood, Oil Center, O. K., Parker's Lake, Plato, Pointer, Public, Pulaski, Randall, Reno, Retta, Rockcastle Springs, Shafter, Springs, Sawyer, Sciencehill, Sears, Shopville, Skip, Sloan, Sloans Valley, Small, Somerset, Strawberry, Tateville, Todd, Trimble, Valley oak, Vanhook, Walnutgrove, Waterloo, Wellborn, Whiteoakgap, Woodstock.

Robertson County.

Robertson County is one of the smallest counties in the State; was formed in 1867, from portions of Mason, Fleming, Nicholas, Harrison and Bracken counties, and was named in honor of Chief Justice Robertson of the Court of Appeals. It is in the northeastern part of the State, with only one county between it and the Ohio river, and is bounded on the north by Bracken county, on the east by Mason and Fleming, on the south by Nicholas, and on the west by Harrison and Bracken. The surface of the county is generally rolling, yet none of the land is too steep for cultivation; along the larger streams are bottom lands of unsurpassed fertility. The soil of the entire county is of a limestone formation with a clay sub-soil, enabling it to retain moisture and where it has not been abused is productive. The principal crops raised in the county are wheat, tobacco, corn, oats and hay. Robertson is naturally a grass county; timothy and clover as a hay crop, and bluegrass for pasture, where given a fair chance, are unsurpassed. While the yield of wheat and tobacco per acre is not as large as in some other counties, yet their quality is far above the average in the State.

Main Licking on the southern border of the county, the North Fork on the west and north, and Johnson creek running diagonally across the southern part of the county are its principal streams, each of which affords available water power. Running into these streams, and fed and kept up by unfailing springs, are Five Lick, Salt Lick, Bee Lick, Helm, Wolf and Island Runs, Cedar, Indian, Greasy and West creeks, furnishing an abundance of stock water, except during seasons of extreme drouth. Thus it will be seen that this county is especially well adapted to stock raising.

There are no large tracts of timber in the county, and the supply may be said to be limited to the necessities and demands of the county for fuel and repairs to building and fencing.

There has been a very decided improvement in farm methods in this county in the last ten years. Large quantities of grass seeds have been sown, washes and gulleys filled, and grassed over, old worn-out lands reclaimed, good houses, comfortable and convenient stock and other barns built; better farm machinery and other implements used, and the lands better fenced and cared for generally. Naturally following these improvements there has been no less marked improvement in all kinds of stock until now Robertson not

only "carries off" from all home and surrounding fairs her portion of "blue ribbons," but sells to local and foreign buyers some of the best horses and cattle found in the State. We have a good turnpike system with more than 80 miles of turnpike traversing different parts of the county, and all leading to the county seat. The free pikes and dirt roads are supposed to be, and it is to be hoped that they will be sometimes, kept in good condition by the county. The educational facilities of the county are good; every school district has a good frame school house, and five months of free school each year; and in many districts this is supplemented by three months of "pay school," supported by local taxation. In Mt. Olivet, the county seat, in addition to the two flourishing public schools, one white, the other colored, the Mt. Olivet Male and Female Academy is a school of high order.

The prevailing Christian denominations are Disciples, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Southern Methodists, all of which have good church edifices at the county seat, and some of them at other places in the county. The colored Methodists also have a house of worship at Mt. Olivet. There is another matter that should not be overlooked and of which the people of this county are very proud. There is not now, and has not been a licensed saloon in the county for over twenty years, and at every attempt during this time to do away with the local option law by vote of the people the majority in favor of the law has increased.

Oil and natural gas exist in the county, but have never been developed. Some coal has been found in the valley of the main Licking, but not enough to encourage much prospecting for it. During high waters small steamboats have ascended main Licking from its mouth at Covington and Newport, to the Lower Blue Lick Springs, a distance of about seventy miles. Robertson is destined to be a great fruit county. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, all do well, and the damson is scarcely excelled anywhere.

This county has no railroads, but one has been located and surveyed for sixteen miles through the county. The bonded indebtedness is not large, all for internal improvements, building her turnpikes, and is being paid off as fast as the bonds become due, and the credit of the county is consequently good.

Land is worth from \$8 to \$50 per acre. There are but few foreigners in the county. Farm labor is performed by native white and colored hands whose services can be obtained for, from ten to fifteen dollars per month with board.

Mt. Olivet, the county seat, is situated in the northern part of the county and has a population of about 800. It has a good brick court house, a good jail, five churches, a good roller flouring mill, lumber and coal yard, six tobacco ware houses, two public schools, one academy, twelve stores.

THOMAS H. DEMING.

Robertson county is in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Eighteenth Judicial, Thirteenth Senatorial and Eighteenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Abigail, Alhambra, Bratton, Bridgeville, Burika, Hitt, Kentontown, Mount Olivet, Piqua.

Rockcastle County.

Rockcastle County is situated near the central portion of the State. It was formed in 1809; Garrard, Madison and Jackson bound it on the north, and Jackson and Laurel on the east, Pulaski on the south and Lincoln on the west. Rockcastle river flows along its eastern boundary and Dick's river flows through the western and northern portion of the county, which, with Middle Fork, Horse Lick creek, White Oak creek, and other tributaries of these two rivers the county is abundantly watered and well drained. The soil of the county is very strong, and quite productive, its surface is varied in the northeast, and the southeast portions of the county is rough, very broken and hilly, but it is in these sections we have our river and creek valleys of bottom lands which are very fertile. The land is level and undulating and very rich in the western section of the county.

There are several very fine coal mines in active operation in the eastern part of the county. The timber supply of the county is fairly good; we have considerable oak, hickory, gum, ash, sugar-tree, walnut and poplar. Diversified farming is not engaged in only for domestic uses, though all vegetables do well in this county.

We have no navigable streams within or bordering on this country, and are kept in very good condition under a special road locks and dams. There are no turnpikes in Rockcastle county, the public, or county roads are the ordinary dirt roads of the county, and are kept in very good condition under a special road law for the county, requiring all males between the ages of six-

teen and fifty to do six days of road duty in each year or as much more as may be necessary to accomplish desired results. Under this law we are getting better roads each year.

The Knoxville branch of the L. & N. railroad runs through the county from west to east, and through the central portion of the county. The Kentucky Central runs through the northeastern part of the county, connecting with the L. & N. at Livingston, near the Rockcastle river. These roads afford the people excellent facilities for travel and transportation. The proposed extension of the Southern from Burgin to Jellico will pass through the county and add greatly to the shipping facilities.

The staple products of our farms are corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and turnips. The grasses mostly cultivated are timothy, bluegrass, red top, orchard grass and clover. A profitable item of farm industry with our farmers is raising clover seed, which seems to yield better results with us than in richer sections of the State. We pay considerable attention to stock raising, which is a profitable branch of agricultural pursuit and especially so is sheep raising, which, under favorable legislation, is now likely to be engaged in to much greater extent than in the past few years. Good farm lands can be bought very cheaply and splendid tracts of forest well timbered can be had at most reasonable prices per acre. The labor of the farm is performed by native white and colored hands; they can be employed for from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per month with board.

The county has a good court house and other county buildings; good churches are scattered over the county, and the people are quiet, law-abiding, God-fearing people. The common schools of the county are well attended and have very good teachers; the districts have fairly good school houses in them and we are improving all along the line, in the matters of schools, each year. The population of Rockcastle, according to the eleventh census, is 9,841, but as there is a general increase going on in this county it is estimated to be much larger now.

Mt. Vernon is the county seat of Rockcastle county, and is situated in the center of the county on the Knoxville branch of the L. & N. railroad. It is a nice little village with a population of five or six hundred, enterprising merchants, and a good hotel, churches and school houses. There is a handsome college building here now and a good school is well conducted in it.

We still have that undesirable system of warning out hands

to work the county roads, which are very poor indeed. Our roads are in a deplorable condition, which is due principally to the unsatisfactory way they are worked. The best thing that can be done is to send the convicts of Kentucky into the mountains and build up our highways and macadamize our roads. If done by the State it would evidently be consistent with the present Constitution prohibiting the working of convicts outside the walls of the State prison, except upon State work. The poverty and ignorance of the mountaineers are due to bad roads more than any other cause. The people need educating along the line of the needs of good roads, and it is the highest duty of the Legislature to take some step that will start a demand among the people for better and safer highways. The bad condition of our civilization is due to our extremely bad roads. A high type of moral and mental culture can never be attained without the means of easy and rapid communication between all parts and sections of the country.

The mountain counties are too poor and possess too little property to build and maintain roads solely by taxation. The initiative step must be taken by the State and then when one good road is built in the county by the State the battle for good roads will have been fought and won; the people will learn from actual experience that the "crying need" is good roads, and will go to work at once to adopt some plan to place good roads in every section of the county. Taxable property will increase so rapidly that the people will have but little trouble in constructing better highways throughout the entire section of Eastern Kentucky.

Rockcastle county is in the Eighth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twenty-eighth Judicial, Seventeenth Senatorial and Seventieth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bloss, Broadhead, Cedarville, Climax, Conway, Cooksburg, Disputanta, Goochland, Gum Sulphur, Hansford, Langford, Levelgreen, Livingstone, Maretburg, Mt. Vernon, Orlando, Pinehill, Pongo, Quail, Raspberry, Rockford, Wabd, Wildie, Withers.

Rowan County.

Rowan, the one hundred and fourth county, was formed in 1856, out of parts of Fleming and Morgan counties, and named in honor of Judge John Rowan, the distinguished jurist and United

States Senator from Kentucky, from 1824 to 1830. It is bounded on the north by Lewis, east by Carter and Elliott, south by Elliott, Morgan and Menifee, and west by Menifee, Bath and Fleming counties. The Licking river and Triplett creek, with their tributaries, drain the whole of the county. The Licking forms the southern and western boundaries for a distance of about 100 miles. The Licking is navigable for small boats during the spring season while water is high.

The soil of Rowan is generally fertile, producing fine crops of corn, oats, and always extensive crops of watermelons of the very finest quality. Grasses are raised in abundance; such as timothy, clover, herd grass and millet are the principal grasses. Where tobacco has been raised the soil produces a very fine and abundant quality.

The county has been tested to some extent for oil and said to be a very rich field.

In the county are located two very large and extensive mills for sawing and dressing stone. There are a number of stone quarries containing from six to eight strata of stone ranging from three inches to three feet thick. These quarries dress and ship stone to all parts of the United States. These quarries are located one at Freestone, called the "Freestone" quarry, and the other at Rockville, called the "Bluestone" quarry. The stone produced from the quarries of this county are the very finest for building and bridge purposes, owing to its durability.

The forests of the county abound with extensive timber of the oak, poplar, pine, walnut, ash and many other species of timber valuable for building purposes. The lumber trade is one of the most extensive industries of the county, lumber being shipped in both rough and dressed forms. Three very large mills are located in the county for manufacturing lumber, besides the numerous portable mills scattered all over the entire county.

There are a number of very extensive unbroken forests in different portions of the county and containing all kinds of valuable timber, and can be purchased at from \$4 to \$6 per acre.

The county has a good system of public dirt roads, kept up by the county and the citizens living along said roads. There is no taxation for roads in the county.

There are eighteen miles of railroad in the county running from east to west, known as the C. & O. There have been about six

miles of narrow gauge road built in the county known as the Triplet & Big Sandy railroad.

The improved farm lands of the county are very productive and sell for from \$5 to \$50 per acre. The farmers are improving their lands by fertilizers.

Morehead is the county seat of Rowan, and is situated midway between Lexington and Huntington, on the C. & O. railroad. It has about 1,200 inhabitants, and contains a number of large dry goods and other stores many of them doing a business from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year. There is also located in Morehead a college known as "The Morehead Normal" and has connected with it a very large boarding hall, which renders the expense to students very small. Morehead has three churches, viz: Baptist, M. E. South and a union church house.

The county has no indebtedness, either bonded or otherwise. Her rate of taxation for county purposes is fifty cents per hundred.

S. P. WILLIAMS.

Rowan county is situated in the Ninth Congressional, Sixth Appellate, Twenty-first Judicial, Thirty-fifth Senatorial and Ninety-fourth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bangor, Christy, Cogswell, Crix, Debord, Eadston, Elliottsville, Farmers, Fraley, Freestone, Hilda, Minor, Mizpah-Morehead, Munson, Rodbourn, Triplet, Wagner.

Russell County.

Russell County was formed from the county of Adair in 1825. It lies in the southern portion of the State, being separated from Tennessee by Clinton county only. In its topographical features it is somewhat intermediate between the mountainous section of the eastern and southeastern parts of the State, and the comparatively level land of the western. There are no mountains in Russell, but the surface is broken and hilly. The Cumberland river flows through the southern part of the county for a distance of 50 miles or more. This stream is ordinarily navigable for steamboats four or five months of each year. As this county has no railroads or turnpikes, the navigation of this river is a great convenience to the people of the county, as it is their main reliance in getting their products to market, though at the time boats can ply the river

the roads are in their very worst condition. Could this river be locked and dammed it would aid more than anything else in the development of the county. At the time the steamboats are running our merchants supply themselves with the heavier articles of merchandise. During this time, too, the agents of the various commercial fertilizer companies, taking advantage of the cheap rates to be obtained then, ship the large quantities of fertilizers that for the last few years our farmers have been using.

The soil along the Cumberland river, especially the first bottoms is very productive; so also is that of the lower courses of its tributaries. The soil of the uplands is not nearly so good, but by the use of commercial fertilizers and manures fairly good crops are produced. Nowhere in our county are our farmers more energetic and up-to-date than those cultivating the uplands. They are using improved farming implements, and improved methods of farming are getting in vogue among them. As has been before indicated they are using a great deal of commercial fertilizers, and they find that it pays them to do so. Many of our farmers are finding that the fertility of their lands is increasing as a result of improved methods.

Wages are low; on the farm by the month from \$8 to \$13; average about \$10; this includes board; by the day from 40 to 50 cents. Very good carpenters can be employed for \$1 per day.

Corn is the great staple of our farmers, especially of those living on Cumberland river and the creeks running into it. Farmers of recent years have been giving much attention to wheat. Scarcely any farmers in the uplands think now of sowing wheat broadcast, but have it drilled and fertilized. Oats are found to be a very uncertain crop, though many believe that if oats received the same care and cultivation that wheat gets they would pay well. Great quantities of millet are produced every year in this county. Clover and grass have not had the attention from our farmers that their importance demands. The cultivation of stock peas is beginning to receive much attention in some parts of the county. A few of our farmers in the southern part of the county find tobacco to be a profitable crop, but as a general crop for market there is a comparatively small amount produced. In the northern part of the county bordering on Casey and Pulaski some of the farmers cultivate sweet potatoes for the market and find it to be a profitable business.

During the time of steamboat navigation the farmers living on

the Cumberland river export their hogs and corn, or rather their surplus of corn, as they prefer feeding that to stock, especially hogs, which, with cattle, sheep and mules, form the chief articles which the farmers ship from the county. Wheat is sometimes exported, but there is not enough of that produced in the county to supply the demand. Every year considerable quantities of flour have to be imported. One of the most important industries in the county is the raising of fowls, especially chickens. The shipment of chickens, turkeys, and eggs is the most important made from the county. Though hogs are shipped in large numbers every year from the county, yet our merchants bring in large quantities of bacon and lard to sell to the people, thus having to pay freight both ways.

The uplands of Russell are naturally adapted to fruit, especially the apple, yet the codling moth and other insect pests have so preyed on our orchards and their fruit that the fruit crop has become a failure. This county was once noted far and wide for its apple brandy, but now the trees are many of them dead and decaying and the fruit small in quantity and of an inferior quality. For several years after the Civil War there was quite a large number of distilleries run in the county, and at the price that could be gotten for the brandy then much money was brought into the county. This stimulated the putting out of large orchards. Men put out orchards of thousands of trees and that cost hundreds of dollars, and have never gotten a dollar in return. The price of brandy going down, the orchards were neglected and left as breeding ground for the insect pests which have about ruined all the fruit in the county.

This county was once one of the most finely timbered counties in the State, but great quantities of the best timber have been ruthlessly destroyed; vast quantities have been rafted down the Cumberland river; much has been sawed here and shipped; a great deal sawed here and used in making good comfortable houses for people and barns for their stock; and large quantities sawed for fencing. A few years ago a quantity of hickory timber was shipped from here in form of spokes for vehicles. A great deal of white oak timber of the county has been and is now being manufactured into staves, and is giving employment to a large number of men at good wages. The timber most in demand now is white oak and poplar; the white oak for staves and fencing, and the poplar for

rafting and for being sawed into planks in our country saw mills. Our best timber has been used, but there is still much timber of pretty fair quality in the county. The walnut is almost if not entirely gone; the largest and best poplars, as before indicated have been felled for rafting and for use at the country saw mills, but there are considerable quantities of poplar trees yet, though somewhat undersized. A few years growth on these will make them of merchantable size. Notwithstanding the heavy demand being made on the white oak, there is still a large quantity of that in the county. There is a great deal of black oak in the county, there not having been much demand for it yet. Considerable quantities of chestnut is still to be found on the uplands; cedar, too, on the river and creek hills. There is now not much pine in this county, some in the northern part bordering on Casey and Pulaski and along the hillsides of our water courses. Ash, maple and wild cherry are found in limited quantities; and along our water courses is found a great deal of beech, quite valuable some years for its mast. Though a few years ago hickory was shipped from here in large quantities, there is still a fair amount left. No doubt if our facilities for transportation were better, thousands of dollars' worth of timber would be shipped from here that is now regarded as worthless.

There are a few distilleries, as mentioned before, engaged in making apple brandy. There are several mills, mostly water-power, some of which grind corn only, others both corn and wheat; two of the last mentioned are roller mills. There are several saw mills in the county, the most of which are run by steam. In addition to these are some shingle machines, planing mills, one cotton gin and wool carding factory.

Perhaps the most remarkable natural curiosity in Russell county is what is known as the Rock House. On Cumberland river, about a mile below the village of Creelsboro, there is an opening clear through the cliff, forming an immense chamber.

Janestown, the county seat, and Russell Springs are the two largest towns.

The common schools of this county are in a fairly good condition. There are no colleges in the county, but each year when the public schools close, there are usually some good private schools taught.

The mineral resources of this county are undeveloped. Several

oil wells have been sunk and both oil and natural gas have been found.

W. T. SHARP.

Russell county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Third Appellate, Twenty-ninth Judicial, Sixteenth Senatorial and Forty-third Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Creelsboro, Decatur, Denmark, Esto, Felix, Font-hill, Horseshoe Bottom, Irvin's Store, Jabez, Jamestown, Kendall, Kimble, Lula, Ono, Palace, Rowena, Royalton, Sewellton, Stokes, Ucum, Wesley.

Scott County.

Scott County is situated in Middle Northern Kentucky and was organized in 1792. It is bound on the north by Owen and Harrison counties, on the east by Harrison and Bourbon, on the south by Woodford and Fayette and on the west by Franklin and Owen.

The county is well watered and drained. It is drained in the southern portion by the North Elkhorn and in the northern part by Eagle and Canev creeks. The soil is regular bluegrass soil and is strong and productive. This county belongs to the regular bluegrass belt and no finer lands can be found anywhere than much that this county contains. The timber supply of the county is about exhausted, the same having been removed for building purposes and because the land became too valuable for it to remain.

Diversified farming is carried on to some extent; the facilities for marketing the products of the truck patch and the great fertility of our soil renders that branch of farming quite profitable.

Scott county has over 200 miles of turnpikes. These pikes traverse every part of the county. The roads other than turnpikes are the common dirt roads of the county which are worked and kept up under the supervision of road surveyors, appointed by the county court, under the general road laws of the State. There are nearly fifty miles of railroad completed and in operation in this county. The Cincinnati Southern, L. & N., Louisville Southern and the Kentucky Midland all own and operate some road in this county. Our facilities for travel and for purposes of shipping are strictly first class.

The staples of the Scott county farm are corn, wheat, hay, hemp, oats and tobacco, a large surplus of all are raised for market. Labor on the farm is performed by native white and colored hands,

who can be employed for from \$10 to \$15 per month with board. Farm land in this county is high, ranging all the way from \$40 to \$100 per acre.

The educational facilities of the county are of a high order. We have magnificent colleges in Georgetown, the county seat, and many private schools of great excellence. The common schools of the county are in a flourishing condition, and are largely attended and under superior management, and provided with good and competent teachers. Each school district has a good schoolhouse and is provided with all the modern appliances for teaching.

Georgetown is the county seat of Scott county. It is situated in the southern part of the county on the bank of North Elkhorn. It is also on the Cincinnati Southern and the Kentucky Midland railroads. It is a flourishing city, a seat of learning, with many good schools and handsome churches. It has electric light and gas plants, water works and telephone exchange, and all the modern conveniences of a city.

Scott county is situated in the Seventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Fourteenth Judicial, Twenty-second Senatorial and Fifty-eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Biddle, Davis, Dryrun, Duvall, Finnell, Georgetown, Great Crossings, Hinton, Iola, Josephine, Lenerson, Longlick, Minorsville, Newton, Omega, Oxford, Payne's Depot, Porter, Rogersgap, Sadieville, Skinnersburg, Stamping Ground, Stonewall, Suterville, White Sulphur.

Shelby County.

(Revised 1901 by Judge W. H. Tipton.)

Shelby County was named in honor of the first governor of Kentucky, Gen. Isaac Shelby. It is one of the largest and best counties in the State. All of the county is good bluegrass land, and is adapted to raising hemp; two thirds of the county is adapted to raising Burley tobacco. The reputation which the county has gained for raising premium Burley tobacco has brought a great many fine handlers and raisers of this specialty into the county within the last twenty years. It was one of the first counties to adopt generally the share system. Under this liberal system great prosperity has come to the laboring classes. Many of

the laborers have bought good farms and live in comfort. In one neighborhood many thousands of dollars can be borrowed from the laboring classes alone. It may be of interest to the public to know just what the share system in Shelby county is. Usually the farmer furnishes to the tenant a good house to live in, with garden, grazing for horse, cows and hogs for their own use. The tenant raises usually about ten acres of tobacco and some corn, half of each crop belonging to the farmer. There is no charge for the garden and the grazing privileges. Where the land is good and the tenant is intelligent and industrious he soon gets to be in comfortable circumstances. It is usual in the best parts of the county to raise 1,400 pounds of tobacco per acre. This often sells for ten cents per pound, so that ten acres of land will yield from \$1,200 to \$1,400. The tenant getting one-half of this in addition to his opportunities to make a living on garden, corn, land, etc., often has an income which a professional man would be very proud of. Many of our laborers have developed into substantial and influential business men; their sons sometimes enter the profession and many of their children take high positions in our schools. We are justly proud of this development.

Our road system is a peculiar mixture of the good and bad. We have over three hundred and twenty-five miles of macadamized roads in the county. Most of our roads were built by the farmers, with liberal aid from the county. About the year 1870, an act was passed in the Legislature under which Shelby county voted a turnpike tax of eight cents on the one hundred dollars. Bonds of fifty thousand were issued and the proceeds of sale of these bonds were donated to building macadamized roads. When this fund was used up, the building was continued with aid from the county; all the roads are worked by taxation. The county pays for all the hauling for bridges and culvert. The money that goes out of the county treasury for road orders is very considerable; the roads are well-worked. Like many other counties in the State we need a better road system.

The dairy interest is a very important one in Shelby county. In the western part of the county along the railroad line there are a large number of successful dairies. Shelby county is noted for the interest manifested by her people in higher education. A large number of the youth attend the colleges and universities. There is a very fine college for girls located in Shelbyville, which is extensively patronized by the people of the county. The first agri-

cultural society was formed in the State under the State law and in connection with the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, was formed in Shelby county. So Shelby county is entitled to be considered the pioneer county in the great movement inauguration carried on so successfully by Commissioner Lucas Moore.

The county is one where the transportation facilities are first class. The Louisville & Nashville, Southern, Chesapeake & Ohio all run trains through the county. There is also a branch railroad from Shelbyville to Bloomfield in Nelson county.

Shelbyville, the county seat, is a thriving city of nearly 5,000 inhabitants. It is supplied with all the modern conveniences in the way of lighting plants, water works, telephone exchange, etc. Its school facilities as well as the school facilities of the entire county are first class. Shelbyville is situated in one of the best agricultural sections of the State, and is enjoying a steady growth in population and business prosperity.

Simpsonville, on the Louisville & Nashville, is a prosperous little city of some 600 inhabitants. Here are the lines of trade are represented and the growth in population and development is steady. Christianburg, Bagdad, Waddy and Finchville are prosperous towns, and there are besides these a number of postoffices where the local trade is considerable.

CHAS. M. HANNA.

There is a bank at Bagdad and one at Waddy.

Shelby county is situated in the Eight Congressional, Third Appellate, Twelfth Judicial, Fourteenth Senatorial, and Fifty-fifth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Bagdad, Chestnutgrove, Christiansburg, Clay Village, Cropper, Elmburg, Figg, Finchville, Graeffenburg, Harrisonville, Hatton, Hempridge, Joyesville, Mount Eden, Peytona, Scotts Station, Scrabble, Shelbyville, Simpsonville, Southville, Toddspring, Veechdale, Waddy, Wayside, Zilpah.

Simpson County.

Simpson County was formed in 1819 out of the counties of Allen on the east, Logan on the west, Warren on the north, its southern boundary the Tennessee line. In 1817 a strip of three miles was added to it, taken from Logan county.

Its topography is generally level or slightly undulating and drained by the tributaries of Big Barren river. The soil is allu-

vial, based on blue limestone with red clay foundation, and yielding splendid crops in favorable seasons.

It contains within its area 143,000 acres and a population now of about 12,000 inhabitants. It is estimated that one-fifth of the area of this county is swamp land, the white or pipe clay predominating. This land is, indeed, valuable for the production of grass; by the use of fertilizing elements it yields an abundant crop of wheat. Corn, oats, wheat, hay and tobacco are the staples, much more than necessary for home consumption. Stock peas, a recent introduction, grow well and are destined to supersede clover, an uncertain crop in recent years. By the cultivation of peas, it is believed that it will do away with the use of any further fertilization of the soil.

The principal stream of water is Drake's creek, the western fork of Barren river. This stream runs nearly through the center of the county, north and south, parallel with the Louisville & Nashville railroad and turnpike. It is available for milling purposes, generally, the year round.

A variety of timber is found here. The writer has a wooden library of sixty-five different specimens of wood. Oak and hickory are the principal growth, the oak for building fire and fencing purposes. The hickory is exported in great quantities for axe handles, also a large amount of walnut timber is sent abroad.

Limestone rock found on an average, from ten to twenty-five feet under the surface of the ground, crops out in many places and is used for building and other purposes. Our swamps could afford any amount of workable clay. Years ago this clay was worked at two or three points in the manufacture of earthenware. Gas and oil are found in many places, but not so far in quantities sufficient to attract the attention of capitalists. Many wells and few springs of mineral water of sulphur and iron (chalybeate water), are distributed over the county, notably a well in the county seat, Franklin. This water is used largely for medicinal purposes and for years has attracted many visitors as a health resort.

Simpson county affords but few natural curiosities. One worthy of mention is the "Horse Shoe Bend," on the waters of Sulphur Fork in the northeast corner of the county, adjoining Allen and Warren. Collins' History of Kentucky gives a graphic history of that locality, and of the number of Indian graves and mounds found in that vicinity.

The industrial developments of Simpson are creditable. At Franklin a woolen mill is located which supplies the Eastern and Western cities with its production, blankets and linsey, to-wit: Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, also Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. It is the impression that much larger capital might be profitably invested in this enterprise. Franklin has two flour mills, also two others on the waters of Drake's creek and one at Priceburg, on the waters of Red river. These mills furnish not only the local market with their products, but the markets of the South captures a large portion of their manufacture. Steam and water furnish the motive power.

Capital invested in the manufacture of tobacco would undoubtedly yield to the investor good returns. This staple is largely grown in this county, also in the adjoining counties of Sumner and Robertson in Tennessee. It is the impression also that a stave and lathe factory located at this place would pay well. We have two planing mills in the town, which are well patronized by this and the neighboring counties. Most of the timber used is from Allen county and from Nashville, Tenn.

There is only one railroad in Simpson County—the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Only one turnpike, known as the L. & N. pike. Both of these run through the center of the county sixteen miles as intimated, parallel with Drake's creek. The above railroad furnishes transportation for all our commodities. Simpson county has been very derelict in the building and improving roads within its borders. The question of such improvements are attracting the attention of its officials. Some needed work is now being done in the way of turnpiking.

Simpson county uses no imported laborers; negroes and native whites do the work. Public schools are maintained by the State in all the school districts, mostly for six months in the year. There is in Franklin a college for young ladies known as the Franklin Female College. The building cost fifteen thousand dollars. She is now building a ten thousand dollar edifice for a male college. Besides the above, there are many private schools and these well patronized.

Franklin, the county seat, is six miles north of the Tennessee line on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. For its sanitary and hygienic facilities, its location is unexcelled by any, and no town in the State surpasses it for beauty and its splendid arrangement.

The population of Franklin is three thousand. The public square is large. On all sides are business houses, doing a thriving business. In the center of the square is a beautiful park adorned with bluegrass and well-kept shade trees. In the center of this park is built the court house, at a cost of \$30,000. On each corner of said park are bored four public wells from seventy-five to one hundred and ten feet deep through limestone rock. One of these wells runs day and night by means of a pump; the motive power is obtained by our excellent system of water works, located one and a half miles from the city. The water from the power house on the bank of the creek is thrown through an eight inch pipe to a tank in the corporate limits, elevated one hundred and twenty feet high, its capacity twenty thousand gallons.

Franklin has an electric plant, which furnishes illumination for the streets, public buildings and private residences. It is connected by telegraph and telephone with the wide world. Her citizens are justly proud of her improvements and environments.

There are many thriving villages in the county to-wit: Gold City, Hickory Flat, Neosho, Priceburg, Hillsdale, Salmons, Rapids, Temperance and Stowers. The price of land in the county ranges from ten to fifty dollars.

DR. G. W. DUNCAN

Simpson county is in the Third Congressional, Second Appellate, Seventh Judicial, Ninth Senatorial and Twenty-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Franklin, Gold City, Hickory Flat, Hillsdale, Neosho, Price's Mill, Rapids, Salmons, Stowers, Temperance.

Spencer County.

Spencer County was created in 1824 out of parts taken from Bullitt, Nelson and Shelby counties, being the seventy-seventh county, and was so called in honor of Captain Spear Spencer, the gallant young Kentucky hero, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. The county affords variety in soil and location. The eastern end of the county is rolling or quite hilly, but the county becomes more level as one travels westward and northward. These hill lands are very fine for tobacco, and have placed Spencer county in the very forefront in the tobacco markets. For fruit they are also well adapted, the apple tree and grape vine being especially vigorous, productive and free from disease in this sec-

tion. Spencer boasts of one bearing vineyard of thirty-four acres. Fine crops of grain, vegetables, etc., grow here as well, and the famous bluegrass revels in our strong limestone soil. Clover, timothy and orchard grass flourish, and are much used, particularly by the farmers. Tobacco is less grown in the more level portions of the county, the attention of the farmers being especially devoted to stock raising, wheat, corn and hay. Taylorsville is recognized as one of the best stock markets in the State, where good sheep and hogs, fine shorthorn cattle and well-bred combined horses and heavy mules can be found at any time. Only a few weeks ago, twelve carloads of heavy shorthorn beef cattle for export were shipped from Taylorsville by one train, their value being nearly \$14,000 at the depot. Several of our farmers habitually feed from fifty to two hundred beef cattle each. The valleys along the abundant water courses are very productive, yielding from fifty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre and other crops in proportion. About 30 per cent. of the timber remains, but is being cut away and no provision made for future supply. It consists chiefly of walnut, poplar, oak and beech, with a good supply of maple, ash, elm, hickory, cherry, etc.

The school facilities and interest in educational matters are well up to the State standard, the whole county working under the public school system for five months, and most of the schools being continued for another five months by private subscription. "Spencer Institute" is a fine educational institution located at Taylorsville, with fine buildings and grounds and a large corps of able teachers, instructing pupils in all preparatory branches. The county is well supplied with flouring mills and saw mills, but there are no other manufacturing industries despite the fact that its streams offer exceptionally fine water power. There is not a distillery in the county, and only one saloon. A tobacco factory is located at Taylorsville.

Spencer's exports are principally horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, eggs, tobacco, wheat, corn, and fruit. The C. & O. railroad (northern division) runs across the center of the county from east to west, a distance of twelve miles, and affords good shipping facilities and passenger service. The county has seventy miles of turnpikes within its borders, but did not contribute to their construction and does not own any stock in them. County roads are plentiful and kept in fairly good condition without taxation for that purpose. Salt river (put down on the map as the

north fork of that river) runs through the central portion of the county from east to west, and is at times navigable for flatboats and rafts. Brasher's, Simpson, Big and Little Beech, and Plum creeks are large streams, affording ample water supply and the finest water power, available for running machinery, etc.

Farm methods have improved greatly in the last few years, and the people are building up their lands and becoming more progressive and prosperous continually. Improved machinery is used everywhere. Home-made fertilizers and clover, with strict rotation of crops, are preserving and adding to the fertility of the soil. Not a pound of commercial fertilizer is sold in the county. There has been very little immigration to the county until quite recently.

Taylorville is the county seat, and has made notable progress in the last two years.

Spencer county is located in the Eighth Congressional, Third Appellate, Twelfth Judicial, Fourteenth Senatorial and Forty-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Colross, Elkcreek, Hugo, Little Mount, Normandy, Rivals, Snider, Taylorville, Wakefield, Waterford, Wilsonville.

Taylor County.

In the year 1848, Taylor County was formed out of the northern portion of Green county, and Campbellsville was made its county seat. It is located almost in the central part of the State, and is bounded on the north by Marion county, on the west by Larue county, on the south by Green county and on the east by Casey and Adair counties. The central portion, which is in and around the county seat, is rolling, while the extreme eastern and western portions are very hilly. The county has an abundance of water, but no navigable streams. Green river and Robinson creek run through the eastern part and Pitman creek and Brush creek run through the western part, and all of them in a southerly direction. The soil along these streams is very fertile and is especially adapted to raising corn, while in the central portion of the county the soil is not so strong, but is especially adapted to wheat. But very little tobacco, compared with other counties, is grown in Taylor county, because the land is so much better adapted to corn and wheat. There is no soil in the State more suitable for raising watermelons than on the waters of Robinson creek; hundreds of

loads of these melons (some of them weighing fifty pounds), are brought to the county seat of this and adjoining counties and sold at very satisfactory prices. In the extreme western portion of the county the soil is suited to sorghum.

There is a great deal of timber in Taylor county and it is now being hauled to the market in form of staves and lumber at a very rapid rate. There is some poplar and walnut, but the bulk of the timber is oak. The average price of the timbered lands is about \$14 per acre. There are quite a number of saw mills in the woodland of the county and they are fast cutting out the timber.

One railroad runs through the county and that is the C. & O. division of the Louisville & Nashville, which road furnishes all the transportation facilities. The public road system of the county is now on a good basis, and though it has only about fifty miles of macadamized road yet every year more is added, which macadam roads are maintained by toll gates and the roads, other than macadam, are maintained mostly by appropriations. The labor of the county is mostly white, but there are some negroes. The average price per month for farm hands is \$10 and board and \$15 without board.

No county in the State has better educational facilities than Taylor county. There are fifty-two common (white) schools in the county, one college, one academy and five or six private schools.

The county seat, Campbellsville, is the largest city in the county, being a city of the fifth class and situated in the central portion of the county. It has five white churches: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian and Catholic. Three colored churches: Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian; five schools, one cigar factory, two newspapers and business houses that are not excelled by any city of the fifth class in the State.

Numbers of other villages located in different portions of the county add much to it. Among the most important are Elkhorn, Mannsville, Merrimac, Spurlington, Saloma, Finley, Fishers, Pitman, Willowtown, Enoch, Mac and Bengal. GARNETT GROVES.

Taylor county is situated in the Fourth Congressional, Third Appellate, Eleventh Judicial, Fifteenth Senatorial, and Thirty-eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Acton, Atchison, Badger, Bengal, Burdick, Campbellsville, Chaney, Clipper, Elkhorn, Enoch, Finley, Hatcher, Mac, Mannsville, Maple, Maxton, Merrimac, Pitman, Saloma, Spurlington, Tampico, Willowtown.

Todd County.

Todd County lies along the Tennessee line in the southern part of the State. It was formed in the year 1819 and taken from the counties of Logan and Christian and named in honor of Col. John Todd, who fell in the battle of the Lower Blue Licks in August, 1782. Todd is a long, narrow county, about thirty miles in length from north to south, while its width from east to west is, on an average, only about eleven. It contains about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Muhlenberg, on the east by Logan, on the south by the State of Tennessee and on the west by Christian county. The greatest portion of the surface of the county is level, the central or middle portion being broken and hilly. This county is well watered and drained. Clifty creek and Pond river drain the northern section and the tributaries of Red river and the Lower Cumberland drain the southern part of the county. The soil is what may be termed a limestone soil, and is strong and productive; especially is this so with the level lands of the county in the northern and southern sections of same. The hilly land in the central portion of the county is not so fertile and strong, but all of it produces good grass for pastures.

The timber supply of Todd is fast disappearing, only about one-twelfth of the original area of forests remaining. Oak is found in larger tracts than other timber, but there is also some poplar, beech and walnut to be found. There are no navigable streams in the county, but good ones for water power. The Elk fork of Red river, and West fork of Pond river were formerly used for water power to propel the machinery of mills situated along their banks, but steam has supplied their places as a moving power.

Four miles of turnpike road is all that Todd county can boast of, but it is free from tolls. The county roads are the common dirt roads, and they are kept in fair repair, possibly as good as can be expected under the faulty system by which they are worked and maintained—the old system of overseers and warning out hands who are liable to do road duty. There is a great disposition on the part of our people to improve the public roads of the county, and the demand for good roads, which increases each year, may finally cause some system to be adopted which will produce good results. We have about thirty-two miles of completed railroads in the coun-

ty and in operation. The Memphis branch of the L. & N. passes through the county and a branch runs from Guthrie to Elkton.

Good farm lands in this county are worth on an average \$25 an acre. The staples of the Todd county farm are corn, wheat, hay, and tobacco, a surplus of all being raised. This county is noted for its fine tobacco, and for many years it was the leading staple of the farm, and while large quantities are now being raised farmers are turning their attention to the raising of grain much more than formerly, and to the raising of stock, cattle, horses, sheep, mules and hogs. In the cultivation of the farm improved machinery is used and improved field and garden seeds. Fertilizers are fast bringing out the thin sections of the county, and are used more and more each year with the best results. The labor of the farm is performed by native white and colored hands and their services can be had for from \$10 to \$15 per month and board. The school facilities of the county are those furnished by the common school system, as a general thing, and our schools are in a good condition, well attended and under good management. Each district has a good, comfortable school house and good teachers are provided.

Elkton is the county seat of Todd county, and is situated a little south of the center of the county. It is the terminus of the Elkton & Guthrie railroad, which connects it with the Memphis branch of the Louisville & Nashville road. It is a flourishing town with churches and good schools, business houses and newspapers.

Todd county is situated in the Third Congressional, Second Appellate, Seventh Judicial, Ninth Senatorial and Nineteenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Allegre, Allensville, Claymour, Clifty, Daysville, Dorrel, Elkton, Fairview, Gill, Guthrie, Hadensville, Kirkmansville, Sharongrove, Trenton, Wilhelmina.

Trigg County.

Trigg County is situated in Southwestern Kentucky, and was made a county in 1820, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Lyon and Caldwell, on the east by Christian, on the south by the State of Tennessee, and on the west by Calloway and Marshall. The county was named in honor of Colonel Stephen Trigg, a pioneer and Indian fighter of the earliest days of Kentucky. The county is drained by the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and their tributaries. The Tennessee forms the western boundary of

the county, and the Cumberland river flows through the entire county from north to south, a little west of the center of the county. The northern and eastern portion of the county is drained and watered by Muddy, Sinking Fork and Little river, all of which flow into the Cumberland. The soil of the county is about equally divided between good and bad, that is to say, about one-half of the county is first-class for farming and the other half is valuable because of its deposits of iron ore. There is no finer farming land to be found anywhere than the rich river bottoms of this county, strong, fertile and very productive.

The deposits of iron ore are well near inexhaustible, and the quality is the very best. There is plenty of good timber, such as walnut, hickory, oak, cherry, poplar, and ash, to be had in the county, and tracts of timbered land can be bought cheaply here. There is but little attention paid to diversified farming, insufficient means of transporting such products to market impeding the development of that branch of agricultural effort. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are both navigable for steamers and afford good facilities for water transportation.

We have about thirty-five miles of turnpikes in the county and about twenty miles of same are free of tolls, the remainder is kept up by the toll system. The public roads other than turnpikes are the common dirt roads of the country, and are well worked and kept up by the county court, under the supervision of surveyors, appointed by the court, under the general road laws of the State. There are only a few miles of railroads in this county, running across the northeast corner of the county, and is of but little practical benefit to the county for travel or transportation. The products of our farms are corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco. A good surplus of each is raised. All the grasses grow well in this county, but clover is considered as the best adapted to our soil.

Land is cheap with us, and good farm land can be bought, possibly, to better advantage in this county than any other county in the State.

Labor on the farm is performed mostly by native white and colored hands, who can be employed for from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a month, with board furnished them. Good churches, with good congregations, can be found in all parts of the county. The educational facilities of the county are mainly confined to the common schools of the county. Our common schools are in a flourishing condition and under good management. Each district has

a good school house and each house is provided with all the modern appliances for teaching, and is under the control of competent teachers.

The population of Trigg county at the last United States census was 13,902.

Cadiz is the county seat of Trigg county, and is situated in the northeastern part of the county, on the northern bank of Little river, which is navigable for small vessels for about twenty miles. The city of Cadiz is building a railroad from Cadiz to Gracey, ten miles, which will add materially to the business of Trigg county. Cadiz is a pleasant little village with enterprising merchants, good churches and schools.

G. B. BINGHAM,

County Judge.

Trigg county is situated in the First Congressional, First Appellate, Third Judicial, Third Senatorial, and Eighth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Cadiz, Caledonia, Canton, Cerulean, Chewning, Deller, Diamond, Dorsey, Energy, Fenton, Fulrell, Goldenpound, Ironton, Laura Furnace, Linton, Maggie, Maplegrove, Montgomery, Roaring Spring, Rockcastle, Salineburg, Trigg Furnace, Wallonia, Wring.

Trimble County.

(Revised 1901 by D. H. Peak.)

Trimble County, the eighty-sixth in order of formation, was established in 1837, from parts of the counties of Gallatin, Henry and Oldham, and was named in honor of Judge Robert Trimble, who at one time was on the Supreme Bench of the United States. When first formed the extreme northeastern corner extended to the Big Kentucky river, but quite a large portion of this section was cut off in the following year (1838) in the formation of Carroll county. The Ohio river forms the northern and western boundaries of the county, a distance of about twenty miles, and is the only navigable stream within or on the border of the county. Oldham county forms the southern boundary, while Henry lies on the southeast, and Carroll on the northeast. The Little Kentucky river, Corn creek, Barebone creek, Middle creek, Pattons creek and Spring creek, are the chief water courses. The Little Kentucky river flows through the eastern part of the county for quite

a distance and possesses available water power to propel machinery. All the others flow into the Ohio on the western boundary, and their water power possibly might be utilized; but none of the streams can be made navigable by a system of locks and dams. The table land is four or five hundred feet above the level of the Ohio, and the surface of the county is very hilly. The rocks of the surface belong to the last part of the lower silurian group and later groups, that of the creek and brook beds being the blue limestone of the Cincinnati group, filled with fossils characteristic of that period. Above that is found a light colored limestone, possibly the Niagara, and still higher and on the surface of the highlands is a layer of sandstone or freestone. All of these are excellent stone for building purposes, and are easily quarried. A kind of marble is found near the Ohio in the Corn creek neighborhood. It is known as chondritic marble, and is susceptible of a high polish. A corresponding vein on the hills opposite, in Indiana, has been worked, quite advantageously. A marble of reddish brown color is found further inland, but doubtless it is the continuation of the vein above spoken of. Crystalline quartz and calcite abound in the quartz rock and limestone respectively, and concretions or deposits of iron sulphide are found in small quantities. Oil and gas have been found in small quantities. Some interest has been aroused in these discoveries, and steps are being taken to make a more thorough examination as to the extent and value of the deposits. Small caves and sink-holes are quite numerous in certain sections of the county. A cave near the Carroll county line has been explored to some extent. The known portions of it consist of a room, perhaps twenty-five feet square, with concave roof resembling a terrapin's back, and having numerous chimney-like holes extending upward.

There are many never failing springs in the county, some of which are remarkable for their medicinal properties. Among these may be mentioned the "Bedford Springs," once a famous health resort. For some years this watering place has not been open to the public, but recently the property has been leased by S. K. Fisher, M. D. who proposes to conduct a sanitarium there. For this purpose we deem the place eminently fitted. The chief ingredient of the water of this spring is epsom salts, although analysis has revealed compounds of lime, soda, iron and sulphur. The water is pleasant to the taste and is especially good for the relief of stomach troubles. The spring is located on the farm of

the heirs of the late Wm. Parker, about one mile south of Bedford. Several other springs of about the same quality of water have been discovered in the same locality, and at one place on the Parker farm the evaporation of water from a seepy place leaves a deposit of epsomite.

The average price of farm land per acre is about \$12, the price ranging from \$5 to \$50. Much worn out unimproved land is worth very little, but there is a great deal of ridge and bottom land that is much improved and valuable. It may be said in this connection that the farmers are each year adopting the many means they have at hand to enrich the soil and increase its fertility. The land is either freestone or limestone land, the limestone portion being more productive than the freestone, the freestone, however, being the best adapted to fruit growing. General farm products are raised, but the chief exports are tobacco, wheat and corn, tobacco being the greatest source of income. Red clover and timothy in the meadows, white clover and bluegrass in the pasture lands are the principal grasses grown, and those best adapted to the soil. Stock raising is engaged in to a considerable extent and is a source of no little income to the county.

Fruit growing is the latest developed and probably the most extensive industry in the county. Fruits of all kinds, both large and small, thrive so well and are so abundant in Trimble county that it has acquired the reputation of being one of the foremost fruit-growing sections in the country. It has long been known as the "blackberry county," having received this name because great abundance of this delightful and useful fruit grows wild on the uncultivated lands. In years past the wild blackberry has been a source of much income to the county, but owing to clearing and increased cultivation it is each year becoming more scarce. The cultivation of dewberries has been quite extensive, especially in the northwestern portion of the county. Apples, pears and grapes are very successfully raised, but for quantity and quality, of the larger fruits especially, Trimble's greatest success lies in the production of peaches. This industry has grown rapidly and hundreds of acres have been set in peach trees; in fact one might call the country northwest of Bedford one vast peach orchard. The total crop of an average year is approximately half a million bushels. The trees are thrifty, the fruit large, well flavored and highly colored.

There are no vegetable or fruit canneries in the county. The

nearest one is located at Madison, Indiana, and it receives much fruit from Trimble, as well as tomatoes, raised especially for it. The soil is well adapted to the production of tomatoes and vegetables in general, and considering the wonderful success of fruit growing, canneries would meet with unbounded success.

Probably ten per cent. of the original timber growth remains. The principal species of timber available for lumber purposes are beech, oak, poplar, walnut, ash, lynn, sugar-maple and elm. The saw mills and peach box factory that convert this timber into lumber, box material, etc., a flouring mill located at Milton, a whisky distillery and a brandy distillery constitute the county's manufactories.

The labor is chiefly white, our colored population not being large. The largest portion of labor employed is farm labor, with the exception of that employed in preparing our fruits for market, which is really a species of farm labor. The amount paid hands in peach orchards for picking, packing, etc., ranges from fifty cents to one dollar, according to the character of the work performed. The average price paid for farm hands is about \$13 per month. The price varies from fifty to seventy-five cents per day. For tobacco setting and harvesting it sometimes reaches \$1.50 per day. Hands hire by the month at \$8 and \$10 with board, at \$15 to \$20 without board.

The "Short Line," a branch of the L. & N. railroad, runs for several miles near the extreme eastern boundary, but no railroad has ever been constructed within the borders of the county. Several have been proposed, and in some instances surveys were made. At one time work was begun in a neighboring county, but the work was abandoned, and has never been taken up again. The railroad question has been much discussed of late, and we have hopes that in the near future a steam railroad or an electric line will pass through our county. A telephone line has recently been erected connecting Bedford and Milton, also extended to Carrollton, Ky., and Madison, Ind. Another is in process of construction from Bedford to Campbellsburg. There are now about eighty miles of turnpike in the county, on thirty-two miles of which toll is collected. Most of the road on which toll is collected is good, some of it is excellent, while that on which no toll is collected, there being no taxation for the maintenance of it, is only fair. Other county roads are indifferent, though reasonably good for the greater portion of the year. We have no road commis-

sioners the old system of "warning out hands" being still in vogue. However, a road grader has been purchased.

There are no educational institutions in the county other than the public schools and usually a private school, for the higher branches, at Bedford. These schools are in good condition, a marked progress having been made in the educational line during the last ten years. A number of the districts supplement the public fund by subscription.

The bonded indebtedness of the county is about \$28,000, and the rate of taxation for county purposes, fifty cents on the one hundred dollars.

According to the census of 1900 the population was 7,232, a slight increase since the previous census. In Hunter's Bottom, embracing parts of Trimble and Carroll counties, is located what may be termed a foreign colony. The people are Germans and are thifty, hard working people, making good citizens.

Bedford, situated near the center of the county, is the county seat, and, owing to its central location, is quite a business place for its size. According to the last census it had 307 inhabitants. Milton, situated on the Ohio, opposite Madison, Ind., has about the same number of inhabitants as Bedford.

Trimble county is situated in the Sixth Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Twelfth Judicial, Twenty-first Senatorial, and Fifty-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Abbott, Bedford, Carmel, Corncreek, Ewingsford, Gum, Hammel, Leepport, Milton, Mount Pleasant, Trout, Welsh and Winona.

Union County,

(Revised 1901 by John M. Buckman.)

Soon after the Revolutionary War, Virginia by an act of her General Assembly set apart all that part of the district of Kentucky lying below Green river, and declared the same to be held for bounty lands for her officers and soldiers of the Continental line. In April, 1783, two colonels of the Continental line came with military warrants issued by the State of Virginia to pay in part her officers and men for their services. They were Colonel Richard C. Anderson, and Colonel Peter Casey, and they arrived in their

keel-boat, accompanied by thirteen companions, at a point on Highland creek about ten miles northeast of Morganfield, and began surveying and locating numerous warrants intrusted to their care by contract with the owners of the warrants, they to receive one-third of the land or the proceeds thereof for their services. These men began surveying at a slippery elm tree near the creek marked as a corner as testified to by an old and prominent citizen, as he saw it in the year 1846, and known by many old citizens up to a few years since, but the writer had an occasion to look for said tree a short time since, but failed to find it or its location. The surveyors above mentioned ran their base line from there to Trade-water river south, thirty-two west, twenty to twenty-two miles in length. On each side of the base line they allotted to individuals, mostly in large tracts to officers, a greater portion of Union county. The owners at that time regarded these lands as of but little value, but they hoped they might be of great value to their descendants. There were but few settlements made in this territory until the beginning of the nineteenth century; it was at that time a portion of Henderson county. From the creation of that county in 1798, until 1811, it so remained, until Henderson county was divided and Union county formed of the southern portion thereof. Highland creek forms the boundary line between Union county and Henderson, from White Lick fork on said creek, down same to Bowman's ford, and from there the division line runs directly to the upper end of Slim island in the Ohio river, which line was run in November, 1822, by Jas. Powell as deputy for Edmond Tolbott, surveyor for Henderson county, with Col. Robert Smith and Reuben Berry as commissioners, but said line had become obliterated to such an extent that the fiscal courts of the two counties in October, 1901, appointed commissioners to locate same, from Bowman's ford, where it leaves Highland creek to the Ohio river. J. H. Elam, surveyor, and A. G. Crutchfield were appointed by the county court of Henderson county, to act for her and C. W. McElroy, surveyor, and J. M. Buckman, commissioner, were appointed by Union county to act for her.

Failing to find any reliable land marks except, Bowman's ford they established said line running from said ford on Highland creek north, thirty-seven and one tenth west, to the Ohio river near the head of Slim island, and at eight noted points on the line they erected stone monuments of Tennessee limestone marked H. on one side and U. on the other, which they hoped would last as

long as time. The county in its present shape since a portion of Webster county was cut off in 1860, from Half Moon lick on Tradewater to White lick on Highland creek, contains about 210,000 acres, and in extreme high water about 27,000 acres of same are overflowed.

Union county has forty-three miles of border on the Ohio river, which gives her great shipping advantages. She also has the Illinois Central railroad running from Evansville, Indiana to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and it so runs through Union county that any one in the county is in twelve miles of the same. Before the county was drained it was regarded as a very sickly locality; even in 1846, when the writer came to the county it was then called the "graveyard of Kentucky." The geological report of Dr. Owen shows that the county is rich in mineral deposits. There are now two coal mines operated at Uniontown, two at Spring Grove, one at DeKoven, and some four or five in and near Sturgis, besides other smaller mines operated in other parts of the county, and we have petroleum oozing from the surface of the ground, at one point. Nearly all the timber is gone; some oak, some poplar, and some cypress yet remains.

Lands in the county are mostly improved, and many of the farms are as good as can be found in any portion of the State, the average value of which is from \$22 to \$23 per acre, and, but for the hilly portion and some swamps, would rate much higher. The fruits that are grown here are for home use only as a rule. We have no turnpikes in Union county but as good dirt roads as any county in the State, considering the number of miles that we have to keep up, being over 500 miles, and an innumerable number of bridges large and small, to be kept in passable condition, but thirty cents on the one hundred dollars keeps them in fairly good condition.

Morganfield, six miles from Uniontown, sixteen from Caseyville, and near the center of the county, east and west, has been the county seat since May, 1811, when the county was established. It has something over 2,000 inhabitants, a good graded school, with over 500 enrolled students. Also eight churches, (five for white and three for colored members), two well conducted banks, in which every one has the utmost confidence, and the business men of the town are all first-class business men. The city water works and ice plant of large capacity, an electric light plant, two hotels, blacksmith shops and machine shops and other manufacturing

establishments of various kinds; two grain elevators, and two flour mills. Uniontown, Sturgis, Caseyville, Bordley, Boxville, Spring Grove, Henshaw, Waverley and other towns of the county have their churches, schools, and shops of various kinds, with shops, churches and schools at many of the cross roads in the county. The greater portion of our people are the descendants of people from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, with some from many portions of Europe and those of African descent.

As a rule nearly if not all of the county, city and town officers are men of good character, who attend to their own business and let other people alone, and take them as a whole, a better people would be hard to find. The principal products of the soil are wheat, rye, oats, corn, tobacco, stock-peas and grasses of various kinds. The county is drained on the north by Anderson, Casey, Highland, Mason, and Lost creeks and on the south by Ramsey, Dyson, Pond Fork, Cypress and Hine's creeks, also by many artificial channels that have been made for the public improvement.

Union county is situated in the Second Congressional, First Appellate, Fifth Judicial, Fifth Senatorial, and the Fourteenth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Blackburn, Boxville, Bordley, Caseyville, Commercial, Cullen, DeKoven, Flournoy, Grove Center, Gum Grove, Henshaw, Herman, Hitesville, Morganfield, Raleigh, Redman, St. Vincent, Seven Guns, Spring Grove, Sturgis, Sullivan, Uniontown, Ula, Waverley.

Warren County.

Warren County has an area of 563 square miles, 360,000 acres; 3,000 farms, averaging 120 acres each, and one person to each fifteen acres; whereas Pennsylvania has one to six acres, Massachusetts, one to three; Derbyville, England, of the same size, has ten times the population. It was formed from Logan county in 1796, Logan from Lincoln and Lincoln from Kentucky county, Va., in 1780. It was the twenty-fourth county formed and was named after Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. It lies in the southern part of the State, separated from Tennessee by the county of Simpson, and the 37th parallel of north latitude passes through its center, thus giving it a climate unsurpassed by any county in this

latitude. The average temperature for the year is 56 degrees; the annual rainfall is 47 inches.

The topography is gently undulating, the altitudes run from 432 feet, the level of the rail at Bowling Green, to more than 800 feet on the top of Chester capped hills of north Warren.

It is accessible, two streams navigable all the year round, Green and Barren rivers, which communicate with the Ohio, thence through the entire Mississippi Valley, and its 25,000 miles of navigable streams. In addition to these it is splendidly watered by Gasper river, Drake's creek, Trammel, Indian and Bay's Fork creeks, and their numerous tributaries.

The soils are of many kinds, and vary from the most fertile alluvial to the leaner sandstone soils, including the calcareous or limestone which covers three-fourths of the county. The prices range from \$3 to \$100 per acre, the latter for the most productive limestone and alluvial soils. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, all the grasses, tobacco, together with all the vegetables and fruit common to this latitude, are grown here in abundance.

All the hardwood and other timbers, amounting to 150 species, are found here, and marketed to all parts of the country. Prices of timber lands vary from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

The minerals are coal, bituminous sandstone of Kentucky asphalt, iron ore, and traces of lead. The Kentucky asphalt is being largely developed. Vitriified brick clays are found in great quantities. There is a cream colored oolitic limestone which covers an area of more than fifty miles, from ten to twenty feet thick, within less than five miles of the railroads and on the navigable waters of Barren river, which is shipped in large quantities to all parts of the Union. This is underlaid by ten feet of stratified oolite, which splits as readily as chestnut, and can be put into buildings as cheap as brick. It has been used largely for curbing, and has stood the test of time for more than half a century.

There are many pre-historic mounds, and mineral springs of rare value for their many and varied medicinal qualities; among them may be mentioned Massey's Stiallard's and Stark's, together with Allen and sulphur wells too numerous to mention here.

Experiments are now being made looking to erection of a beet-sugar plant, and it has been discovered that the beets grown here contain a larger per cent. of sugar than is usually found in this country.

There are eight hundred miles of public roads in the county, and

half of this number have been graded. There are nearly one hundred and fifty miles of macadamized roads running in every direction from the county seat. There are no toll gates, but these pikes are kept up by taxation, with some \$20,000 in cash for road improvements.

Labor ranges from fifty cents a day for farm hands to \$3.50 for skilled artisans, depending on the skill required. The farm labor is principally negro.

The educational facilities are equal to those of any part of the country. The common schools are the best to be found in the State, and are under the management of competent teachers. Each district has a comfortable school house, provided with modern appliances for teaching.

Bowling Green, the county seat, has nearly ten thousand inhabitants, and is a thrifty, healthy, growing town.

Already in the immediate vicinity of the city are to be seen large patches of small fruits ready for the market and factory, while in the county more remote are most splendid orchards, capable of producing plenty of fruit to employ canneries. There are several progressive villages in the county, such as Smith's Grove, Woodburn and Rich Pond.

J. F. DOWNER.

Warren county is situated in the Third Congressional, Second Appellate, Eighth Judicial, Eleventh Senatorial and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alvaton, Anna, Bayfork, Bluelevel, Bowling Green, Boyce, Bristow, Cassaday, Cayehill, Claypool, Cohron, Darby, Drake, Galoways Mill, Girkin, Glenmore, Greencastle, Greenhill, Handley, Hardecastle, Hays, Hydro, Ironridge, Kepler, Long, Matlock, Memphis Junction, Motley, Oakland, Plano, Pokeville, Poteet, Richardsville, Rich Pond, Riverside, Rockfield, Rockland, Sandhill, Smiths Grove, Stahl, Sunnyside, Threeforks, Woodburn.

Washington County.

Washington County was the first of the nine counties organized when Kentucky was admitted into the Federal Union as a State, 1792. Up to that time the county of Kentucky had been subdivided into seven counties of Virginia. Washington county was the first piece of territory named for the illustrious George Washington. Its area is 300 square miles; population, 13,622. Geographic

ally it is the central county of the State. In Mr. Proctor's report of the geological survey of the State, he says: "The center of the State is within a few hundred yards of the Pleasant Grove Presbyterian church," which is five or six miles north of Springfield, the county seat of Washington county.

The circumjacent counties are: North Anderson and Mercer counties; east, Mercer and Boyle counties; south, Marion; west, Nelson.

It covers a part of the Salt river plateau, and is drained by Chaplin river the Little and Big Beech Forks, Glen's creek, Cart-right's creek and Hardin's creek and their tributaries.

The surface of the county has a general dip from southeast to north and west, this determining the direction of its streams.

Geologically considered the county is almost entirely of the oldest limestone formation. The southern boundary of the limestone basin of Kentucky cuts off a small portion of the southwest part of the county. In that section the Devonian rocks and fossils abound. Near Fredericktown there is exposed near the top of the hills, on both sides of the river, a stratum of about five feet in thickness, of what is commonly known as the honey-comb coral. There is an abundance of other corals and of ammonites, and within a few hundred yards of these, by a rapid geological descent, we reach the silurian limestone with the greatest abundance of its characteristic fossils.

With the above mentioned exception, nearly the whole of the county presents the upper, middle and lower Hudson groups of the silurian period. These limestones are continually disintegrated by atmospheric action and leave in the soils a large per cent. of lime and phosphate. Thus beginning with the Devonian period on the south there is an actual and geological descent to the lower strata of the silurian rocks, exposed in the bed of Chaplin river, at the north of the county. The waters of the famous Tatham well come out of the aozoic rocks and are almost absolutely free from any organic substances whatever. These waters are rapidly becoming celebrated for their curative effects.

The surface of the county is beautifully undulating, in localities really picturesque. In the native forests are embraced nearly all the species and varieties of the trees of Kentucky, poplars, oaks, ash, beech, wild cherry, walnuts, hickories, maples, mulberries and black locusts. There are more than half a hundred indigenous species, some of them growing to a great altitude and size. In the process of clearing up the country, in building houses and barns,

and in the construction of fences and bridges, there has been an inconsiderate waste of a good part of this wealth of timber. Large areas of the county were originally clothed with cane-brakes.

The rich alluvial surface soil, being continually supplied with lime by natural disintegration, has made Washington county very productive of all the ordinary crops and grasses; Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, timothy, bluegrass, clover, and orchard-grass are all produced in such abundance as to richly reward the labors of the husbandman. From the earliest settlement of the county tobacco was one of the staple crops, but for the knowledge of the fact that our soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of the white Burley tobacco we are indebted to the reports of our State geologist, Procter. Hence, within the last fifteen years there has been a wonderful increase in the acreage of this crop, and the necessary erection of hundreds of commodious tobacco barns.

Our farmers use the most improved agricultural implements. Choice seeds for field and garden are eagerly sought for.

Springfield has two banks and some as handsome and commodious stores as are found in the interior. Her merchants are eminently reliable and enterprising. There are good stores in every voting precinct of the county.

The county is dotted over with comfortable and some of them beautiful, country homes, surrounded by orchards and gardens, yielding the finest quality of fruits, berries and all the garden vegetables peculiar to this climate.

In the improved breeds of live stock Washington county is well to the front. She has many of the most approved families and crosses of the trotting horse, some racers that stand at the top, and in Shorthorn, Polled Angus and Jerseys she has some of the finest in the State. Sheep and hogs of the best breeds are extensively raised and marketed. Her chief exports are mules, horses, fat cattle, lambs, wheat, corn and tobacco.

The first settlement in Washington county was made by three Polish brothers, by the name of Sandusky (Sondusky), who built a block house on Pleasant Run. In an Indian assault on this primitive fort one of the brothers was killed. At the battle of Blue Licks another fell. About the same time General Matthew Walton secured patents for the lands about Springfield and north-westward towards Louisville to the amount of about eighty thousand acres, and later laid out the town of Springfield, donated

grounds for public buildings and a cemetery, built one of the first water mills in Kentucky, and a commodious brick residence, now occupied by John Barbour. He represented the district of Kentucky in the Federal Congress, and was a member of several of the constitutional conventions which formulated a constitution for the State of Kentucky.

The first settlers of the county were mostly from North Carolina and the valleys of Virginia, and a good percentage of them were from Maryland, descendants from the Lord Baltimore colonists, hence, Roman Catholics in religion. The churches, schools, monasteries and convents founded by these have their representatives now in St. Rose, St. Catherine, etc. The Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Christians are well supplied with houses of worship and an active ministry all over the county. There are more than thirty Sunday-schools in the county.

The county is divided into sixty-three school districts, each one of them having a comfortable school house. Beside the theological training school at St. Rose, and the large boarding school at St. Catherine of Sienna, there are three high and normal schools.

Washington county has nearly three hundred miles of macadamized and graveled roads, all now free to the public travel. She has but eleven miles of railroad, the Bardstown and Springfield branch, terminating at Springfield, running two trains a day each way. Her public buildings are good, and the county is almost free from debt. Washington county has now a system of telephone lines running from Springfield to most of the voting precincts—a home enterprise.

In the last two years the general range of prices of land of both improved and unimproved have advanced 25 per cent. Farm labor with board is from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per month, without board from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per month. Labor by day, fifty cents and board; seventy-five cents to \$1.00 without board.

The road question is so big that it is hard to determine what is best. In some parts of our county we could use machinery, in other parts we could not. So we are trying to build up our pikes and dirt roads with taxation, and when money is expended and work still needed, by warning out hands. We have no road commissioners. In the greater part of our county our roads have improved. We have a farmers' club which I think will work out good for the farmers.

B. L. LITSEY.

Washington county is located in the Fourth Congressional, Third Appellate, Eleventh Judicial, Fifteenth Senatorial, and Forty-second Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Antioch, Battle, Beechland, Blincoe, Booker, Cardwell, Croakville, Fenwick, Fredericktown, Jenkinsville, Jenson-ton, Kirkland, Litsey, McIntyre, Mackville, Maplehill, Maud, Mooresville, Polin, Seaville, Sharpsville, Simms, Springfield, Tatham Springs, Texas, Willisburg.

Wayne County.

Wayne County was formed in 1800 from the parts of Pulaski and Cumberland counties. It is situated in the southeast middle portion of the State, and is watered by the Cumberland river and tributaries, the south fork of the Cumberland passing entirely through the county from the south, a little west of north; and is bounded on the north by Pulaski county, east by Whitley, south by the State of Tennessee, and west and northwest by the counties of Clinton and Russell. The Cumberland river forms the most of the northern boundary.

Much of the surface of the county is broken with hills; but the valley lands, which are extensive, are fertile and productive, the soil very generally based upon limestone.

No county in the State has such a favorable distribution of mineral and farming lands. Stock raising is very popular among the farmers and many thousands of hogs, cattle, sheep and mules are annually marketed.

The coal fields cover about one-half of the county—divided by the State geological survey into three districts; 1st, the high ridge land between the Big and Little South Forks of the Tennessee State line; 2d, the ridges between the waters of Sinking creek on the east and Elk Spring and Kennedy's creek on the west; 3d, the high land between Elk Spring creek and the Little South Fork and between Otter and Beaver creeks. The principal development is on the Big South Fork, where the coal averages two inches less than four feet in thickness.

Beside the five sub-conglomerate coal veins, the large beds of the upper coal measures show themselves in the southeast corner of the county.

Sandstone, ripple marked and fine grained in eight-inch layers,

and quarrying in ten foot slabs, admirably adapted for building purposes, is found west of Dick's Jumps in a ridge of Turkey creek. Iron ore is found all over the coal region, in some places strewn over the tops of the ridges, in other in belts near the coal beds.

Dick's Jumps is the singular name given to immense masses of the conglomerate which has fallen from the cliffs and now lie in the Big South Fork of the Cumberland river, near the mouth of Wild Dog creek, blocking it up, and rendering navigation from above impossible. The blocks could be easily blasted and scattered into the deep water, thus opening the way to the fine coal above. The government is preparing to put a system of locks and dams into that part of Cumberland river bounding the county on the north.

A fine quality of lubricating oil has been found in large quantities and there are now in the county a great many producing wells. Every farm in the county is under lease to the Standard Oil and other oil companies. Two surveys have been made for pipe lines, one by the Standard Oil Company, and the other by a company composed of Lexington capitalists, and the prospects are that the county will at no distant day be one of the largest oil-producing fields in the world. Wayne county is the center of the oil development in the fall of 1901, and many "gushers" have been found.

Throughout the eastern portion of the county much fine poplar and oak timber is found which has never been touched by an axe because of the distance to railway and river.

Monticello, the county seat, is a beautiful village, situated at the junction of two extensive and fertile valleys. This town is developing a rapid and healthy growth. It is connected with surrounding towns and the Cincinnati Southern railway by telephone, and a splendid pike connects it with Burnside, twenty miles away.

There is a fine cave within the town limits, which, so far as explored, is a beautiful passage with large rooms and a stream of ice-cold water, where visitors spend many hours during the heat of the summer days.

Wayne county is in the Eleventh Congressional, Third Appellate, Twenty-eighth Judicial, Sixteenth Senatorial and Thirty-sixth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Alex, Bart, Bethseda, Brocade, Bud, Cabell, Clyde, Cooper, Coopersville, Correll, Denney, Dryden, Eadsville, Frazer, Gapcreek, Gose, Gregory, Griffin, Haas, Hidalgo, Kidder, Mill-

spring, Monticello, Mount Pisgah, Paisley, Parmleysville, Parnell, Powersburg, Pueblo, Rankin, Ritner, Rockcreek, Shearer Valley, Slavans, Slickford, Steubenville, Sumpter, Sunnybrook, Susie, Wait.

Webster County.

Webster County is situated in the western part of the State, and was formed in 1860, of portions of Hopkins, Henderson and Union counties, and contains about 400 square miles.

The central portion of the county is moderately broken, but the greater part of the northern and southern portion is comparatively level.

Green river, which bounds the northern portion of the county for a distance of twelve miles, is a navigable stream, and considerable business is carried on by its means in the way of shipping produce, rafting logs, etc.

Tradewater river, which forms the southwestern boundary of the county for a distance of twelve miles although not so large as Green river, is navigable for small steamers during a portion of the year.

The soil of Webster county is generally very fertile and adapted to corn, wheat, tobacco, etc., especially the latter, great quantities of which are put up as strips and shipped to foreign markets. In fact Webster county has been rated as one of the most important counties in Western Kentucky for the production of the dark tobacco for commerce.

There are vast quantities of excellent timber in this county consisting of white oak, black oak, poplar, sweet gum, etc., a portion of which is rafted in the form of saw-logs to Evansville and other points, while a vast amount is being sawed and shipped for building and other purposes. The average price of timber lands is about \$15 per acre.

While there are large quantities of building stone in the county, the principal mineral deposit is coal. Webster county is situated in the western coal field of Kentucky, and as the outcrop of the coal field runs through the southwestern portion of the county, the coal is easily mined, is of excellent quality, and is as yet but partially developed, there being thousands of acres, underlaid by

the choicest coal, as yet untouched, offering an almost unparalleled opportunity for the investment of capital. This is the same coal that is being mined at Earlington in Hopkins county, and which has made that place famous as a coal shipping point.

The chalybeate springs at Sebree, in the northeastern portion of the county, are the principal mineral springs of the county, and are famous as health resort during the summer months. There are also many other sulphur and chalybeate springs in various parts of the county.

Owing to the vast quantities of timber in the county yet untouched, there is a great opportunity for the profitable investment of capital in saw mills, planing mills, spoke factories, etc.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad traverses the eastern portion of the county for a distance of twelve or thirteen miles. There is also a branch of the same road running from Madisonville, Hopkins county, to Providence, this county and a branch of the Illinois Central runs from Blackford, on Tradewater, to Dixon, the county seat(a distance of eighteen miles, which, together with the two rivers above mentioned, will afford excellent facilities for transportation.

There are no macadamized roads in this county. The county roads are now worked under the old system, but there is a prospect in the near future of having them worked by taxation.

As a general rule laborers in the various occupations receive good wages.

In addition to the public common schools of the county, there are several graded schools at various points, viz.: One at Providence, Dixon, Sebree, Slaughtersville, and Claysville, all of which have a large attendance.

Dixon, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on a moderately elevated plateau, in the central portion of the county, and in addition to the public buildings has a large flouring mill, four dry goods stores, etc.

Providence, in the southern part of the county, at the terminus of the L. & N. branch railroad, is a thriving city, and has a large flouring mill, spoke factory, planing mill, pressed brick manufactory, saw mill, eight large tobacco stemmeries, six dry goods stores, etc. Large quantities of coal are mined and shipped from here by the Providence Coal Company. Providence ranks with Henderson and Owensboro as a strip market.

Sebree is also a thriving place, situated in the northeastern portion of the county on the L. & N. railroad.

Slaughtersville, on the L. & N. railroad is situated in the midst of a rich farming country and is prosperous.

Claysville, in the western portion of the county, is in the midst of a rich farming country.

There are other good towns in the county, as Lisman, Blackford, on Tradewater, Onton, near Green river; Pooltown near the Henderson county line, etc.

J. D. PALMER.

Webster county is situated in the Second Congressional, First Appellate, Fifth Judicial, Fourth Senatorial and Twelfth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Belcourt, Blackford., Clay, Dixon, Free, Union, Golds, Hearin, Lisman, Onton, Ortiz, Poole, Providence, Sebree, Shelton, Slaughtersville, Stanhope, Tilden, Vanderburg, Wannamaker.

Whitley County.

(Revised 1901 by Judge B. F. Rose.)

The General Assembly, in an act approved February 16, 1818, created the county of Whitley, which was then a part of Knox. It formed the west end of that county, and on being created included all of its present territory and small portion of what was later erected into Laurel county. Whitley county was the fifty-ninth county formed in the State.

In 1820, the census returns gave Whitley county a population of 2,340. Both Williamsburg, the county seat, and the county itself were named in honor of Col. William Whitley, in the year of 1818, when the county was created. It lies near the southeastern border of the State, being bounded on the south by Tennessee, on the east by Knox and Bell counties, on the north by Laurel, and on the west by Pulaski and Wayne counties. It has an area of nearly 600 square miles, a population of fully 20,000 and a vote of 4,100.

The surface is mountainous, the altitude being in the neighborhood of a thousand feet above sea level. The principal mountains are Jellico mountain, Heckler's Knob, Pine mountain and Patterson and Poplar creek mountains. The county is well watered, the

principal streams being the Cumberland river, Clear Fork, Elk Fork, Big South Fork, Marsh, Jellico, Pleasant Run, Mud, Cain, and Patterson creeks, while Little Laurel river forms part of the northern dividing line from Laurel county. The Cumberland river flows westward through the center of the county, until within a few miles of the west county line, when it turns northward to the northern line and then again flows west, completing the northern boundary with Little Laurel river, and entering Pulaski county. Half way down its stretch, where it flows north, a distance from Williamsburg of forty-five miles by river, nineteen miles by road and thirteen miles by bridge path, are situated the historic Cumberland Falls. Here the waters plunge over a rock sixty-two feet in height into a canyon, the walls of which are perpendicular to a height of a hundred feet and are surmounted by a dense growth of evergreen. A company has just been incorporated and has purchased the falls and surrounding property, having in view the harnessing of its tremendous power in sluices.

The geological formations are red and gray sandstone, shale, blue and gray, mixed with iron, alum, coal and slate, the dip of the strata being toward southeast at a small angle.

The mountains abound in coal of bituminous and cannel character, veins being found cropping out everywhere, in paying quantities, but remote from means of transportation. The average run of the veins is four to five feet, hanging, of course, according to mineralogical conditions. Other ores, such as iron, have been found but remain undeveloped, probably because of the absence of limestone in quantities sufficient to promote smelting on a big scale.

Whitley county undoubtedly abounds in oil, asphalt and other products and associates of coal. Traces of asphalt and coal tar have been found within a mile of Williamsburg, during the digging of a grave at the burying grounds, but no "prospects" were ever instituted to develop the same.

The conditions are precisely the same as those of Pulaski and Wayne counties, where oil in paying quantities has been found in many sections and of high grade and heavy and steady flow.

The soil of the county is a light sandy loam and produces good grasses, grains and fruits, with good cultivation. The grain yield will compare favorably with other sections of the State in its acreage. Diversified farming, however, is not engaged in to any extent,

the export being small, home needs, unfortunately, the first goal in the sowing of crops.

There are no navigable streams in or bordering on the county. The Cumberland and all of its tributaries will float logs at high tide and for that reason have been declared navigable streams by acts of the General Assembly.

There are no turnpikes in the county, the public roads being the country or dirt roads, which are maintained by the county, under the supervision of road overseers appointed by the county court, and worked under the road laws of the State. Five splendid iron bridges, costing in an aggregate of \$60,000 afford excellent means of traveling over the waterways, besides many wooden bridges. There are about sixty miles of completed railway in Whitley. The Louisville & Nashville runs from north to south, through the entire length of the county, while the Cumberland Valley branch, leaving Corbin, passes through the northeast corner, making a total of about thirty-six or thirty-seven miles. The C., N. O. & T. P. passes through the west end of the county for a distance of ten miles. The Jellico, Birdseye & Northern, a road of eight miles, and extending from Jellico, Ky., to the mines at Halsey, serves as a common carrier. Two private lines are extending from the mines at Red Ash to Jellico, and the other, a line of two miles in length and connecting the mines at Kensee with the L. & N. road, serve also as common carriers on request.

There are several mineral springs in the county, having a more or less medicinal virtue, while alum springs abound. The Mound Builders have left their traces in Whitley, the mounds having been found in the river bottoms and apparently having been built as a protection from high water during the seasons of overflow. They contain only relics of pottery and other implements of domestic use; no bones or other evidences of these mounds having been used for burial purposes are found.

Good mountain and timber lands can be had for from \$5 to \$10 an acre, while farm lands of good quality will bring several times that price.

The leading resources of the county are its minerals and its timbers. In addition to its vast paying coal fields, now worked by seventeen mines, immense quantities of soapstone and blue clay are found, which would afford an unlimited field for the extraction of the recently discovered metal, aluminum. Its timber lands are almost inexhaustible, although, of course, the ravages of the buzz-

saw along the ways of transportation have left many clearings. A number of persons are finding portable saw mills to be a good paying investment. There are plenty of openings for wood working industries of all kinds, the native timbers being pine, poplar, oak, ash and walnut. The annual output of lumber by the three big mills in Williamsburg and the half dozen portable and stationary mills in other parts of the county reaches millions of feet in poplar, pine and hard woods.

Whitley county boasts of better educational advantages than any of the other mountain and many of the interior counties of the State. The Williamsburg Institute and the Baptist Academy are known beyond the borders of the State as well as at home. The faculty of the former comprises some of the best educators in their line that money can procure, while the latter has done much in the past ten years to educate the people of the mountains. Schools have also been established in twenty districts in the county for both white and colored children. Each district has its own school house and all are under the ablest of management and in a flourishing condition.

Williamsburg, the county seat, is situated on the west bank of the Cumberland river, near the center of the county. It has a population estimated at 2,000 with railroad facilities, six schools besides the academy and institute, four religious denominations represented by churches, Baptists, Methodists, Disciples and Congregationalists, and an energetic county government looking toward the advancement of the home interest. The court house, situated here, is considered one of the most substantial and best arranged in Southeastern Kentucky.

The bonded indebtedness of the county is \$20,300, was a possible decrease of \$4,000 through redemption, and a rate of taxation of forty-five cents on the hundred dollars, for county purposes.

Corbin is probably the largest town in the county, claiming a somewhat transient population of about 2,500. It is a railroad town, the Knoxville & Cumberland Valley divisions of the Louisville & Nashville railroad ending here. While a good business town, as far as merchandizing goes, its commercial and manufacturing interests have not been developed in proportion to its value as a shipping center to the north, south and east.

Whitley county is situated in the Eleventh Congressional, Third Appellate, Twenty-eighth Judicial, Seventeenth Senatorial and Sixty-ninth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Angel, Ayers, Barkecamp Mills, Brummetts Station, Carpenter, Clio, Corbin, Cumberland Falls, Dishman, Duckrun, Fritz, Goldbug, Halsey, Hollyhill, Jellicocreek, Kensee, Layford, Lot, Meadorsville, Meadowcreek, Mountain Ash, Mullis, Oakhill, Patterson Creek, Pineknot, Pleasantview, Polleytown, Redash, Redbird, Rockhold, Sandbranch, Saxton, Silome, Spruceburg, Strunk, Summer, Teague, Tidalwave, Williamsburg, Woodbine, Youngs Creek.

Wolfe County.

Wolfe is in Middle-Eastern Kentucky and was made a county in 1860. It was formed out of territory taken from the counties of Morgan, Breathitt, Owsley and Powell, and was named in honor of Nathaniel Wolfe, a prominent attorney of Louisville. The county is bounded on the north by Menifee and Morgan, on the east by Breathitt and Magoffin, on the south by Breathitt and Lee, and on the west by Lee and Powell.

It is well watered and drained. The north fork of the Kentucky river flows along the western and southern boundaries of it. Red river flows through the county from east to west, and the numerous tributaries, flowing into these two rivers, afford very perfect drainage for the county, besides furnishing an abundant water supply. The north fork of the Kentucky river is navigable for boats and rafts or fleets of timber during a great portion of the year.

The soil of this county is good and adapted to corn, wheat, rye, oats, sorghum, potatoes, and, in fact, fruits of all kinds grow well here; while this county is not an agricultural county, compared with the counties of the interior of this State, still the soil is good, and nearly everybody owns land and raises an abundance of grain and vegetables for sustenance.

This county is well adapted to stock raising, especially sheep, hogs, and cattle—none better for sheep. It is well timbered; large areas of it are still covered by fine timber; the principal kinds are oak, poplar, walnut, chestnut, beech, pine and maple.

The greater part of this county is underlaid with veins of bituminous and cannel coal, ranging from two to six feet in thickness. It is possible that there is much building stones, workable clays, as well as both gas and oil to a considerable extent; and while all these mineral deposits are here, there has been very little develop-

ment as yet; but the prospects for development are a little flattering at this time. Many natural curiosities and strange formations are here.

Many springs whose waters possess medicinal virtues are in the county.

This county affords many good locations for mills and factories; no better place at this time in which to invest capital in timber and coal lands; only one railroad, the L. & E., touches this county at the present, and it runs along just in the edge of the county for a distance of about ten miles; but the O. & K. will be built in the near future through the eastern part of the county.

There are a great many public roads in this county, but they are all dirt roads, which are excellent during the dry season of the year; they are maintained by the county by labor under the general laws of this State.

The staple products of Wolfe county farms are corn, wheat, oats, hay, and some tobacco. Farm labor is performed by native white and colored hands, and their services can be had for from \$10 to \$15 per month, with board of hands; hands working in the timber and at saw mills get for their labor ten cents per hour with board.

Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are raised. Nearly all kinds of grasses grow well here, especially clover, timothy, red top and orchard and English bluegrass, seeming to be well adapted to our soil.

Z. T. HURST.

Wolfe county is in the Tenth Congressional, Seventh Appellate, Twenty-third Judicial, Thirty-fourth Senatorial and Ninety-first Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Booth, Campton, Daysboro, Flat, Gilmore, Hazelgreen, Landsaw, Lane, Lee City, Neola, Rogers, Spradling, Stillwater, Toliver, Torrent, Valeria, Vortex.

Woodford County.

Woodford County was named in honor of General William Woodford, a Revolutionary soldier of prominence, and was formed in 1789, being the last of the nine counties organized by Virginia previous to the separation and admission of Kentucky to the Union. The county is bounded on the north by Franklin and Scott, on the east and southeast by Fayette and Jessamine, south and southwest by Mercer, and west by Anderson. South Elk

Horn creek separates it from Scott and the Kentucky river forms its entire south and west boundary line for a distance of thirty-five miles. In shape the county bears a remarkable resemblance to the State. Woodford embraces an area of about 185 square miles. Its surface is generally level or gently undulating, except near the banks of the river. It is the very heart of the bluegrass region, world-famed for its fertility and magnificent pasturage. The soil lies on limestone rock, the decay of which restores to the land all the elements removed by cultivation, and there are fields here in cultivation for one hundred years which show no signs of exhaustion. In addition to the streams already named, the county is watered by numerous creeks and springs.

(The leading crops grown are corn, wheat, tobacco, hemp, barley, rye, oats, clover, timothy, and bluegrass. Quantities of these are exported, as also blooded trotting, running and saddle horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. Much attention has been given of late to the breeding of thoroughbred cattle, particularly Herefords and the Red and Black Polls, and fine hogs. Diversified farming, such as fruit growing, dairying, truck farming, etc., is steadily increasing. Its opportunities are great, and those who have recently engaged in the culture of small fruits and vegetables are gratified at the results. Vegetables of the finest quality are easily grown. There is a splendid opening here for a canning factory, as well as for tobacco and hemp manufactories and other industries.)

Woodford county is amply provided with transportation facilities. The main branch of the Southern Railway in Kentucky, from Lexington to Louisville, passes through the center of the county and at Versailles is joined by the Versailles & Midway branch, which connects Versailles (the county seat) with Midway, and taps the Cincinnati Southern railroad at Georgetown, Kentucky; the Louisville & Atlantic railroad is in operation from Versailles to Miller's creek, in Estill county, and will be completed to Beattyville by January 1, 1902, opening up valuable coal and timber lands. The Louisville & Nashville railroad traverses the northern end of the county, passing through Midway. The Kentucky river is navigable the entire length of the county. Woodford has about 200 miles of the finest turnpike roads in the State, rendering all parts of the county accessible to the county seat, and furnishing drives, which for natural beauty are not surpassed in any portion of the world. All of these roads were made

free a few years ago by purchase by the county. The tax rate for their maintenance and to pay off the debt incurred by their purchase, is twenty-three cents on the one hundred dollars of taxable property. There is a lively interest in road improvement in Woodford county, and each year several miles of dirt roads are converted into turnpikes. In a short time every road in the county will have been macadamized. The neighborhood dirt roads are worked by delinquent tax-payers, and in addition the county makes an appropriation of \$10.00 a mile. The railroad tax is five cents, and for all other expenses seven cents, making the total county levy thirty-five cents. The bonded indebtedness of the county is \$90,000.

The price of farm lands in the county, improved and unimproved, range from \$30.00 to \$125.00 on acre. The farm labor employed in the county is about one-third of it white and two-thirds negroes. The average price for labor per month is \$15.00 and board or \$20.00 without board. House servants are mostly negroes, though white help is being freely introduced.

Woodford is well provided with public schools—no county in Kentucky is in advance of us in this regard. There are also some excellent private schools. Ashland Seminary, a female boarding school established at Versailles three years ago under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is one of the best schools in the South. It has an excellent faculty, composed of experienced college bred men and women. Professor F. B. Ayer is its principal. The State funds to public schools are liberally supplemented by local taxation. The Kentucky Female Orphan School at Midway, and the Cleveland Orphan Home and School at Versailles have liberal endowments and are superior institutions. The people of the county are intelligent, hospitable and law-abiding. They welcome strangers and encourage immigration.

Among the noted stock farms that are situated in Woodford are A. J. Alexander's "Woodburn Place," a farm of 3,000 acres—the birthplace of Maud S.—which has been for half a century the home of the thoroughbred horse and of the finest strains of cattle and sheep; "Nantura," the home of Longfellow and Ten Broeck, owned by the celebrated turfman, Frank B. Harper; Glen Lake Farm, Glenartney Farm, Stonewall Place, Hartland Stud.

There are several mineral springs of merit in the county, notably the "Alexander Mineral Spring," one mile north of Versailles, which is capable of being made a health resort. Its waters con-

tain rare medicinal properties which have been efficacious in the cure of chronic diseases of the stomach and kidneys.

Versailles is the county seat of Woodford county, an attractive city of over 3,000 inhabitants, with a fine hotel, three banks, modern stores, beautiful streets and residences, handsome churches and schools, and energetic and progressive business men. A large flouring mill (which ships its product to all parts of Central and Eastern Kentucky), a carriage factory, a wagon factory, a couple of tobacco rehandling warehouses, and a grain elevator give employment to a number of men. Versailles is lighted by electric lights, has a good fire department, with steam fire engine, an ice factory and a steam laundry. The town is connected with every portion of the country by telephone, the local exchange having over 250 subscribers.

Midway, in the northern part of the county, is a thriving town of about 1,800 population, containing pretty homes, modern and attractive business blocks, two banks, grain elevator, a large distillery, tobacco warehouses, etc.

Several large whisky distilleries, Labrot & Graham's, E. H. Taylor, Jr., & Sons, W. J. Frazier, J. T. Barbee Co., Glenarme Distillery, and the Old Crow Distillery, are located in this county, the last named being one of the largest in the State.

Lead mines in the southwestern part of the county, near the Kentucky river, are being worked upon a small scale.

D. M. BOWMAR.

Woodford county is situated in the Seventh Congressional, Fifth Appellate, Fourteenth Judicial, Twenty-second Senatorial, and Fifty-ninth Legislative Districts.

POSTOFFICES:—Buckrun, Cicero, Duckers, Faywood, Fort Garrett, Glenss, Midway, Millville, Mortonsville, Mundys, Nonesuch, Pinchard, Pisgah, Quire, Spring Station, Troy, Versailles, Wallace Station, High View.

SOME OF THE Leading Cities of Kentucky.

The City of Louisville.

(Revised 1901 by Morton M. Casseday.)

The history of Louisville dates from one day in May, 1778, when General George Rogers Clark, on his way to attack the British in the northwest, landed a small party on Corn Island, at the falls of the Ohio. The following spring, a few other emigrants having joined these first settlers, a town was laid off on the main land, and the space was named after Louis XVI. By an act of the Virginia Legislature, the town was incorporated May 1, 1780. To its location at the falls of the Ohio was largely due the early importance of Louisville.

This importance was greatly enhanced by the coming of steam navigation. The first steamboat came down the river in 1811, and, while waiting for a stage of water that would enable it to pass over the falls, made several trips between Louisville and Cincinnati. This was the beginning of the new era for the young city, and when the canal around the falls was opened in 1830, Louisville became a great distributing point for all that vast section of the South reached by navigation through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. This led to the building up of great mercantile houses and to the making of fortunes of large proportions for that time and section. It may be said at once that one of the present elements in Louisville's prosperity is river navigation, which must always be a factor in the fixing of rates for the carriage of freight and serving as a check upon the railroads.

In 1851, the railroad to Frankfort was opened, connecting with the line to Lexington. At the same period the line to Nashville was commenced and roads were projected from New Albany and Jeffersonville, putting Louisville in railway communication with the North and East.

This brief sketch will serve to show how the foundations were laid for the commercial prosperity of what afterwards became the metropolis of the Southwest. Of course, the civil war checked the

era of development. The ruin of the South through the war, caused the downfall of many great houses in Louisville, and the city was naturally slow to adapt itself to post-bellum conditions. But a young generation arriving at the period of activity, the old order passed away, and the city began again to realize and benefit by the great natural advantages it possesses, advantages not equalled by any of its rivals.

In the first place, the geographical location of Louisville is most fortunate. It is located on what might be termed the dividing line between the North and the South, easily accessible from every side, with the great highway of the Ohio always insuring cheap transportation and with railways stretching out in every direction. Being near the center of population, the city has no equal in the Mississippi Valley as a distributing point, a fact that long made its jobbing trade of the first importance. Moreover, the city is in the center of the richest agricultural region in the United States. Within easy access is grown whatever man needs for food, except the products of hot countries. The soil about the city is rich and garden produce is cheap and of great variety. Cattle, sheep and hogs are raised in numbers within a few miles. Butter, eggs and poultry are bountifully supplied, and the consequence is that Louisville has a cheaper market than any other city of equal size in the United States. The climate is mild, both in summer and winter, and extreme degrees of temperature are rare here. The site of the city is a broad alluvial plateau, with ample room for expansion; the streets are broad, well paved and drained, the city is openly built, with trees and grasses in abundance, so that the air is pure and wholesome. Consequently sunstrokes are much rarer than in cities of more northern latitude, while the southern location makes the winter short and mild. It is no doubt owing to the facts already enumerated that Louisville is altogether free from epidemics and miasmatic fevers so fatal in many Southern cities. The best proof of the healthfulness of the place is found in the extremely low death rate, which for 1900, was 15.52 in the 1,000 population, only eleven large cities in the country showing a lower death rate. An efficient health officer, supported by the power of the city government, has much to do with the sanitary conditions of the city. Moreover, the city is thoroughly drained by between eighty-five and ninety miles of sewers emptying into the river or the creek. The streets being laid off at right angles,

broad and well paved, and lying sufficiently above the level of the river, the question of drainage presents no intricate problems.

Louisville has a population conservatively estimated at over 212,000. The proportion of foreigners is smaller than in most cities of the size. Very largely the working people own their own homes, and where they do not, they rent houses instead of living in tenements, as rents are cheap and there a great many cottages, with plats of ground about them. This gives a stable and contented laboring class that has a stake in the city. Consequently, labor troubles are rare. Living is cheap and good, both in the matter of meat and garden produce and also in fuel. It is estimated that there are 25,000 buildings in Louisville, representing a cost of \$46,500,000. The suburbs of Louisville are easily accessible and afford cheap homes to the working classes, as well as many beautiful residences of the well-to-do. Many persons engaged in business in Louisville live across the river in New Albany and Jeffersonville which are easily reached by steam and electric railways, foot and wagon bridges and a ferry to Jeffersonville. Three railway bridges span the Ohio at Louisville, two of them having footways and the one to New Albany a wagon-way.

The street system railway of Louisville is well nigh perfect. All the lines are operated by electricity, and one may ride the entire length of the city, and more, for a single fare of five cents, while special rates are made for school children. One must be awkwardly placed indeed who cannot reach any given point for a single fare, the system of transfers providing this advantage. Another thing that adds to the comfort of living in Louisville is the abundant supply of water, both from the water works, owned by the city, and from the hundreds of wells that furnish water at almost every corner, in residence districts. Louisville is frequently called a city of homes, and while the phrase is intended to refer to the homes of the wealthy which fill street after street with beautiful houses and yards, it might well be applied also to the homes of middle classes, which are so numerous and comfortable.

While Louisville has long been famous for the beauty and elegance of its residences, within the last few years the character of its business houses has altogether changed and vastly improved. This is especially noticeable in the office buildings. Quite recently there have been erected a dozen such buildings, varying in height from five to ten stories, that compare favorably with such structures anywhere, both in point of architecture and equipment. A

similar improvement has taken place in the character of the new mercantile houses. When the start is once made in this direction progress is sure, and in the case of Louisville it is rapid and constant. Another noteworthy improvement is in the paving of the streets. Those where traffic is heaviest are paved with granite, while many, if not most, of the others are laid with brick or asphalt. An asphalt drive-way now connects the two parks that lie, one at the extreme western and the other at the eastern end of the city;

In its parks, also, Louisville has a comparatively recent acquisition of the greatest value. It is safe to say that when its park system is completed no city in the world will have three of greater beauty. Cherokee park, on the east, is a tract of several hundred acres of natural park land, heavily wooded with beech and other native trees, with beautifully undulating lawns and meadows, a pretty stream of water that winds through deep glades and smiling meadows, or under rugged and picturesque cliffs and bluffs. It is a natural park land. South of the city rises boldly and abruptly a tall knob, called Jacob park, after the late Charles D. Jacob, several times mayor, who bought the land as a park for the city. The wild beauty of this hill is unique. It is covered with a primeval forest and from its summit one may see for many miles in every direction. In contrast with both of these is Shawnee park lying west of the city and overlooking the river, which flows between the park and the Indiana hills. Besides the several hundred acres in each of these parks, the city has laid off several squares and "places" which furnish pure air and a recreation ground in its crowded parts.

The public school system of the city is one of its glories. There are more than fifty public schools, including night schools and school for colored children. These are ably conducted, the children being thoroughly grounded in a common education. The system is crowned by four high schools, one for boys, where an unusually high order of academic scholarship is maintained, a manual training high school, the gift of the late A. V. Du Pont, who bore the entire expense of the splendid building and its thorough equipment, a high school for girls, now located in a new building of the most approved construction, and a high school for colored pupils. Besides the public schools Louisville has its full quota of excellent private schools. Here are located also five medical colleges, a college of pharmacy, the law school of the

University of Louisville, and two theological seminaries. It will be seen that the city does not lack educational facilities. School work may be supplemented through the opportunities offered by the library of the Polytechnic Society, containing some 50,000 volumes, and which is open to the public. Steps are now being taken to turn this library over to the city and make it in a complete sense a public library.

Louisville contains about 200 churches and mission houses of worship. Many of the churches are handsome edifices and another of great beauty is about to be erected. The Baptist, Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Christians, Lutherans, German Evangelicals and Jewish denominations are all strong here. There are many hospitals and infirmaries maintained by the different church organizations, besides the excellent institutions of the kind owned by the city. The Young Men's Christian Association also has a powerful branch, housed in one of the finest houses on Broadway, where it also has a perfectly equipped gymnasium.

Louisville has six theaters, four of which are constantly open during the season and one other very frequently. One of these is a very large auditorium capable of entertaining large conventions.

Three social clubs own their own buildings and offer all that is enjoyable in club life. Besides, there is a country club that is a model for such institutions. Before dismissing the social side of life in Louisville it is proper to speak of the annual spring festivals which for several years have attracted many visitors and afforded pleasure to her own people. For many years these festivals have been musical and have brought to the city the greatest singers and artists that were to be engaged. The nucleus of the festivals is the large and perfectly trained local chorus. The spirit of enterprise and the advertising value of these occasions have taken hold of Louisville, and usually some special celebration occurs in the fall as well as in the spring.

It remains to speak of commercial and industrial Louisville. From having been a place whose importance was almost entirely commercial, the city is now one of the great manufacturing points of the Mississippi Valley, while retaining its old prestige as a distributing center. There is every reason why it should be great in manufactures, and since its citizens have begun to turn their attention to making it so there is no doubt that it will attain a foremost place in this field. Some of the causes working to this end

have already been touched upon, among them being the exceptionally high character of the labor obtainable here and Louisville's unexcelled transportation facilities. Besides the invaluable advantage afforded by the river, ten great railway systems enter here. They are: The Louisville & Nashville, reaching and practically covering Kentucky and the entire South; the Southern, which is a competitor over much of the territory both in Kentucky and the South; the Illinois Central, through Western Kentucky, Illinois, to Chicago and St. Louis and down to New Orleans and the Gulf; the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis, reaching points in Western Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis; the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, covering much of the same territory; the Pennsylvania & "Pan Handle," reaching Indianapolis and Chicago on one hand and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington City, Baltimore and New York on the other; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (the "Big Four"), runs north, east and west; the Chesapeake & Ohio, through Kentucky and the Virginias to the Atlantic seaboard; the Monon Route, from Louisville to Chicago; the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, through Indiana and Illinois and eastwardly into Ohio and on the Atlantic. These roads leave no point of the compass uncovered. Manufacturers ship out of Louisville to European points via gulf ports as well as those on the Eastern seaboard.

A great addition to the shipping facilities of Louisville is now about completed. It is the widening of the mouth of the canal, a work on which the government has been engaged for several years. This gives to Louisville a harbor not enjoyed by any other city on the Ohio. A great basin has been enclosed by the canal wall in which all the shipping on the river could safely float. Practically it does away with all inconveniences of navigation at this point.

The city thus favorably located in point of transportation, another great factor in successful manufacturing, that of fuel, is found to be equally encouraging. Louisville is almost surrounded by coal fields that for centuries will furnish an inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel. It is floated down the river in barges, or brought from the mines of Kentucky and Indiana by railroads. A coal famine is impossible and because of the great competition in supplying this market the price of the fuel is so low that it is said the cost of steam power here is less than that of water in New Eng-

land. Natural gas supplies light and heat for many homes in Louisville.

These conditions being present, it is not unnatural that Louisville's manufacturing interests have more than trebled in the last fifteen years, and the growth is now more rapid probably than at any other time.

Louisville is surrounded by a wealth of raw material. Within easy reach are inexhaustible supplies of the best hard woods, such as ash, hickory, oak, black walnut, elm, cherry, maple and other varieties. The soft woods are equally abundant. The finest of iron ores are found in Kentucky and are easily and cheaply mined. Fire and pottery clays are found in several nearby places, and fine building stone lies all about. Consequently it should not be a matter of surprise, though it probably will be, when it is said that about \$45,000,000 are invested in Louisville factories. It has the largest plow factory in the country. A single plant turns out more than one hundred and forty farm wagons daily and is enlarging its capacity. More pounds of oak-tanned sole leather are made here than in any other city in the United States. It annually tans 500,000 hides and 170,000 sheepskins. More building cement is made here than at any other point. Its output of manufactured tobacco is the second in size in the country and promises to be the first, as this is the largest and best leaf tobacco market in the world. In the manufacture and sale of fine whiskies Louisville stands first, her distilleries averaging 8,000,000 gallons annually. Besides her citizens own or control many of the distilleries throughout the State. More than 60,000 tons of cast iron pipe are made each year in Louisville. In boxes and wooden ware her output is important. She has one of the largest manufactories of plumbers' goods and is fast coming to the front in that line. In the matter of wooden ware, a new and highly important addition is the establishment for the manufacture of tubs, pails, etc., while an addition to the plumbing interest is found in the largest porcelain tub manufactory in the United States. The car shops across the river are largely a Louisville enterprise and are among the largest in the country. They work over time. Hardwood mantels made in Louisville are sold all over the United States and in Europe. The manufacture of chairs is an old industry here; veneers are made on a large scale; lumber and planing mill products and cooperage are important industries. One very large cotton mill is in operation; while five great mills making Kentucky jeans constitute the

largest textile industry west of Philadelphia. They employ 2,000 hands, mostly women and girls. Their output is about 9,000,000 yards. The manufacture of cassimere is a new industry. A single flour mill has a capacity of 1,600 barrels of flour a day and runs day and night. Besides its trade in this country, it has a considerable export trade. Louisville spokes, axe handles and tool handles have a reputation all over the United States. Louisville printing houses compete successfully with Eastern cities for fine commercial work.

It is impossible in an article of this scope to enumerate all of the things manufactured in Louisville, but enough has been said to show that the location is an excellent one, especially when it is added that all of the industries enumerated above are prosperous and that many of them, perhaps most of them, are constantly enlarging their capacity. An industry for which the city was formerly famous was its pork-packing; but the enormous establishments elsewhere have quite dwarfed this city. Yet annually, Louisville receives over 800,000 hogs and kills more than 450,000, a larger number than were killed when the industry was at its height. Similarly more than twenty million pounds of beef are dressed yearly and much of it shipped abroad. We hear little of our soap factories, yet 24,000,000 pounds were shipped from Louisville last year, much of it exported.

Having the advantage of location as a distributing center, the commercial growth of Louisville has been almost uninterrupted. Of course, her leading articles are whisky and tobacco, and especially in the latter has she retained a leading position. The number of hogshead sold on the "breaks" here varies more with the crop than with the demand. In 1900 there were sold 145,339 hogsheads of tobacco. Up to Nov. 30, 1901, there had been sold during the present year 148,164 hogsheads, or about 17,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1900. The value of the leaf tobacco sold here exceeds \$15,000 000 annually. Four large tobacco factories recently established have added largely to the manufacturing capital of the city, which now ranks second among the cities of the country in the tobacco manufacturing industry.

One of the most important branches of trade in Louisville is dry goods. While there are not so many houses engaged in the trade as formerly, yet the volume of business is larger than ever before. Other important features of the jobbing trade are boots and shoes, notions, agricultural implements, oils, leads and paints, drugs,

clothing, furniture, saddlery and harness, groceries and produce. The trade in iron and pig iron is also large. The two largest hardware houses in the Southwest are located here. The city has thirteen strong banks with a combined capital of \$6,573,600 and a surplus of more than \$3,000,000. There are also three trust companies with a capital of \$2,806,100, and surplus of \$1,200,360. In 1899 the clearings amounted to \$413,298,000, and in 1900 to \$424,563,000, an increase of 11,265,000. For the eleven months of 1901 the clearings amount to more than \$420,000,000. So that the current year will also show a large increase. Louisville now ranks about twelfth in the size of her clearings among the cities of the country. It is always a good money market, and legitimate enterprises are fostered by bankers and capitalists.

The city assessor's books show an assessment of \$125,000,000 for all classes of property in the city, of which \$90,000,000 are on realty. The tax rate for the coming year is \$1.59 on the \$100. According to the assessor's reports, business personalty, including franchises, is valued at \$34,500,000. It is remarkable that this sum is larger than the valuation of business personalty in Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities larger than Louisville.

In July, 1898, a most important step was taken looking to the development of Louisville as a manufacturing point. The city council passed an ordinance exempting all new manufacturing enterprises from city taxation for a period of five years. Since then more than one hundred new factories have been established, 25 per cent. of which are large concerns, adding materially to the city's importance in this field. Among those are the new tobacco factories above referred to, a large bolt and iron works, a veneer mill, varnish and paint works, a candy factory, several large clothing manufactories, cooperage works, large fertilizer manufactories, wooden ware factories. The manufacture of skirts, shirts, etc., has been largely developed. Immense stock yards have been opened in the southern part of the city and are of the greatest importance to Louisville. Much of this good work has been accomplished through the agency of the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, the leading commercial organizations of the city.

The following table, prepared by the statistician of the Board of

Trade shows the movement of leading articles to and from Louisville for 1900, with the figures for eleven months of 1901:

Articles	Receipts, 1900	Receipts, 1901	Shipments, 1900	Ship'ts, 1901
Agr. Imps. ....lbs.	10,297,809	13,064,290	30,508,693	36,246,711
Boots and Shoes .....cases	112,419	112,285	106,734	93,366
Coffee .....lbs.	9,915,468	10,143,346	8,895,130	8,182,178
Drugs .....pkgs.	176,965	205,871	331,228	336,197
Dry goods, Notions, etc. "	394,598	412,653	411,922	448,589
Fertilizers .....tons	13,564	15,953	26,090	33,941
Flour .....bbls.	140,448	158,198	412,998	474,204
Furniture .....lbs.	6,704,488	6,880,576	21,467,866	24,529,680
Hardware .....pkgs.	141,230	163,333	520,898	637,113
Hides .....lbs	17,180,940	19,786,274	2,453,844	3,227,131
Bacon "	19,848,510	19,131,154	44,800,451	41,671,873
Hams "	279,290	313,398	3,661,179	2,216,038
Lard "	4,659,992	4,616,688	17,643,499	14,469,523
Iron, B. R. and Sheet "	87,894,366	135,322,571	51,673,078	54,737,390
Iron, Pig .....tons	81,710	89,310	5,957	7,631
Leather .....lbs.	626,557	690,739	10,463,956	9,117,627
Machinery "	5,964,943	7,814,100	9,842,168	11,689,838
Oil Cotton Seed .....bbls.	298,085	357,614	213,970	266,106
Potatoes "	258,449	212,261	324,193	209,846
Saddlery .....pkgs.	10,742	14,935	188,011	202,665
Soap .....lbs.	2,681,712	4,809,148	21,019,276	23,701,457
Stoves, I. Castings "	4,050,525	4,962,387	23,123,965	22,742,409
Sugar .....bbls.	135,193	129,223	111,235	109,993
Tobacco, Leaf .....hhds.	111,944	118,110	72,801	93,401
Tobacco, Mfg. ....lbs.	1,620,857	905,449	44,352,707	36,614,219
Terra Cotta Tile "	34,346,299	54,535,418	25,708,312	35,138,073
Vinegar and Cider .....bbls.	15,990	18,643	96,508	92,172
W. Lead, Paints, etc. ....lbs.	6,467,968	7,269,648	13,801,231	13,077,373
Wagons "	16,885,355	12,961,094	31,966,069	33,280,408
Whisky .....bbls.	120,690	115,477	307,093	282,026
Woolen Goods .....lbs.	2,573,713	2,916,200	13,706,912	12,191,729
Yarn "	605,687	309,404	3,338,230	2,546,870

Figures for 1900 cover movement for the year. Figures for 1901 cover period January 1st to November 30th, inclusive, only.

CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS.**Covington.**

Covington, the second city in the State, is situated in Kenton county on the Ohio river, opposite the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is directly across the Licking river from the city of Newport, Ky., with which it is connected by two splendid bridges, which are crossed by electric car lines.

The city possesses great advantages as a manufacturing point on account of its shipping facilities furnished by the Ohio and Licking rivers and the several railroads entering here. The L. & N., Kentucky Central division of the L. & N., Queen and Crescent and the Chesapeake & Ohio system enter Covington and render the city accessible from all points. The Covington & Cincinnati Elevated railroad and Transfer bridge afford facilities for freight to all points west, northwest, north and east of Cincinnati. There are located here a large cotton mill, an extensive cordage plant, the Tranter Rolling Mill and Droege's Licking Roller Mills. The latter plant manufactures all kinds of bar iron, and has in connection with the rolling mill a tin plate mill. The company employs 500 men. There are a number of extensive tobacco manufacturing factories. There are a number of smaller manufacturing plants. There are thirty-six miles of paved streets, asphalt, macadam, and vitrified brick and the system is being extended.

The Covington and Cincinnati suspension bridge has recently been improved to the extent of having double street car tracks with space enough between the inner rails to permit wagons passing without interference with rapid transit from Covington to Cincinnati by the electric street car lines.

The public school facilities of the city, while good, are not fully up to the requirements of the rapidly increasing population and at least two more commodious buildings will be erected in the near future. There is a high school building, five large district school buildings, one building which was secured to accommodate pupils from the overcrowded condition of one of the district schools. There is a fine school building for negro children and the system of teaching is the same as in the white schools. There are four kindergarten schools.

The churches embrace all denominations and the buildings are

some of the finest in the State. There are eight Baptist, nine Methodist Episcopal, two Protestant Episcopal, three Presbyterians, eleven Roman Catholic, and others not specified. A large Catholic cathedral is now completed, and is the finest church edifice in the State. It cost not less than \$300,000.

There are four national banks with ample capital.

The water supply is obtained from the Ohio river five miles above Newport and is the best water that can be obtained in this vicinity. The reservoirs are three in number and are located on the high grounds near Fort Thomas. The pressure from the mains will throw water over the highest building in the city.

The city is supplied with an extensive gas plant and by a large electric light plant.

The fire department is first class and no disastrous fires have occurred during the past five years. The police force is efficient and consists of a chief, forty-four patrolmen, officered by three lieutenants and four sergeants.

The value of property assessed for taxation is \$23,000,000 and the tax rate is \$2 on the \$100 valuation. A new court house has been erected at the old court house grounds. It is more than double the size of the old one and cost \$225,000. It is one of the finest edifices of the kind in the State.

Lexington.

The city of Lexington is situated in the richest agricultural portion of Kentucky and one of the richest agricultural sections of the United States. The peculiar geological formation secures to the counties known as bluegrass counties perpetual fertility of soil, and the healthfulness of the climate makes it uncommonly suitable for the breeding of all stock adapted to temperate climate, and to all crops suitable for such climate.

TURNPIKES.—It is the center of a very fine system of macadam turnpikes. From it as a center radiate these excellent roads to every part of the adjacent and surrounding counties. Lexington bears the same relation to these counties that the hub of a wheel does to the spokes and circumference. The aggregate population of Fayette county, the counties adjoining and the counties tributary to Lexington is now over two hundred thousand. It was more than one hundred and seventy thousand in the census of

1890. These turnpikes have recently been made free, and the heavy tax collected heretofore in the form of tolls removed from the trade of Lexington. These tolls were a burden upon her trade, and amounted in many instances to a prohibitory tariff, especially as to her retail trade. It is as yet difficult to estimate the very large advantage which has accrued to Lexington by taking from these roads their toll gates. There are fifteen turnpikes leading into Lexington and from these are built quite a number of branch turnpikes. These turnpikes connect Lexington with Richmond, Winchester and Mt. Sterling, Paris, Georgetown, Midway, Versailles and Frankfort, Lawrenceburg, Shakertown, Harrodsburg, Nicholasville, Danville, and from each of these towns are turnpikes which run to other equally flourishing shire towns. All of these turnpikes traverse the richest agricultural country, populated by an unusually intelligent, prosperous and solvent community.

RAILROAD CENTER.—Lexington is also a railroad center. The systems known as the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern confront each other in this city. To Lexington are railroads from the Eastern seaboard, Baltimore, Washington, Newport News by the Chesapeake & Ohio. From Philadelphia and New York and the entire East by way of Cincinnati by the Kentucky Central and the Queen & Crescent. The Louisville & Nashville by its connections at Cincinnati and Louisville gives to Lexington an advantage of unsurpassed railroad connections with the entire South and West and Southwest and the Southern System connects her with the Southwest, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and the Trans-Mississippi. These various roads and the Lexington & Eastern, which is completed to Jackson, Breathitt county, pass through the richest coal fields west of the Alleghany mountains, and secure from Lexington an abundant and unfailing supply of coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes. They also secure for our merchants reasonable freight rates at least as low as those enjoyed by Cincinnati and Louisville. Cheap fuel and cheap freights are the foundations upon which the prosperity of an interior city must be built. Without them there can be no hopes of successful competition.

CAPITAL.—Lexington has abundance of capital. The Fayette National Bank, the City National Bank, the First National Bank, the Second National Bank, the Third National Bank, the Phoenix National Bank, the National Exchange Bank and the Central Bank are all solvent banks with abundance of capital and under

progressive and intelligent management. The private capital under the control of the citizens of Lexington added to the bank capital is abundant for any enterprise which promises profitable results.

MANUFACTORIES.—Although Lexington was originally a most enterprising pioneer in all industrial movements the want of transportation, the enormous freights and the high price of fuel, which for many years handicapped her destroyed all her manufactories except those based on hemp. The manufacture of hemp was the foundation upon which was built most of the largest fortunes made in Lexington from 1790 to 1860. During the year 1859 the State of Kentucky raised 49,000 tons of hemp, most of which was manufactured in the bluegrass section and sold in the shape of bagging and rope. The emancipation of the colored people, the change in the methods of manufacturing fibres and other changes have resulted in the reduction of the production of hemp in Kentucky to probably less, on an average, than 5,000 tons. It followed necessarily that the manufacture of hemp ceased. In the bluegrass the Burley tobacco has gradually been substituted as the money crop in place of hemp, but the citizens of Lexington have not realized this change until recently, and have not taken advantage of the opportunity thus offered to Lexington to make it a center of a profitable tobacco industry, as it had been of a hemp industry. But recently several cigar factories have been established, and a company incorporated for the handling of tobacco, which company is at present erecting a large and expensive building on Bolivar street, and we predict that it will be the forerunner of numerous such enterprises and that before a decade is passed Lexington will be as celebrated for her tobacco factories as she was formerly for her hemp factories.

A large stemmery which it is estimated will employ from fifty to seventy-five hands, is to be erected upon ground adjacent to the Continental Tobacco Company's warehouse. This, it is expected, will tend still further to increase the importance of Lexington as a tobacco center.

While no very large factories has been built in Lexington a number of enterprises have been attempted and are in successful operation. This is particularly true recently of lumber companies of which there are several in successful operation. We may state as a general observation that every enterprise of which skilled men have been in control has been fairly successful. And this

it to be expected, because Lexington now has abundance of water, electric lights, electric cars, abundance of capital, cheap freight and cheap fuel. Its climate is healthful during the whole year; in its markets are always to be found wholesome food at reasonable prices.

There is, however, a large population in this city and its suburbs which could be utilized in many forms of labor at very cheap rates, and there is no place known to us where so many advantages unite for the successful operation of such enterprises.

DISTILLERIES.—These deserve a special mention. Situated in the suburbs are the distilleries from which are manufactured the whiskies known as the "Old Tar," "Old Elk," "Ashland," "Pepper," and "Woodland." These brands are known all over America. When these distilleries are in operation, their joint capacity is sufficient to require a daily payment to the Government of eight thousand dollars in taxes. They furnish employment and support to many persons and a market for a large amount of grain.

Very recently, the Lexington Brewing Company, incorporated in October, 1897, has erected a large and handsome brewery, with a capacity of fifteen thousand barrels a year or more.

EDUCATIONAL.—But the chief cause of the prosperity, influence and reputation of Lexington during the 118 years of its existence has been its educational advantages and these are unsurpassed by any city of its size in America. It is the seat of Kentucky University, the successor of Transylvania University, and of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. In each of these institutions both of which are now open to women, the youth of Lexington and of Kentucky can obtain a collegiate education at a cost so low as to be practically nominal. Each of them is manned with a full corps of able and successful professors, and have enrolled jointly perhaps eight hundred students. The Sayre Female Institute, founded wholly by the late David A. Sayre, the Hamilton Female College, and other private schools furnish equally suitable educational advantages for girls. The system of public schools is equal to that of any city of the same size, and under it the children of both races are given the fullest opportunity for the best common school, public education. Lexington owes her reputation and power to these institutions of learning and they have attracted, and continue to attract many persons to settle in the city so that their children may have the benefit of these advantages. And to these colleges, female seminaries, pri

vate schools and public schools ought to be added mention of the commercial and business colleges which have been a prominent feature of the educational advantages of Lexington. Among the first business and commercial colleges established in Kentucky was the one established in Lexington, and there have always been and are now, several of the most flourishing of these colleges here, with large patronage, not only from Kentucky but from the Southern and Western States.

STREET RAILWAYS.—Lexington has now one of the most complete and effective systems of street railway service in the country. It has about fifteen miles of splendid track and is a subject of flattering comment with visitors. At present there is being constructed a system of interurban roads which are designed to connect Lexington with all the neighboring towns. The first line, which is to Georgetown, is nearly completed, and will be in operation before spring. A solvent corporation, capitalized at \$7,000,000 has acquired the franchises and proposes to construct similar electric lines to Nicholasville, Paris, Versailles, Winchester and Richmond. This prospect may not be realized in the near future, but it seems inevitable that the growing communities of the contiguous counties and towns, shall sooner or later be united with Lexington by means of such electric railways.

Some years ago the city council entered upon the reconstruction of the streets in the central portion of the city and constructed them of brick, so that now the streets of the city are excellent.

The boundaries of Lexington have not been changed since its incorporation as a city. The court house square is the center, and the limits are the circumference of a circle with a radius of one mile each way, from that center. The growth of the population has, therefore, gone over these limits and outside of them; contiguous to the buildings of the city are numerous residences and a population of perhaps from three to five thousand that really belong to the city, constitutes a part of its population and does its business in it. Adding this to the population within the limits of the city there are not less than from thirty to thirty-five thousand people who are really citizens of Lexington.

The public buildings are not only ample but handsome. The United States building used as a postoffice and offices for the Collector of Internal Revenue is a stone building of handsome architectural style. The new court house, which is almost finished and which sits upon the old square in the center of the city, is a

still more imposing building. The two colleges have numerous and suitable edifices for their various purposes.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Very early charity took a practical form in Lexington, and her citizens erected a private enterprise the first lunatic asylum west of the Alleghany mountains. It is now one of the largest asylums in the country. It is situated in the northwestern portion of the city, the State owning it, and having purchased some three hundred acres of land and erected buildings costing many thousands of dollars. The asylum is a community in itself of perhaps eleven hundred souls. Recently the Odd Fellows of Kentucky have established here the Widows' and Orphans' Home and purchased the commodious and handsome residence of the late Robert McMichael. One of the sad results of the terrific ravages of the cholera in 1833 was the large number of helpless orphans, and some of the charitable ladies of the city, with the aid of their husbands, founded the Lexington Orphan Asylum, and from time to time as necessity demanded other charitable institutions have been founded, and we presume that to-day there is not a city of its size where charities are more numerous or more wisely managed than in Lexington. During the past year the Houses of Reform have been located near this city, and are soon to be ready for occupancy.

Though her advantages are thus meagerly outlined, the future of Lexington is most promising. Situated in the heart of a country so fertile and so solvent, with a climate so salubrious, with a system of free turnpikes with ample railroad facilities, with cheap fuel and cheap freight, with such educational advantages, with abundant capital, there is no city of its size known to us which offers so many inducements for enterprising men of fair capital to invest their capital, provided they invest themselves with their capital; men who are skilled in any form of industrial work and who have sufficient capital to found any factory can find no place with more, if as many, advantages as is possessed by Lexington.

Newport.

(Revised 1901 by R. W. Nelson, Mayor.)

Newport, Campbell county, is the third largest city in the State of Kentucky, and is situated on the south side of the Ohio river, and on the mouth of the Licking river and opposite of the city of

Cincinnati, Ohio. The population is close to 32,000. The city was originally established by an act of the General Assembly of the State approved December 14, 1795, upon a tract of land of 180 acres owned by General James Taylor, Messrs. Thomas Kennedy, Washington Berry, Henry Brashear, Thomas Lindsey, Nathan Kelly, James McClure and Daniel Duggan being appointed trustees by that act.

In 1803 the United States purchased some five acres of land and established a military post known as "Newport Barracks" and by an act of the General Assembly of December 26, 1803, it gave the United States exclusive jurisdiction therein.

By an act of February 24, 1834, of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, the inhabitants of Newport were declared a body corporate and politic, with power to establish a municipal government composed of one principal officer, to be known as the mayor, and six trustees, all of whom to be elected for the first time for the term of one year, on the first Monday in March next, by a majority of the free white male inhabitants, said mayor and trustees being authorized to elect a suitable person to perform the duties of town clerk. Subsequently amendatory acts by the General Assembly authorized the division of the town into wards, the election of councilmen, school trustees and other municipal officers until the adoption of the new Constitution, when the city of Newport became one of the cities of the second class of the State of Kentucky and is now governed by its new charter adopted for such municipalities by an act of the General Assembly session of 1894.

Newport is connected with Cincinnati, Ohio, by two magnificent iron and steel bridges; one being known as the "Central Bridge," and the other as the Newport and Cincinnati Railroad Bridge." The former was erected by the efforts of the citizens of Newport, in 1892, at a cost of over one million dollars, the city council exempting it from taxation for the period of five years as an inducement for its construction. The other bridge was originally erected by the Pennsylvania railroad some twenty-five years ago, exclusively for railroad traffic, but lately said bridge was reconstructed at an outlay of one and a half millions of dollars and is now open for railroad, wagon and street car traffic and pedestrians, and considered the finest bridge spanning the Ohio. Newport is also connected with her sister city, Covington, Kentucky, by two iron bridges across the Licking river, one of which is owned

jointly by the cities just mentioned and the other is owned by New York capitalists.

Newport has the finest system of electric street railway in the State, carrying passengers within ten minutes to the city of Cincinnati at a cash fare of five cents. For religious and educational facilities Newport is unsurpassed; it has now eighteen Protestant churches and three Catholic churches, a public library building erected at a cost of \$25,000, well stocked with books. Her school houses, seven in number for white, and one for colored, accommodate some 3,000 pupils. Said public schools are conducted under the supervision of a board of education, employing one superintendent, six assistant superintendents and seventy-two teachers. The annual appropriation for educational purposes by city and State aggregate some \$65,000.

Newport has a complete sewerage system and good brick and macadam streets. Its water works, owned and controlled by the city, is considered the best and most complete in this vicinity, with a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons daily. The water is pumped by powerful engines about seven miles above the city from the Ohio river, into a large reservoir situated in the highlands back of Newport, thus securing clear and pure water. The pressure of the water is from eighty to one hundred pounds, and is so great that it throws a stream out of one and one-eighth inch nozzle 120 feet high—thus Newport is one of the most desirable places for the establishment of manufacturing concerns. It has now one large rolling mill, employing 500 hands, one large pipe foundry, employing 400 hands, lithographing and printing works, employing 250 hands, one watch case factory, one brass foundry, one carriage specialty works and many others of minor importance.

The large military post, known as Fort Thomas, situated in the highlands back of Newport, is unsurpassed for its magnificent and commodious buildings, etc. One battalion of the second United States Infantry, with military band are stationed therein. Said fort is connected with Newport by an electric railway, and can be reached within fifteen minutes ride through superb scenery of the famous highlands of Campbell county.

CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS.**Bowling Green.**

Situated on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, 113 miles south of Louisville, and near the intersection of the Memphis branch with the main line, and at the head of the slack water navigation of Green and Barren rivers, Bowling Green enjoys unusual facilities for communication with all parts of the country. Warren county, of which Bowling Green is the capital, is one of the wealthiest, most fertile and prosperous counties in Southern Kentucky.

The staples are corn, oats, wheat, tobacco, and grass—all of which are raised in prolific abundance. Besides these products, fruits of all kinds, especially apples, grapes, strawberries, and others of a similar kind, grow in large quantities. The farmers also devote much attention to raising horses, mules, sheep and hogs—all of which are very profitable industries. By a wise system of road building inaugurated several years ago, the county has constructed and repaired more than one hundred and twenty miles of macadamized and gravel roads. The roads radiate out from Bowling Green in every direction like spokes from the hub of a wheel, and the building of these highways has become so general that there is not a dirt road leading out of the city. The effect of this system of roads, all of which are free, has been wonderfully helpful to both city and country.

Lying within a few miles of the corporate limits are vast quantities of coal of a fine grade, much of which is suitable for coking purposes. Only a little beyond, and in the same immediate vicinity, are almost inexhaustible stores of iron ore of a superior type. In fact about the first iron ever made in Kentucky was made at the furnace in Edmonson county, only a short distance from Bowling Green. It is only a question of a little time when these storehouses of wealth will be opened, and when this is done, this place will naturally and inevitably become the beneficiary; steel plants and rolling mills will find their location here.

Located near this place are several stone quarries of rare excellence. From two of them is shipped white building stone of the most beautiful kind, and it finds ready market everywhere, and can be seen in houses from New York to Texas. The curbing and

flagging stone is also shipped in large quantities, and the supply is without limit.

Few cities in Kentucky are so thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and improvements as this little city.

She has as fine a system of water works as was, probably, ever devised, affording an abundant supply of water perfectly pure, sweet and wholesome. The reservoir is located on an eminence above the town, so high as to make the pressure sufficient to force the water, without the use of engines, over the tallest house in town. The protection thus afforded from fire is as perfect as can be made, and anything like a general conflagration is an impossibility. She has her streets brilliantly lighted with electricity, and the people have both electricity and gas for illuminating their residences and business houses. What is an especial mark of the prudence and good sense of the people here is that the city owns both her water works and her electric light plant; thus being free from the extortion of a private corporation, and thus being able to furnish to the people both water and light at actual cost.

Her streets are graded admirably, her sidewalks well paved, and the cleanliness of both is as remarkable as it is rare. The drainage, natural and artificial, rids the town of those elements of filth and disease which so severely affect the health and comfort of many places. In consequence of her location, the exhaustless supply of pure water, and the general cleanliness of the place, it is as healthy a spot as can be found anywhere.

Besides private schools the city has built and maintained at public expense as fine a system of free graded schools as was, perhaps, ever established anywhere. These schools are for both white and black. The buildings are large three-story brick houses, and are models of convenience as well as being structures of architectural symmetry and beauty. A child completing the course of study prescribed by these graded schools acquires a good, substantial practical education. These schools have been one of the causes of the steady growth of the city. People come from all the surrounding country to educate their children, and, once located, it is a rare thing that a citizen of Bowling Green ever leaves it to go anywhere.

Besides being a city of schools this is a city of churches as well. Almost every denomination—Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, Christian, etc.—has its own church edifice and place of worship, and the proportion of church communicants

is gratifying in the extreme to all who hold to the Christian faith.

A stranger going to this beautiful little city can not fail to be impressed with the business thrift of her citizens, the high moral tone of her people, and the evidences of public spirit everywhere, both in public works and private affairs.

Whilst this place has never been extensively engaged in manufacturing, still it has always had many industries which offer employment to the people and bring revenue to the city. She has large flouring mills, affording a good market for the farmers' wheat; an extensive ax-handle plant engaged in working up the hickory woods of the country; an extensive pork-packing house; several lumber mills, manufacturing the immense quantities of logs from up Barren river; a street car line running across the town; a head, stave and barrel factory, doing a large and thriving business; two large foundries, employing a good force of hands; bottling works which ship its wares all over the country; a knitting factory, giving employment to many girls who need it; two large ice factories with a capacity of eight and twelve tons per day, respectively, besides the machine and car repair shops of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which gives lucrative employment to a large number of people.

The business houses of merchants and bankers, and the private residences of the citizens are of the most substantial and attractive kind, and betoken prosperity and thrift and that comfortable ease that springs from an equable distribution of wealth. There is a remarkable absence of individual riches here, but there is also a remarkable absence of individual poverty—a miserable hovel crouched beside a magnificent palace is a sight never seen in Bowling Green.

Not only is this place attractive as a business point and as an educational center, but as a place of residence it is simply delightful. The mild and genial climate, the unsurpassed beauty of the surrounding scenery, the generous yield of grain from field and fruit from orchard and succulent vegetation from garden, the culture and refinement of citizen and resident, the high moral tone of "priest and people,"—all combine to make this, as a place of residence, one of almost unequalled attractiveness. Nestling right in the heart of the town is as pretty a little gem as ever graced a city's breast. This gem is one of Bowling Green's parks—ornamented with statuary, supplied with a large fountain whose

falling water make continual melody; filled every summer night with a gay and happy throng of idlers seeking fresh air; resonant with the glad laughter of hundreds of children at play, it is a lovely spot, and has yielded back the cost of it a hundred times over.

Around the reservoir there is a larger park, containing some ten or twelve acres, artistically laid-off and plotted, and filled with every variety of tree indigenous to the soil—a place whose beautiful scenery affords a constant feast to every eye which enjoys the beautiful and every heart which is touched by Nature's handiwork.

These little parks afford an insight to the spirit of the people of this little city, which is a spirit not only of progress, but of that kind of progress which elevates and ennobles as well as enriches.

Frankfort.

Frankfort is situated in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, and in the midst of its hemp and tobacco producing district; is noted for its fine horses, both thoroughbred and trotters. Some of the finest specimens of each have been bred and trained in the county of Franklin and adjoining counties.

Within a radius of five miles from Frankfort, the finest old-fashioned, hand-made sour mash, copper distilled bourbon whisky that the world produces is made to the amount of 600 barrels per day, giving employment to 250 men.

The city is situated on the Kentucky river, which is navigable to the great coal and iron and timber lands, which are boundless, of a superior quality, and are largely operated.

It is the capital of the State, is a beautiful and picturesque city of about 10,000 inhabitants; it is the center of the lumber producing section of the State; has a large number of mills, cutting probably 15,000,000 of all kinds of lumber, pine, oak, poplar and ash, and for furniture purposes, walnut, maple, quarter oak, sycamore and beech, supplying one large furniture manufactory and the largest chair manufacturing plant in the South, these several enterprises employing more than 1,000 men.

It has a large hemp twine manufactory which makes binder and commercial twine and gives employment to 150 men.

It has wood working, broom and shoe manufactories, operated

on a liberal scale, and at a fair profit, employing about 400 men. It is supplied with transportation facilities, both river and rail, by competing lines and at satisfactory rates; has direct connection with the seaboard through the great Chesapeake & Ohio railroad and with the south and west through the Louisville & Nashville, with the North and East direct through the Frankfort & Cincinnati, and with the projected lines to the South and into the vast coal and iron fields of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia; and by the Kentucky river with the interior of the State and Louisville and Cincinnati, Ohio, daily.

It has two large flouring mills, one of 500 barrels capacity daily and one of 250, and many other smaller enterprises, employing, the mills included, some 200 men. It has practically unlimited water power. Lock No. 4 of the Kentucky river system is located one mile below the city, with a dam sixteen feet high, which vast power is only slightly utilized.

It has ample sites contiguous to the railroads and river for any number of manufactories where could be located all kinds of wood working plants with ample supply of material and of easy access to market, foundries and manufactories of small articles of iron, wire and nail works. Brass and copper articles could here be made very satisfactory enterprises and soap and glue factories could be profitably operated, with ample supply of material and ready market.

A system of water works, two reservoirs, of a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons, at an elevation of 342 feet, gives an abundance of best water and affords a fire protection that renders large fires quite impossible. Frankfort paid in fire insurance premiums last year over \$68,000, and only sustained a fire loss of less than \$11,000.

To manufacturing enterprises Frankfort offers very many advantages.

The schools and school system of Frankfort are deservedly a public pride, and certainly there can not be any thing more commendable than close attention to educational matters. The number and character of the school edifices, the ability of teachers and officers, and the large enrollment of pupils, all join in proof that educational lines are strong. The most costly building is the High School, which represents an outlay of \$30,000. At the close of last year the enrollment of white pupils numbered 1,220. There were 505 colored children enrolled in the colored city school.

The school system embraces a scientific laboratory, worth \$1,200; a kindergarten department, manual training school, and a library containing upwards of \$400 worth of books. In selecting a Board of Education, particular attention has always been paid toward securing men with interest and ability in school matters.

Henderson.

The city of Henderson, the county seat of Henderson county, is situated on the Ohio river, about midway between Louisville and Cairo, Ill., at its mouth. It is 145 miles from Nashville and 170 miles from St. Louis. It is on an air line from Chicago to Mobile and from St. Louis to Norfolk, Va. It is located on a bluff bank, and while all the cities of the State similarly situated, with possibly one or two exceptions, from the Big Sandy to the mouth of the Ohio, are largely inundated during the great rises in the river, Henderson stands unharmed, twenty-four feet above the highest water ever known. No part of the city has ever been, and from the nature of its location, can ever be, overflowed. It is acknowledged a city enjoying the finest health, and is known far and near for its natural and acquired beauty. In addition to the great commercial benefits derived from having the great Ohio flowing by her front, and capable of bearing the traffic of a nation, she is, owing to her railroads, the natural gateway to the South for all produce now shipped out of Green and Wabash rivers. It is the largest tobacco stripping market in the world.

No city combines more geographical advantages of position than does Henderson. Comparatively she bears the same commercial relation in the South that Chicago does in the Northwest. We have the great Louisville & Nashville railway connecting us with the South direct through Nashville, Tenn., a distance of 140 miles, and with Chicago on the lakes and St. Louis at the West. The Illinois Central, running from Louisville to Memphis and Memphis to New Orleans via Paducah, is tapped only eighty miles away from us at Princeton by the Ohio Valley railway, thus giving Henderson another competing outlet north, south, east and west well nigh as valuable as the Louisville & Nashville. The Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis road, formerly known as the "Texas," parallels the Ohio river, giving Henderson the closest connection with Louisville, Cincinnati and the East. It can be

claimed as another and third competing line of railway running out of Henderson and by its connections affording a rapid and safe transit to all parts of the country.

The great steel bridge spanning the Ohio river at this point, built by the Henderson Bridge Company, of which the L. & N. is the largest stockholder, is a model structure, costing in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000, and is known to be one of the greatest feats of modern engineering ever so successfully undertaken in this country.

We undertake to say, and that, too, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is no city more favorably provided with fuel and water than is Henderson. There is in the county alone five large and successfully operated coal mines —firms amply equipped in every way for supplying any required amount of coal at prices defying successful competition. Coals for manufacturing purposes are sold at prices to occasion some doubt of the truth by those places necessarily compelled to purchase their fuel elsewhere than at their immediate doors. So, too, with domestic consumption; the price is very reasonable, if not low down in the scale. Henderson owns her own water works and is able to supply patrons at low prices.

Henderson is the best lighted city in the country; she not only owns her superior gas plant, but she is the owner of the best five brilliancy to an extent enjoyed by few cities in the Union. Remote and unfrequented portions of the city are as brilliantly illuminated as is required in the more densely settled portions of other cities enjoying electric light, and this is accounted for by the fact that the city is the sole owner of the plant.

No subject treated in a brief review of Henderson's advantages over other cities of like pretension is more important than that of the provision made for the education of the youth. In this, as in other matters of public interest, Henderson ranks with the foremost cities of the country. There are here three free public schools exclusively for whites, conducted by a board of trustees elected by the people, and two for the blacks controlled by the same board. Two buildings provided for the whites are imposing brick structures, one of fourteen rooms, the other of eight, both capable of comfortably accommodating between fifteen and eighteen hundred children. The third building is frame, with capacity of taking care of two hundred and fifty or three hundred. One of the buildings for the colored children is a handsome brick,

the other a frame, both capable of accommodating six or seven hundred pupils. The three brick structures were built at a heavy expense to the taxpayers and would be creditable to cities of greater population. In addition to the foregoing number there is a high school, where the higher grades are taught.

Henderson justly lays claim to having the most imposing and elegant buildings dedicated to the worship of God that are to be found in cities ten times her population. Of all the religious denominations here represented, each has its own house of worship, a building in every way highly creditable. Two of our church buildings cost exceeding \$75,000 each, and the others cost proportionally large sums.

There are here twenty tobacco stemmeries, handling and shipping annually 13,000 hogsheads of strip and leaf tobacco. The strips go direct to Liverpool and London, the leaf is sold and consumed in this country. It is safe to say that \$800,000 are invested annually in the weed. In addition to our stemmeries, there is here one large manufactory of chewing and smoking tobacco and one manufactory engaged in making of trash leaf, a liquid wash which is exported to Germany and used there.

There are here two sour mash distilleries with capacity of twenty barrels per day of twenty-four hours each. An enormous cotton mill, employing over 600 operators; a woolen mill, employing over 400 operators and a \$100,000 brewery, a box factory, a cold storage meat house, manufacturing large quantities of ice, an ice factory, capable of supplying a large home consumption, two cigar manufactories, several manufactories of harness and saddles, a furniture factory, flouring mills, a foundry, a large saw mill, two planing mills, a number of blacksmith shops, an immense hominy mill, three grain elevators, and numerous other concerns of minor importance.

The health of Henderson is good all seasons of the year. Such a thing as an epidemic was never known here. Being situated above any overflow of the Ohio river, having uncommonly wide streets—but few of them less than 100 feet—the finest water; the most wholesome vegetables and meats, why should not the health be the best at all seasons?

The assessed valuation of Henderson is over six millions of dollars and in addition to the revenue derived therefrom the Henderson Bridge Company pays annually into the city treasury a sum aggregating between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars.

This, too, will hereafter go to reduce the tax rate which is by no means too high in a city striving to increase its population and advantages. The tax rate for all purposes, city, school, railroad, etc., amounts to \$1.47 on the \$100 valuation, which is small as compared with other cities.

All the main thoroughfares are graveled for a distance of five miles, while our dirt roads are the very best and are kept in fine order and condition. Our county is improving in its agricultural methods from the fact that the crops are becoming more diversified and better care is taken of farming lands. The fertility of the soil is improving. The main body of our land is exceedingly fertile, but, where the land has become impoverished, fertilizers are used. We have had a large immigration to our county, of all condition and classes, but mainly the manufacturing class, to our cotton and woolen mills. There has been an increase in our population of over 5,000 in the past few years. Audubon, a suburb of the city of Henderson, has grown to a town of 1,800 or 2,000.

The population is gradually increasing, and in the next decade it is predicted Henderson will take rank as the second or third county in the State.

Henderson has five banks with near \$1,000,000 capital. Her assessed valuation is \$5,157,927, exclusive of the great river railroad bridge which is assessed at \$747,000. Net income from water receipts per annum over \$18,000.

There are here two of the best provided sanitariums to be found in the State.

Owensboro.

Owensboro, Kentucky, is beautifully situated on the south bank of the Ohio river, 160 miles below Louisville, by water, and 112 miles by rail. It was founded about the year 1798 by the celebrated pioneer of the Green river country, "Bill Smothers," and was first called Yellow Banks. It was made the county seat in 1815, platted as Rossborough in 1816, and its name changed to Owensboro in 1818, in honor of the gallant Colonel Abraham Owen, who fell at Tippecanoe. The town was known generally as Yellow Banks, however, until about the year 1838. The population is about 15,000.

The school facilities of the city are excellent. There are four large public school buildings for white pupils, situated in different parts of the city, costing originally over \$100,000, and supplied with all the latest and best appliances for health and comfort, and all requisite apparatus for educational purposes. Two large, new brick and stone edifices have also been erected and equipped for the exclusive use of colored pupils, at a cost of \$25,000. The enrollment of the Owensboro public schools for 1899 shows 2,800 white pupils and 1,000 colored pupils. The faculty consists of thirty white teachers and ten colored teachers, all chosen by a competitive examination.

The city has a number of excellent academies and private schools. Among the former are the Owensboro Female College and St. Joseph Francis' Academy, each occupying large and handsome buildings, equal to those of any college in the State.

Owensboro has long been celebrated for the number and beauty of its church buildings. It has two Presbyterian, four Baptist, two Methodist, three German, one Episcopal, one Christian, one Hebrew, one Cumberland Presbyterian and three Catholic churches. There are also a number of mission chapels in the suburbs, maintained by the leading congregations. The colored citizens own a half dozen churches in and about the city, one of them the costliest church in the State owned by the colored race.

The city has eight banks and one safety vault and trust company, with an aggregate capital stock of over \$1,000,000. There has never been a bank failure in the city or county. There are two banks in the county, outside of Owensboro.

Owensboro has a first-class electric street car system, traversing the principal streets, and extending to Hickman Park, two miles in the country. It has a \$250,000 water works and a \$100,000 gas and electric light plant, owned by private corporations.

It has the best fire department in the State, occupying two handsome engine houses in different parts of the city, fully equipped with the most approved apparatus, electric alarms, etc., including a chemical engine, hose, ladders, wagons and patent appliances for insuring speed and safety. Every member is a trained veteran, and all the horses educated to their duties.

The police department has a city judge, prosecuting attorney, marshal, chief and full corps of day and night officers.

Owensboro has a handsome government building, in which are located the post office, U. S. Revenue Collector's office for the

Second District of Kentucky, and also the U. S. Court room, and offices for officials. It has a city hall, in which are the council chamber, surveyor's office, marshal's and tax-collector's offices, the offices of the fire and police chiefs, the city lock-up, city court-room, etc. The city has also a commodious work-house, where it utilizes its criminal classes.

Hickman Park, containing twenty acres, with gravel walks, improved roadways, flower beds, fountains, and a zoological collection, concert stands, bowling alleys, etc., is situated two miles south of the city. It is a popular pleasure resort, owned and maintained by the city, with which it is connected by electric railway.

Owensboro has upwards of fifty manufacturing establishments, many of them of large size, operated on a large scale. Among the important ones may be mentioned the Owensboro Wagon Works, Ames Carriage Works, Owensboro Wheel Factory, brick and tile works, Bluegrass canning factory, employing 250 hands; woolen mills, employing 500 hands; Marsden Cellulose Factory, which cost \$150,000, four large planing mills, three large flour mills, with aggregate capacity of 1,000 barrels of flour per day, four tobacco manufactories, the large plants of the American Tobacco Company, and twenty-five large stemmeries, with capacity for handling over 10,000,000 pounds a year, two complete ice manufactories, and many smaller factories. The city has four wholesale grocery houses, five wholesale whisky houses, several beer-bottling establishments, three steam laundries, two daily and several weekly papers, and two general job-printing offices. Within a short distance of the city are a dozen distilleries, whose product is known all over the world, also cooper shops, cattle yards, brick-yards, etc.

Two telephone companies supply over 1,000 customers with efficient local and long-distance service. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies have offices in the city.

The Ohio river, the O. & N. division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railway, and the Owensboro, Falls of Rough & Green River division of the Illinois Central offer unexcelled transportation facilities north, south, east and west.

The principal products for which the city is a market are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, fruits and vegetables. A large amount of rough and dressed lumber is handled annually

in Owensboro, and the annual shipments of poultry and live stock are heavy.

To those seeking a place for residence or investment Owensboro offers exceptional inducements. It is a growing city, the metropolis of the richest agricultural and mineral section of Kentucky. Its location is healthful and picturesque; its streets broad and shaded; its business houses and private residences elegant, many of the latter palatial; its religious and educational advantages marked; its people refined and hospitable. In art, music, literature and the drama the city can boast of distinguished patronage, as is attested by the numerous clubs and organizations devoted to social and artistic ends.

GEORGE V. TRIPLETT.

Paducah.

(Revised 1901 by Mayor J. M. Lang.)

Paducah, Kentucky, the Queen City of the Purchase, is located in almost the extreme western part of the State and in the heart of the great Mississippi Valley. It is situated upon the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, just twelve miles below the mouth of the Cumberland and fifty miles from the Mississippi. Paducah is 226 miles from Louisville, 165 miles from St. Louis and 167 miles from Memphis and is the largest city between these points. With these cities and in fact with all points from Pittsburg and St. Louis to the Gulf, Paducah has water connection as well as by rail. These comprehensive river and railroad facilities make good Paducah's claim to be the future leading gateway to the great South and Southwest.

The origin of the name "Paducah" is surrounded in romantic mystery. But the theory most popularly accepted is that in the olden time an Indian chief found his last resting place on the banks of the Tennessee near a portion of the city now known as Jersey. Whether the legend be true, the average Paducahan will not willingly surrender the romance; and further the belief is cherished that the old warrior died not with curses on his lips, but he was rather a friend to the white man who has chosen to perpetuate his name.

The first house in Paducah was erected in April, 1821; the city

was platted in 1827 and incorporated in 1830. The strategic value of the city's location was recognized at once and Paducah quickly became a most important distributing point and the center of an immense commercial activity. One of the remarkable points of Paducah's development is the fact that the city has always had a commercial importance far out of proportion to its size. The old citizen fondly recalls the golden age of steamboating when from Pittsburg to the Gulf no city of the size did one-third as much business as Paducah. Cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn were marketed here in enormous quantities. Paducah's manufacturing interests also early attained great importance and long before the war were second also only to her vast river trade.

If there is one thing in which Paducah excels and in which the city has no close competition, it is in freight rates. Whether to the north or south, the east or the west, freight schedules are in her favor. This is because in addition to her splendid railroad facilities, Paducah has four great rivers—the Ohio, the Tennessee the Cumberland and the Mississippi—which seems to have selected their courses with the single view of making Paducah an unrivalled commercial center. The vast benefits of far reaching waterways are seen to the greatest advantage in the transportation of raw materials and heavy manufactured articles and in regulating freight rates. The river rate to New Orleans gives Paducah splendid exporting facilities and as a point from which to reach the trade of our new West Indian colonies, Cuba and Porto Rico, Paducah is unsurpassed.

Paducah's railroad facilities are furnished by the Illinois Central railroad, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad and the Louisville & Nashville railroad, which is closely in touch with the N. C. & St. L. railroad.

Paducah's population is estimated to-day to be over 23,000. In 1880 the population was 8,036; 13,024 in 1890, and is still increasing at a very rapid rate.

The city has twenty-three churches representing all the leading denominations, and some of the church buildings are the most beautiful to be found in the State.

The public school system is one of the best in the South. There are eight public schools, one private academy, one kindergarten, one parochial school and one business college and night schools. The high school building has just been completed at a cost of

\$75,000, and is in every respect a model city school structure. The faculty numbers forty-three white teachers and thirteen colored.

The electric street car system is first class and well equipped, operating fourteen miles of track inside the city limits. The street car line connects with a beautiful suburban park just outside the city limits, where a first class summer theater is conducted every season.

The city is also supplied with a modern electric lighting system, gas system and water system. All these are comprehensive and up-to-date.

Paducah has long been noted for the beauty of her streets. These streets have been made of a cement gravel. There is now a strong sentiment in favor of paved streets and this is likely to be Paducah's next great municipal improvement. Broadway is now paved from First street to Fifth street with cement sidewalks. A sewerage system covering a large part of the city has just been completed.

The city has five banks with an aggregate capital of over one million dollars.

The municipal government is that of the cities of the third class. Paducah's population entitles her to a place among the cities of the second class and this change will soon be made. The fire department is thoroughly equipped and one of which the city is very proud. The members are all veterans, and the department is supplied with all the modern appliances. The efficiency of this department is attested by the remarkably low rates of insurance that the city enjoys. \$100,000 worth of paved streets, modern, made in business part, will be made in 1902-3.

Paducah has a very fine government building in which is located the postoffice and all the various offices of the United States Court. The city also has a handsome and commodious city hall. The county court house is also in the city and is a very handsome structure. "The Kentucky" a new opera house, is just completed and is the finest one in the South.

One telephone company, two telegraph and three express companies supply the wants of the city in their various lines.

A site has just been secured for a \$35,000 public library building.

The hotel facilities are of the best. There are four newspapers, a well conducted private infirmary and in fact all the other organizations that go to supply the wants of a progressive city.

Paducah is essentially a manufacturing and wholesale town. In commercial importance she is second only to Louisville in this State. Indeed, Paducah is said to be the best wholesale city of its size in this country. The leading wholesale lines are groceries, whiskies and hardware. In addition there is a large wholesale queensware house, two wholesale druggists, one clothing and one wholesale hat houses. There are nine wholesale grocery houses and five wholesale whisky houses. An idea of the business of the city in the wholesale line can be gotten from the fact that nearly 300 traveling men represent Paducah houses alone.

The distinctively manufacturing business of the city is represented by forty firms. The leading manufactured articles are cotton rope, tobacco, staves and heading, veneering, lumber, jugs and stoneware, furniture, saddles and harness, singletrees, spokes and rims, vinegar, cigars, pianos, proprietary medicines, trunks, chewing-gum, brick and tile, canned goods, flour, wagons, brooms, molasses, shirts and pants, etc. These manufacturing plants have a monthly pay roll of nearly \$60,000 and employ nearly 1,900 operatives.

The railroad and river interests of Paducah are most important and contribute most largely to the city's prosperity. The Illinois Central shops employ nearly 600 people and the pay roll of that railroad in Paducah alone for its shops and its other employes who live here is \$70,000 a month. In addition this is the terminus of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad and their pay roll is a considerable sum. The monthly pay roll of the various river interests is \$30,000. This includes the marine ways and the dry docks which do a vast amount of business. Right of way into city has been granted to Cairo & N. W. railroad to be completed in eighteen months.

Paducah is also a large tobacco market. From 16,000 to 24,000 hogheads of tobacco are sold annually on the breaks by the four warehouses. There are also two stemmeries which handle a large amount of tobacco.

There are also two ice plants which have a capacity of 150 tons of ice per day. In addition to lumber and tobacco Paducah is also a large market for poultry and live stock, wheat, corn, fruits and vegetables. The city's daily market is one of the finest in the South and makes living here very cheap.

Paducah is rich in raw materials for manufacturing, chief among which are cotton, coal and iron, hardwood, fire and potter's

clay and tobacco. These raw materials make this city a most desirable location for the manufacture of buggies, wagons, furniture and all kinds of tools and farming implements, tobacco, cotton, woolen and knit goods, all clay products and all iron products.

Paducah has a well organized and progressive commercial association, which will take pleasure in answering all questions about the city and which is devoted to the up-building of the city. Investors and home seekers looking for a location will find that Paducah offers great advantages and many attractive inducements. Nature has given the city a beautiful and healthful location; the city's rivers and railroads guarantee low freight rates and unsurpassed transportation facilities. Raw materials abound, fuel is cheap and manufacturing sites and land for homes are very reasonable. In fact it is believed that Paducah is the ideal place for manufacturing industries and offers to a large degree those attractions that make life a pleasure.

CITIES OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Ashland.

(Revised 1901 by Mayor W. A. Ginn.)

Ashland, Boyd County, situated on the Ohio river and at the junction of the Ohio & Big Sandy and Louisville & Lexington divisions, with the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway on the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Co., with barge connection with the main line of the Norfolk & Western railway for handling car load freight, had a population according to the census of 1900, of 6,800, since which up to December 1, 1901, has grown to 8,000, with 2,500 additional population in two adjoining hill-top suburbs—Pollard and Oak View. Owing to the erection of a new mill almost completed, it is believed that 2,000 additional population will be added in the next year.

The country round about is rich in coal ore, clay, stone, and lumber, which together with elevation above high water makes Ashland an especially desirable location for manufacturing institutions. There are at present three pig iron furnaces, one nail mill, one galvanizing mill, one wire drawing mill, one steel billet mill, one rod mill, two firebrick plants, with numerous planing mills, furniture factories, foundries, machine shops, etc, whose pay roll for labor amount to \$50,000 per week.

The city does not own the water system, which is a good one, nor the lighting system, the former service being furnished by contract with the Ashland Water Co. and the latter by the Ashland Electric Light & Power Co., the arrangement being more economical than ownership.

There is also a splendid electric street railway, twenty miles in length connecting Ashland with Catlettsburg, Ky., Kenova, Central City, Huntington and Guyandotte, W. Va., affording cheap and quick transportation.

The churches embrace all Christian denominations. Public schools are liberally maintained and are unexcelled in any city in Kentucky or elsewhere. There is a parochial, Lutheran and a Methodist school, affording splendid educational opportunities.

Bellevue.

Bellevue is probably the largest town of its years in the State, situated on the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati, Ohio, and adjoining Newport, Ky., on the east. It was projected in the year 1866 by Col. A. S. Berry, at present Congressman from the Sixth District, who platted fifty-two lots, which were added to by adjacent property owners, until now the number of lots is over 2,500, on which there are between 1,400 and 1,500 dwellings. It is essentially a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, nine-tenths of its inhabitants doing business and being employed there; five cents fare and twenty minutes time takes one to Fountain Square in Cincinnati.

Two large public school buildings of nine rooms each are attended by 900 pupils. Said schools maintain a high school with a four years' course, fitting graduates to enter McMicken University in Cincinnati. One German and one English Catholic parochial school together contain 400 pupils.

The oldest church is a Methodist Episcopal, there being six altogether, viz.: English Lutheran, Christian, German Evangelical, English Catholic and German Catholic.

Not being a business community, there are no banks, banking facilities being convenient either in Newport or Cincinnati. Loan and savings associations are numerous, there being four with a weekly total deposit of four to five thousand dollars in small sums, being the savings of wage earners. The funds are loaned mostly for the erection of homes.

Electric trolley railways run cars at intervals of three minutes to Newport and Cincinnati, also to Fort Thomas and Dayton. The main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway runs through the town, bringing coal in cheap competition with the Ohio river. A private corporation furnishes water from Newport reservoir, giving complete fire protection. The same company also furnishes street gas light and electric light.

The fire department consists of three hose reels and ladder wagon, stationed in livery stables with swinging harness and quick notification by the fire alarm telegraph. The police act as firemen as well and consist of a chief, two night patrolmen and a special, under the direction of the mayor. All the streets and alleys of the city, amounting to twelve miles, are newly paved, at a cost of over \$30,000.

The Balke Opera House and Town Hall is a handsome edifice erected in 1886 at a cost of \$35,000.

There are no parks nor factories nor would any special inducements be offered, although the low price of ground, the great amount of skilled labor and proximity to the cities of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington, cheap fuel on the C. & O. or Ohio river and convenient shipping facilities should commend it to those looking for a favorable manufacturing site.

C. W. NAGEL.

Catlettsburg.

(Revised 1901 by Hon. J. J. Montague, Mayor of Catlettsburg.)

Catlettsburg is the capital of Boyd county, and is situated on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Big Sandy river. It is on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, and is the distributing point for all that vast territory traversed by the Norfolk & Western, and the Ohio & Big Sandy railways, and is drained by the Big Sandy river, which is navigable by good sized steamers for one hundred and ten miles, for about nine months in the year, and with the completion of the improvements on the Big Sandy river, now under way, with one dam completed, and two others under course of construction, will, when completed, give slack water all the year around for sixty miles up the river. The trade of Catlettsburg will be greatly extended.

Catlettsburg has an immense system of water works, from which the cities of Ashland, Kentucky, and Kenova and Ceredo, West Virginia, are supplied with water. She has electric lights, and the cities of Kenova and Ceredo, West Virginia, are lighted from the plant at this place.

Natural gas is piped from Warfield, Kentucky, to Catlettsburg, and furnished to the citizens for domestic purposes at twenty cents per one thousand cubic feet, with greatly reduced rates to manufacturers and large consumers.

She has a splendid electric street car line over which commodious cars pass every fifteen minutes, from Hanging Rock, Ohio, to Guyandotte, West Virginia, passing through Ironton, Ashland, Catlettsburg, Kenova, Ceredo, Kellog and Huntington.

Her streets are paved with vitrified brick.

She has one of the best high schools in Kentucky, and two graded common schools, besides a graded school for colored children.

Churches of all denominations are to be found in Catlettsburg, and her citizens are moral, cultivated and hospitable. She enjoys all the advantages of a modern city.

The city is surrounded by a good farming country, traversed by free pikes and fine graded roads. Rich coal and iron fields, as well as the most abundant timber resources.

Manufacturers using these raw materials would find location here, and liberal inducements in the way of free cites to locate here.

Cynthiana.

(Revised 1901 by F. S. Ashbrook, Mayor.)

Sturdy and beautiful Cynthiana, nestled like a star in the corona of the Licking valley, is one of the most attractive municipalities in the State of Kentucky. It is the county seat of Harrison county, one of the most fertile and prosperous counties in the State, and the city presents attractions and advantages from a mercantile point of view enjoyed by but few places of her size. A historical and industrial review of Cynthiana would be a record of substantial growth and continued prosperity, which is an example and an inspiration to every community. Her people having become conscious of the grand opportunities by which they were surrounded and of which they are by nature possessed, have taken advantage of them and pushed to the front the interests of the city, attracting capital and locating institutions which are a credit to the effort. In proper keeping with the advancement of the business interests of the city, the people have kept up public improvements and made Cynthiana one of the most desirable resident cities in the State.

It is beautifully laid off in well shaded, macadamized streets, with brick, asphalt and artificial stone pavements, and has many imposing residences and handsome business houses. Her system of water works, put in a few years ago at a cost of about \$50,000, is among the best in the State. The latest improved machinery is in use at the pumping station and the standpipe is of immense capacity. The educational facilities of the city are deservedly a public pride as Cynthiana has a most excellent public

school system and several other institutions of education, including a female college and an excellent training school for young men. There are no less than ten flourishing churches which stand as evidence of the moral and religious culture of the citizens.

Cynthiana's railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville & Nashville which reaches out into the great southern territory, touching the gulf at New Orleans and Pensacola, connecting with the other great trunk lines at Cincinnati and St. Louis, giving easy access of shipment to all points of the United States. Probably the most important industries of Harrison county are distilleries and the stock farms with their headquarters at Cynthiana. There are four distilleries in the city and about ten located elsewhere in direct proximity.

Stock raising is an important feature, the county being dotted with farms of this kind, many of which are very prominent. Two large flouring mills do an immense business.

There is no question as to the importance of Cynthiana as a trade center, for its business houses are conducted by some of the best known and most influential citizens, who are energetic, wide-awake and enterprising, doing their share towards building up the name and fame of the city.

Its financial institutions are notable for their solidity. They are careful, conservative and yet liberal in their policy toward patrons and the mercantile and business community generally. The individual heads of the banking houses have always been among the foremost citizens. As a location for manufacturing or a mercantile enterprise, Cynthiana offers great inducements to men of capital seeking suitable places for investment. The city is well represented in the matter of miscellaneous enterprise, but there is a yet room for a much greater number, especially productive industries.

With ample facilities for transportation and an industrious population steadily increasing and widening the home market, the incentive to energy and rewards open to enterprise, exist here to an extent not excelled by any city of like size. To the manufacturer, the merchant, the man of affairs, the man having children to educate, Cynthiana extends a cordial investigation of her claims.

The city lies in a valley surrounded by beautifully picturesque hills, on whose slopes pose many magnificent residences. Just east of the city one finds the silent, beautiful city of the dead, known as Battle Grove, so called in memory of the terrible conflict which

occurred on these grounds at the close of the civil war. Many of the present residents of Cynthiana remember with distinct vividness the date, June 11, 1864, when the first engagement of Battle Grove occurred, between Col. Conrad Garis, commanding the 168th Ohio Infantry and Gen. John H. Morgan's whole force, consisting of 1,200. The Federals were soon overpowered and fell back to the depot where Col. Berry was mortally wounded. During this engagement fire broke out in the heart of the city and the flames were not subdued until twenty-seven of the most valuable business houses were reduced to ruins. The panic of that day with its war and fire will never be forgotten. The following day, Sunday, June 12, 1864, found a reverse of the Confederate victory of the day before, for Burbridge marched into the town early in the morning and the tired, scattered forces of Morgan fell a prey in the unequal conflict. This battle also occurred at Battle Grove and marked the last battle of the South.

Thus it was that the spot, where so many brave men fell, was consecrated as holy ground, and its tall forest trees, its beautiful shrubbery, its winding walks, its monuments and statuary all combine to make it one of the most lovely resting places for the dead to be found in this country

Danville.

Danville, the county seat of Boyle, is a city of the fourth-class, with a population of six thousand. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country which produces wheat, corn, hemp, etc., and which raises fat cattle and fine trotting, running and saddle horses.

The town is located on the Cincinnati Southern railway, one hundred and thirteen miles from Cincinnati. Four miles south of Danville, at Junction City, is the intersection of the C. N. O. & T. P. and the Louisville & Nashville railroads, and at Burgin, eight miles north of Danville, the Louisville Southern railroad intersects the Cincinnati Southern. Danville is also one of the points proposed to be on the line of the contemplated extension of the Southern railway system from Harrodsburg to Jellico, Tenn. Besides these railroad facilities, Danville has eight splendid turn-pikes leading in all directions, which make the town the trading center of a large and finely populated region.

Danville has been noted as an educational center since the early years of the present century, when Center College (since consolidated with Central University of Richmond and now known as the Central University of Kentucky) was founded. This college and other institutions of learning have sent out hundreds of graduates who have become famous in all the professions and in national affairs. Justice Harlan, Vice President Stevenson, Governor Crittenden, Senator Vest, John C. Breckinridge, and hundreds of other men of eminence were educated in Danville. Besides Central University of Kentucky, there is Caldwell College for young ladies, and a number of lesser schools. The Kentucky school for the deaf, with an annual enrollment of about 400, is also located in Danville.

Danville is noted for its handsome residences, its splendid streets, wide and well macadamized and side walked, its perfect system of water works, a complete system of modern sanitary sewers, its healthful location and its high moral tone. There has not been a licensed saloon in the town for twenty-five years and the violations of the local option laws are reduced to the minimum. Danville is the headquarters of the Eighth Revenue District, Hon. James A. Denton, the collector, having his office in the city.

The churches of Danville are the Presbyterian, Northern and Southern, the Methodist, the Christian, the Baptist, the Catholic and the Episcopalian.

The town has three national banks with aggregate individual deposits of \$600,000, and a building and loan association which has been in existence fourteen years. The Kentucky Advocate, which has been the leading newspaper for thirty-five years, is published tri-weekly, the Danville News, semi-weekly, and the Danville Courier, weekly.

The city government is energetic but conservative, and the growth of the town has been steady and healthy for the past ten or fifteen years. The city tax rate for 1901 was seventy cents, thirty-five cents of which was for the purpose of paying off the water works and the sewer bonds, the water system belonging to the city and yielding a small surplus over the cost of operation.

Dayton.

The city of Dayton, in Campbell county, Kentucky, lies on the higher levels along the base of the hills on the southern shore of the Ohio river. These hills, with the country sloping southward for about fifteen miles, formed the southern limit of prehistoric Lake Ohio; their formation, therefore, differing in some important respects from that of the Ohio hills opposite. Thousands of beautiful building sites are found on the territory within the city lines, and the varied surface, with the bright sand underlying, affords excellent natural drainage and insures the best health conditions.

In many respects Dayton is the most inviting of the suburbs about Cincinnati. The city has electric street car service, taking passengers to the heart of Cincinnati in twenty minutes; and the Chesapeake & Ohio railway has two passenger stations in the city. A good system of electric lighting makes the street brilliant at night. The water works services is adequate for all domestic and manufacturing uses, and gives a fire protection so efficient that losses by fire are infrequent and light. This water supply comes from the river at a point far above any contamination from the cities on either side, and is clear and sparkling at times when floods in large and small tributaries foul the water supply of other places. The streets of Dayton are well constructed and well kept, while several turnpikes running eastward and southward afford opportunities for pleasant drives among the beautiful Kentucky hills. The markets are furnished with every staple and with all the delicacies that came from the four points of the compass. School advantages and church privileges are exceptionally good, and are mentioned with special emphasis.

Finally the public affairs of Dayton are so arranged as to make the tax burden light while giving the people every facility and convenience of the most advanced modern cities.

The present manufacturing establishments are the Winchester Distillery, Wadsworth Watch Case Company and Harvard Piano Company, and liberal inducements are given by the board of councilmen to all new industries.

Georgetown.

Georgetown, the capital of Scott county, is one of the most beautiful cities in the famous Bluegrass section of Kentucky, with nearly 5,000 inhabitants.

It is one of the educational centers of the State, containing many famous institutions of learning. Georgetown College is one of the oldest and most widely celebrated of Southern colleges. The churches are of all denominations and the buildings are strikingly beautiful and imposing.

Georgetown has excellent railroad facilities. The Kentucky Midland, now the Frankfort & Cincinnati railroad, crosses the Cincinnati Southern here, and in addition the Louisville Southern has a line from Georgetown to Versailles.

The city enjoys the advantages of all modern conveniences, such as water works, electric light plant, street railway, telephone exchange, etc. Georgetown is noted for its many handsome residences and for its beautifully shaded streets.

A magnificent system of turnpikes, mostly free of toll charges, connect with every portion of the surrounding country.

Harrodsburg.

The site of Harrodsburg was selected by James Harrod and Daniel Boone, and it is historically the first civilized settlement in Kentucky. The wisdom of its selection is demonstrated by its steady and continued increase in population and wealth since the first cabin was erected at "Old Fort." In seeking a home, the paramount idea should be health. The undulating surface of the country gives it natural drainage. There is no spot on earth that has finer water, both fresh and mineral. At a comparatively trifling expense there is not an acre of ground in the city limits upon which good water does not gush forth from the earth, or on which it can not be secured by shallow drilling.

The healthfulness is proverbial. Fine building stone that bears a polish like marble is everywhere in boundless supplies, and brick in large quantities are cheaply manufactured for transportation. The Kentucky river, navigable for steamers, is only seven miles

distant. The Southern and Queen & Crescent railways pass through the county, with four daily passenger trains through the city. The county has about one hundred and eighty miles of free turnpike roads, sixteen of them converging in the city, reaching out into an agricultural territory unsurpassed for fertility. Harrodsburg has more than fifty business houses, all occupied by prosperous tradesmen, supporting a large wholesale and retail business, fostered by the extensive and wealthy tributaries surrounding it.

For educational purposes it maintains a fine graded school for ten months in the year, with the justly famed Beaumont College (formerly Daughters) and the deservedly well known Harrodsburg Academy. It maintains ten churches. It has an electric light plant, a telephone system, a complete water works system, affording the best possible protection against fires, ice manufactory, two planing mills, two large flouring mills in the city, a first class laundry, one weekly paper, the Democrat, one semi-weekly, the Sayings, and one monthly, the Missing Link, a poultry packing establishment, and numerous artisans' shops, manned by industrious mechanics. It has a handsome opera house and a fine trotting track, unexcelled even in Kentucky.

T. M. CARDWELL.

Hopkinsville.

Hopkinsville, the county seat of Christian county, Kentucky, is two hours travel by the Louisville & Nashville railroad from Evansville, Ind., and Nashville, Tenn., and seven hours from Louisville. It is finely located, well drained and healthful. Population is now about 7,950.

The Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central railroads intersect here, traversing the best coal, grain and tobacco lands in Western Kentucky.

The white public graded schools, two buildings, have 700 pupils; colored public schools, 500 pupils. Two flourishing colleges, Bethel Female, for young ladies, and South Kentucky, for both sexes; also the Hopkinsville High School for young men, and other private schools, and also a college for colored people. Ten white and seven colored churches representing the leading denominations.

One National and three State banks; capital, \$300,000. Seven tobacco warehouses which sell from 15,000 to 21,000 hogsheads export tobacco annually, four stemmeries and rehandling houses, one prosperous manufactory of smoking and chewing tobacco, three cigar factories and one export leaf manufactory.

Handsome opera house and a brick tabernacle, for large gatherings, seating 5,000 people.

Water works, gas works, electric lights and fire alarm system; steam fire department, carriage, wagon, ice, brick and lime factories, two large planing mills, two merchant flouring mills, steam laundry and dye works, telephone exchange.

Dry goods and grocery trade \$1,500,000 yearly.

City famous for culture, good order and healthfulness. New manufactories free from city tax for five years. Over seventeen miles of excellent macadamized streets. Sixty miles of free turnpikes extending into fine farming sections.

Excellent hotels, unsurpassed anywhere in the State. Prosperous home building and loan associations, six newspapers, handsomest business houses in Western Kentucky.

Western Asylum for the Insane, with a population of 800, located within one mile of the city, spends \$100,000 annually.

F. W. DABNEY.

Lebanon.

Lebanon, the county seat of Marion, is situated in the north central portion of the county, on the Knoxville division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. It is one of the handsomest and most progressive towns in the Commonwealth. Its population is about 4,000.

Few Kentucky towns have shown as considerable and substantial growth as has Lebanon during the past two or three years. During this period many beautiful residences have been erected which in size and architectural excellence will vie with the handsomest homes of metropolitan suburbs. In the year 1898 eleven of these model homes were completed, besides five large business houses; and in addition to these, there was erected one of the finest and most complete private hospitals in the State—an imposing, modern structure, with most elegant appointments throughout.

The industrial development of the city has kept pace with its structural growth. Located here is one of the largest wheel factories in the South, employing an average force of seventy-five men. One of the most extensive lumber yards in the city attracts trade from the timbered districts of Casey, Taylor and Adair counties. Three solid banking institutions afford financial facilities for the varied commercial interests. A superb system of water works gives an abundant and never-failing supply of pure and healthful water, and affords such ample fire protection that a very destructive conflagration is an impossibility. The remarkable pressure of 125 pounds to the square inch obviates the necessity of any other force to cope with the fire fiend, and moreover furnishes a most steady, reliable and economical power for light manufacturing enterprises. The well-paved streets are lighted with electricity. Artificial gas is also manufactured, and both gas and electricity are used by the citizens for illuminating purposes. An excellent local telephone system furnishes a splendid internal service, while the connection extends to every portion of the county, and to outlying districts for many miles around, as also to the large cities of the East. Two good newspapers are effective advocates and exponents of the city's advantages and prosperity. An ice plant, steam laundry, two large planing mills, three saw mills, large flour mills, two cigar factories, and a plug tobacco factory, are among the important manufacturing enterprises. Besides these several large distilleries are located near the town, whose pay-rolls add to its prosperity, and whose product advertises its name abroad.

The people are exceptionally cultured and refined, and nine handsome churches, representing almost every shade of religious belief, bear testimony to the Christian character of the community. Five well conducted schools afford excellent educational advantages, which are rendered complete by the location within a few miles of the city, and in the county, of two boarding schools, where young people of either sex may receive a literary finish equal to that imparted by any literary institution in the land.

The various fraternal organizations are well represented, and several of them have handsome and well appointed lodge rooms, chief among which is the Masonic Hall, said to be the most elegant lodge room in the State, outside of Louisville. Other fraternities, with flourishing membership and maintaining handsomely ap-

pointed halls, are the Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and Young Men's Institute.

A capacious and well arranged opera house draws to the city many amusement attractions not enjoyed by many places of equal size.

The tributary country combines beauty of scenery with fertility of soil. The products of the many beautiful farms surrounding the city find a ready market in Lebanon, and in turn her business houses carry extensive stocks from which the farmers' every need can be supplied. Free turnpikes conduce to a liberal exchange of commodities, and general good feeling between the town and the country. Moreover, Lebanon is the principal supply depot, and the metropolis of a large section of country—notably that portion traversed by the C. & O. branch railroad, extending from Lebanon to Greensburg.

The affairs of the city are most judiciously and economically administered by a mayor and six councilmen, and under the strict business methods in vogue, the tax rate is low, while the bonded indebtedness is inconsiderable and steadily decreasing. The sanitary condition of the town receives careful attention and the rate of mortality is low. The police protection is adequate, and the best of order is maintained. A paid fire department renders prompt and effective service, and the citizen is assured every protection of person and property.

Liberal inducements are offered to all manufacturing or industrial enterprises; and the home-seekers will find few places offering a combination of so many advantages—commercial, social and educational.

M. F. HETHERINGTON.

Ludlow.

The city of Ludlow is located on the Ohio river opposite the western portion of Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is connected with Cincinnati by a footway on the Cincinnati Southern railroad bridge, and by the Cincinnati, Covington and Newport system of street railways, the time for passengers over the latter, between Fountain Square and Ludlow, being twenty minutes.

The extensive shops of the Queen & Crescent railroad system

are located in Ludlow, and the Pullman Palace Car Company have extensive shops in the city. The other principal manufacturing interests are Maloney, Craven & Oppenheimer, extensive manufacturers of ladies' shoes, the Novelty Dye Works; the Ludlow Lumber and Manufacturing Company (planing mill); Julius Schmidt, galvanized iron and tin works.

The city is supplied with water pumped from the Ohio river fifteen miles above Cincinnati, and gets a heavy pressure direct from the pipes, giving the best of fire protection.

The city has a modern electric light plant, which furnishes public and private lighting at very low figures.

It has many brick streets, excellent public schools, giving the full four years' high school course, good churches of nearly all denominations, and it is noted for the good moral tone of the inhabitants, its nicely shaded and well paved streets, and its neat and attractive homes; its clean non-partisan municipal government, and its low rate of taxation.

New and desirable manufacturing enterprises are welcome and receive substantial encouragement.

Mayfield.

This city is the seat of justice for Graves county. It was located in 1824, and stands in the middle of the county. This town did not grow much until after 1857, when the first car on the Paducah & Gulf railroad reached the city from the Paducah end of the line. The era of the beginning of her growth and prosperity might properly be set in 1867.

She is the marketing place for every product of the farm in this area, and a trade center for a large territory.

The religious, moral and social status of her people is not excelled anywhere. Located 460 feet above the sea level and situated far from malarial causes, she is exceptionally healthy. The absolutely pure water, taken from a bed of pure white sand, two hundred feet below the surface, is an important factor in the health of the city, and it is said that this water reduces the prevalence of typhoid fever at least fifty per cent.

The business of the city is immense, and must be estimated by the reader from the following statistics: In the city there are seven dentists, fourteen physicians and surgeons; two specialists

and one infirmary; only fifty lawyers, and yet the country is peaceable, prosperous and out of debt; four banks and one building and loan association; five hotels and eleven restaurants and confectionaries; eleven churches; three Masonic lodges; one Odd Fellows; one A. O. U. W.; one K. P.; one Golden Cross, and one H. F. B. O.

In educational facilities Mayfield is well fixed. West Kentucky College is a large and prosperous institution, liberally patronized by the city, county and surrounding counties of Kentucky and Tennessee. Five public schools and the Mayfield school of music. There are four newspapers published in the city and there are a number of job printing offices; and the usual number of shops and stores found in a thrifty young city of its size. There are four large tobacco warehouses. Tobacco is hauled in in the hand and on the stalk, and sold to dealers here, whose competition in bidding makes a lively market, and is very satisfactory to the producers. As many as 300 tobacco wagons have been found on the streets on one day.

The Mayfield Woolen Mills, and clothing manufactory, is the largest institution in the city. From a very small beginning it has spread out over nearly a whole block, having about \$300,000 invested, with an immense output. These mills work from 400 to 500 hands. Its stock is at a good premium and is much sought after.

Other industries and enterprises too numerous to mention here, are found in our little city.

There are but few, if any, places in our good State as well located and surrounded by as good conditions as Mayfield.

We have plenty of room for more good people, and will welcome new enterprises with exemption from taxation for five years.

M. B. HOBFIELD.

Maysville.

The beautiful little city of Maysville, is, by reason of its location, its industries, and its enterprising citizens, one of the most promising cities of the State, and whose future is bright with the promise of a glorious career. It has no boom, in fact Maysville is an old city, and one of the substantial kind, content to move as it has always done, slowly and quietly, but prosperously, advanc-

ing year by year, adopting metropolitan ideas to the advancement of its commercial interests and the comfort and pleasure of its inhabitants.

We have not the space to enter into minute detail of the history of Maysville since its foundation. The site of the city is exceptionally favorable to commerce, comfort, and health; first, because of unexcelled shipping facilities by rail and river; second, because of surroundings, social and otherwise, which are pleasing, instructive, and agreeable; third, because of a natural location that is steady and seasonable.

Mason county, of which Maysville is its capital, is one of the richest and most productive in the State of Kentucky. The principal product is tobacco, which is known to that trade as among the finest qualities grown anywhere in this country. The city itself is sixty miles from Cincinnati on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, and the Ohio river, which makes a magnificent bend at this point, forming an almost perfect crescent. The hills back of the city are beautiful, rising three hundred feet above the river, forming a most imposing and picturesque background. Back of these hills are hundred of fine farms, which explain in their appearance the thrift and prosperity of their owners. Maysville, as the leading source of supply for many important lines of trade, feels this advantage, and her merchants profit by it. With the other two accessories to a rich farming country—namely, commercial enterprises and manufacturing industries—the city can not help but prosper and continue to forge ahead.

The progress and advancement of municipal affairs is a sure index to the public spiritedness and generosity of its citizens. The method and manner of these convey to the visitor an idea of the prosperity of a city, and by these one can judge whether or not equal pace is kept with advancing civilization. The method of conducting municipal affairs in Maysville is almost beyond reproach. "Progressiveness and improvement" are the watch words, yet the general public is not forgotten and crowded into excessive expense, but matters are conducted judiciously and economically. Among the especially noticeable features along the line of metropolitanism are the public schools and churches (including also a flourishing Young Men's Christian Association), the handsome and modern business buildings and residences, the telephone exchange system, the artificial gas, water works supply, electric light plant, and electric street railway.

It must be readily seen and admitted that all these features enhance the beauty, comfort, and importance of Maysville. No city of its size is better supplied in the way of schools and churches, and this is a feature its people are to be congratulated upon. Business men seeking a location are almost sure to direct their first inquiries to the school system and the denomination of churches represented. Two elegantly appointed public school buildings are soon to be added to her list, then the school system of Maysville will be second to none. Its miles of pleasant streets are dotted with the attractive and comfortable homes of the middle classes and the stately mansions of the wealthy. The business blocks are unusually imposing for a city of its size. The wholesale enterprises of the city represent almost every branch of trade, including grocery, dry goods, queensware, tobacco, and whisky concerns. Of the latter there are several which have a world-wide reputation. Banking interest are represented by solid institutions doing a successful business on a conservative policy. The individual heads of these banking houses have always been among the foremost citizens.

With every facility for transportation possessed by the most favored cities, and an agricultural population steadily increasing and widening and strengthening the home market, the incentives to energy and rewards, open to enterprise, exist here to an extent not excelled by any city in the Union of proportionate size to Maysville. To the manufacturer, the merchant, the man of affairs, the man having children to educate, Maysville extends a cordial invitation for an investigation of her claims.

Middlesborough.

Middlesborough, called the Marvelous City, is situated in southeastern Kentucky at the point where the historic Cumberland Gap divides the Cumberland mountains and affords the only passage between the States of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee to be found for hundreds of miles along this rugged range.

The city is an outgrowth of that phenomenal period of development which began about 1889, and continued until the panic of 1893 put a stop to further development for a period of several years. The city increased in population at a marveious rate and at one time had a population of over 8,000. At present its popula-

tion is about 4,000 and growing at a steady rate. It is the location of a number of factories, all of which have survived the panic and are now on a firm basis for future growth and development. Among the number are the U. S. Leather Co.'s large tannery, employing hundreds of men and furnishing a market for the abundant supply of tan bark contained in the surrounding forests; the New South Brewery, which has a large trade for its product; two foundries and machine shops; two iron mills and one immense steel plant.

The county presents all the advantages to be had in the way of cheap raw materials. The mountains surrounding are underlaid with richest veins of coal and iron, while the forests abound in timber of all varieties and grades found in this latitude. The facilities, therefore, for furniture factories, or other classes of wood-working establishments as well as those using iron and steel are unexcelled. Every inducement in the way of free sites, exemptions from taxation for five years, cheap water and coal, are offered to factories locating here and with the general revival in business which is being felt a wonderful development of these resources may confidently be expected.

Coal is mined by several companies and their product is standard on the market.

The L. & N. railroad runs through the city and connecting at Norton, Va., with the Norfolk & Western furnishes direct outlet to the coast. The city also has an outlet by the Southern system to Knoxville, Tenn., and the South.

An electric railway furnishes transportation to all points in the city and to places of interest adjacent.

The city is well lighted by a system of arc and incandescent lights supplied by the City Electric Light Company.

The water supply is obtained from an immense reservoir constructed in one of the mountain gorges, elevated so that the natural fall furnishes sufficient pressure for fire extinguishing purposes.

The educational facilities are ample. The public school system comprises high school, two ward schools and a primary school, all employing fifteen teachers. In addition to this is the Middleborough University.

The city has an elegant city hall for the transaction of municipal business. All denominations are represented here by churches and their influence is making itself felt on the morals of the city.

Mt. Sterling.

Mt. Sterling, the county seat of Montgomery county, is the principal town in East Central Kentucky. It has been aptly called the "Gate City," since it is the natural outlet from the Bluegrass into the mountains to the east of it.

Settled in 1792, the town was originally called "Little Mountain," so named from the immense relic of the Mound Builders which stood within the limits of the town. The famous "Battle of Little Mountain," or "Estill's defeat," as it is sometimes called, a memorable conflict of the Indian wars, was fought within a mile of where the town now stands.

Mt. Sterling is situated on the C. & O. railroad, thirty-three miles east of Lexington, in the midst of the best farming and grazing section of the far-famed Bluegrass. It is the distributing point for a great number of counties, forming a large section of the country to the east of it, and is the natural receptacle of the business of that district.

The town has a splendid equipment of schools, both public and private, the standard of intelligence among the citizens demanding a high order of teaching talent among those entrusted with the education of the youth. There are ten churches: a Baptist, two Presbyterians, a Christian, an Episcopalian, a Methodist and a Catholic, with three colored churches. Three newspapers, the *Advocate* (weekly), *Gazette* (weekly), and the *Sentinel-Democrat* (semi-weekly), are published in the place.

The town has machine shops, flouring mills, planing mills, tobacco manufactory, tobacco rehandling houses, ice plant, etc., etc. Three ably conducted banks, two State and one National, furnish ample banking facilities. The city owns two splendid fire engines, with a first-class hook and ladder equipment and has an excellent company to manage its apparatus with an extensive system of cisterns, well located, to supply water in case of fire. The city has twelve and a half miles of paved streets.

Mt. Sterling is one of the best cattle markets in Kentucky. Her stock sales on county court days probably surpass that of any town of whatsoever size in the State. In the palmy days of Short Horns there were more fine-bred cattle, of the several fancy strains within a radius of a few miles of Mt. Sterling than in the same area elsewhere in the world. These strains have been

carefully looked after by several of our dealers during the years of depression in the trade, and within a recent date this care is being repaid, in part, by some very satisfactory sales of pure Bates and other fancy strains.

Fine saddle horses as well as topky roadsters have always had a fascination for her horsemen, and to-day, as in the past, the highest prices realized for fine saddlers has been secured by some of her dealers.

Grain, tobacco, lumber, flour, fancy horses, export cattle, mules, hogs and sheep are her principal shipments. Three wholesale grocery houses furnish a large part of the goods consumed, in their line to the merchants in the thirty-seven counties to the east and southeast of us.

To the east of Mt. Sterling and within easy reach lie great quantities of the finest of both hard and soft woods native in Kentucky. Manufacturers that use such woods can find ample encouragement in the way of substantial inducements to locate in the city. Tobacco manufacturers would find it a point well worth investigating, as a location for their plants, since the shipment of white Burley from Mt. Sterling exceed by far the shipment of the same product from any other point in the State.

Altogether for general thrift, push, intelligence, health and all those things that go to make up a first-class town, Mt. Sterling will bear close comparison with the very best.

Nicholasville.

(Revised 1901 by Harry McCarty.)

Nicholasville, the county seat of Jessamine, named for Col. George Nicholas, a pioneer and revolutionary hero, enjoys the reputation of being the only town of its name in the country.

Nicholasville of to-day is quite an enterprising, up-to-date town of 3,000 inhabitants, in the center of the county, twelve miles south of Lexington, and eight miles from the Kentucky river, which can be reached by six different pikes and two railroads, the Q. & C. and the Louisville & Atlantic.

It has the following churches: three Methodist, two white and one colored; Presbyterian; two Christian churches, white and colored; two Baptist, white and colored; Catholic, and an Episcopal mission, which has not an edifice yet to worship in. Two lumber

yards, a large saw mill, a first class furniture store, two telephone exchanges, two newspapers and job offices, three banks, two tobacco factories, \$20,000 hotel, two hemp factories, grain elevator, lake stocked with fish, bicycle repair shop, splendid graded school, Jessamine Female Institute, public library, and \$30,000 bequeathed for a public library, which will insure one of the finest in the State; training track, steam laundry, carriage factory, bakery, two clothing stores, three elegant dry goods stores, three shoe stores, a jeweler, gents' furnishing establishment, two hardware stores, about fifteen groceries, four livery and feed stables, a flouring mill, three millinery and notion stores, Noah's ark, three meat shops, a planing mill, three drug stores, etc. Nicholasville has water works, well paved streets, and a council that enforces good sanitary regulations.

After such an enumeration of established enterprises, the outlook for Nicholasville of the future is much brighter since the organization of a Commercial Club, which aims to look after the welfare in every particular and push her business interests along every line.

Paris.

Paris, the capital of Bourbon county, with a population of about 6,000, is at the confluence of Houston and Stoner creeks. It is the center of the noted Bluegrass region, which for beauty and productiveness is unsurpassed. It is claimed that within a radius of twenty miles around Paris lies the finest body of land in the world. Paris is the center of this rich and prosperous country.

The early history of the city is involved in obscurity. The earliest authentic record shows that the land upon which it is built was pre-empted in the year 1784, by John Reed of Maryland. In 1786, the present site of Paris was selected as the county seat of Bourbon county, which was then a county of Virginia and comprised all the northeastern part of Kentucky. By an act of the Legislature of Virginia in 1789, the town was established under the name of Hopewell. It was subsequently called Bourbontown. In 1790, the name was changed to Paris. The name of both to county and city was given from a feeling of gratitude to France and the Bourbon dynasty for the part taken by the French people in the Revolutionary War.

Besides private schools Paris has an efficient system of public schools. At present the white school occupies a commodious ten-room, modern building, erected in 1890, at a cost of \$25,000. The average enrollment is 450, with an average enrollment of sixty in the high school department. The colored school has a well arranged seven-room building. The average enrollment is 350.

The banking facilities of the city are excellent. There are five banks with an aggregate capital and surplus of \$950,000.

Paris has all the modern improvements, nine miles of paved sidewalks, water works, electric lights, gas plant, etc.

Paris is a railroad center, roads radiating to the east, west, north and south. Here are the headquarters and most important shipping point of the K. C. division of the L. & N. railroad. It is also one of the termini of the Kentucky Midland railway.

The city has a first-class fire department and all modern facilities for dealing with fires and an efficient police force.

There are three newspapers, *Kentucky-Citizen*, *Paris Reporter*, *Bourbon News*.

The factories comprise two large and well equipped distilleries, a large flouring mill, with a daily capacity of 150 barrels, an ice factory and four establishments for handling and cleaning blue-grass seed. Many tons of this seed are sent yearly to Europe. The two streams furnish an abundance of water for manufacturing purposes.

The city is a shipping point for immense quantities of wheat, corn, hemp, tobacco and walnut logs.

The churches are numerous—two Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist, Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Methodist. A handsome stone church has this year been built by the latter denomination. There are for the colored people four churches—two Baptist, Christian and Methodist.

Such is a brief sketch of Paris. The growth of the city has been steady. Its citizens are enterprising, yet conservative, and have built up their city upon a sure and lasting foundation.

Richmond.

Richmond, the county seat of Madison, is a city of the fourth class, of about 6,500 population, located in the midst of the most beautiful rolling and fertile portion of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, near the foot hills of the Cumberland mountains, at an elevation of about 500 feet above the Ohio river.

In point of healthfulness, this locality is unsurpassed by any in the country. It is absolutely free from malaria, which complicates nearly every disease. In winter the climate is of that invigorating, bracing character, best adapted to secure the greatest mental and physical activity, while in summer the elevation insures cool nights, so indispensable to comfort and rest.

Richmond is situated on the main stem of the Kentucky Central railroad, from Cincinnati to Knoxville, and is in direct communication with the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Richmond Junction, near by, and with the Cincinnati Southern railroad at Nicholasville, via. the R., N., I. & B. R. R., which is completed to Irvine, 20 miles east.

The city has entering it seven trunk lines of turnpike and three dirt roads, all of which are free of toll.

Richmond has eight large and commodious brick churches representing the various denominations and a handsome frame Catholic church, together with two frame Protestant churches, and the colored people have four large churches, one a brick.

Richmond can not be excelled in the State for its educational advantages; in fact it has grown to be the educational center for Central Kentucky; the oldest institution dating away back of antebellum days, is the Madison Female Institute, is now under successful operation as it has ever been; the next is the Central University of Kentucky, one of the strongest universities of the State; The Caldwell High School, with its nine teachers, and the Colored High School with eight teachers, both large commodious brick buildings, with water and gas, free to the children of the respective color.

The city is lighted by both gas and electricity. The manufacturing plants consists of a large brick yard, two flouring mills, a tobacco factory and a cigar factory; a medicine factory, steam laundry and an ice factory, two carriage factories, and two marble works, together with the gas plant and electrical power house.

We also have two large stock yards, Richmond now being recognized as the best live stock market in Central Kentucky, aside from Mt. Sterling.

We have a large amphitheater for fair purposes, and race track, and several training stables for blooded horses.

The Standard Oil Company has located here one of its large tank stations, and all the large coal mines in the State, and especially those at Jellico, are represented.

We have three National banks and one State bank and trust company, aggregating a capital and surplus of over \$600,000; also several building and loan associations from abroad, together with one local, which is the very strongest of its kind in the South.

The city is governed by a board of councilmen and a mayor. We have a splendid police force, and also fire department, which largely accounts for the low rate of fire insurance in this city, the water being available directly from the stand-pipe, which is located in the city, to all parts of it, under a heavy natural pressure, and the pressure can be increased as necessity may require at the pumping station, which is located outside of the city limits.

The city is well "hotelled," the Glyndon being one of the best hostleries in the State, outside of Louisville and Lexington.

We have a splendid telephone system largely patronized, with connections to Lexington and other points.

The population of Richmond consists of a thrifty and moral people; nearly every citizen owns his own horse and cow, and cultivates his own garden and poultry.

The colored element constitutes a large percentage of the city's population, but is mostly colonized in one section of the town, the majority of whom own their homes and give the city no trouble as a class.

Richmond need factories, a good creamery, a broom factory, a spoke, wheel and wagon factory, bottling works, a pressed brick factory, a larger buggy and carriage factory, a packing house, a cannery for all kinds of fruit and berries, a planing mill for export stuff, a stoneware and tiling works, the clay being close at hand and the best in the world, so says the medal taken by it at the World's Fair over all competitors, and other manufactories which the promoters would be willing to undertake in Richmond with cheap transportation and close proximity to raw material, with the advantages above mentioned and five years' release from taxation, and a warm, hearty Richmond welcome and support.

CLAUDE SMITH.

Shelbyville.

(Revised 1901 by Mayor L. C. Willis.)

Shelbyville, a city of the fourth-class, with a population of 4,000, is located thirty miles east of Louisville and twenty-two miles west of Frankfort, the State capital. It is the county seat of Shelby county, the twelfth formed and the third after the admission of the State. The county and city were named in honor of Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky. Shelbyville is now, and has been for years, known for its religious and educational facilities, its moral influences and its excellent citizenship. Churches of the Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic denominations are here, and the pulpits of all are occupied regularly by ministers of ability.

Of the schools, the Shelby graded school, which is free during the whole scholastic year, employs a principal and he is assisted in the conduct of the school by ten competent teachers. The average number of pupils who attend this school is about four hundred, and one of either sex who has taken all the courses taught here is qualified to enter any college in the country. Besides the free school, there are two female seminaries, Science Hill, established in 1825, by Mrs. Julia A. Tevis, and Shelbyville College. Science Hill has educated more girls than any similar institution in the South, and the enviable reputation made for it by Mrs. Tevis was fully maintained by her successors, and is still kept at the same high standard it has borne for seventy-four years, by its present principal and owner. The other educational institution, the Shelbyville College, is ably conducted. Until five years ago it was known as Stuart's Female College. Both these institutions are largely patronized by the people of the community, and the boarding department of each is well filled with girls from a distance.

Shelbyville is fortunate in the railroad facilities she has, being on the L. & N., C. & O., and Southern railways, with passenger and freight trains in and out of the city almost every hour. There are but few factories here, which is surprising when the cheapness of fuel, abundance of water and the accessibility to market are considered. Shelby county has over 500 miles of turnpike, (more than any other county in the State,) is the banner wool county of Kentucky; is the bluegrass and white Burley districts and ranks high as a hemp producing county. Fine horses and cat-

tle are raised in the county in abundance, and Shelbyville is the point from which nearly everything is shipped to the markets. There are twenty-one cities of the fourth-class in the State, but Shelbyville is the only one of them that can lay claim to as many advantages as it has with so low a tax rate. Shelbyville has not a cent of bonded indebtedness, a floating debt of less than \$4,000, which will be entirely wiped out in another year; is excellently lighted by arc electric lights, and has a water service for domestic and fire protection purposes, equalled by few, and excelled by not another city, regardless of its size, in the State. The tax rate for municipal purposes is only thirty-five cents on the one hundred dollars, and out of the fund raised at this rate the expenses of the city has been paid. A beautiful fountain has been erected in the public square and three blocks of vitrified brick streets have been recently constructed.

Besides the advantages enumerated above, Shelbyville is conceded to be the best business town in the State in proportion to its size. Her merchants are all safe business men, are doing a healthy, prosperous business, and the city is gradually but surely improving every way. There are three banks, and one trust company, whose capital stock and surplus amounts to \$625,000, two roller mills, each with a capacity of two hundred barrels of flour per day, undertakers, physicians and lawyers. This is due to the fact that there are few deaths; it is a remarkable healthy community and there is but little litigation in court. A hemp factory, tobacco factory or woolen mill, or all three of them would pay well in five large tobacco warehouses, where hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of the weed is handled every year, three newspapers, and other enterprises too numerous to mention, in the city. The owners of every business in the city make good money, except the Shelbyville, and prospective promoters of enterprises if this kind would be encouraged by the residents of the city.

The very enviable reputation which is enjoyed by the city of Shelbyville is largely due to the fact that her citizens have always been fortunate in their selections of those who manage the affairs of the corporation. Honest men only are elected to city offices, and all of them work harmoniously to the best interests of the tax payers. There has not been a charge or even a suspicion during the past ten years of a single cent of the city's money being wasted, and the mayor and each of the six councilmen, which compose the legisla-

tive departments of the city, has considered himself a committee of one to scrutinize bills when presented, and everything which is suspected of containing fraud is handled by the entire body without gloves.

Somerset.

(Revised 1901 by Mayor J. W. Parker.)

Somerset, the county seat of Pulaski county, is called in the State a mountain town, but compared with the really mountainous portions of Kentucky, it is only hilly. It is one of the cities, under the statutes, of the fourth-class. Like many towns of the State located in the early days, the site was determined by a big spring, rather than the favorable lay of the land, and regardless of topography adapted for convenient and elegant streets. At least this one was so fixed that by any considerable expansion rugged ground must be encountered. The variations of contour however add charms to the views. When the Cincinnati railroad was built, the puzzle of getting a feasible line for it by Somerset, resulted in the depot for this place being located a mile south from town. Then followed a building up about the depot of an extension of addition. Hence, the village, then growing into a city, came to have two divisions—a new and an old part—"North Somerset" and "South Somerset." The line of connection between the two centers—the court house the one and the depot the other—is a section of the old State road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Jacksboro, Tenn., and a branch from Somerset to Huntsville. In the location of these old roads, established a hundred years ago, they seem not to have contemplated more than horseback riding, or possibly, the use of salt wagons, always supplied with brakes or lock-chains. The viewers marking the route through the forests, coming to a hill usually made a direct line up and down from top to the bottom. So the toil of "Wait's hill," here has taxed all the travel on this line, pedestrians, equestrians, wagons, trains and troops, till now a daily transit of from two to five hundred vehicles ascend the difficult way. But this is not because an easier way, a better grade, can not be made. It is because of the stubborn or stupid inclination of the people to follow a rut.

Somerset is a political and commercial representative and center

of a wide extent of country, there being no considerable urban rival in a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles. It is the metropolis of an important territory fifty to a hundred miles across. It so stands for a peculiar region of country, border land to Kentucky and Tennessee, and in many respects the middle of the United States. Multiplied interests and varied natural resources characterize this territory. It includes among its hills and valleys many bodies of fertile land, if not always the richest yet possessing great varieties of soil with inexhaustible forests of timber; with minerals, coal mines, oil wells and water powers. The climate is temperate; the country is supplied with abounding springs and flowing streams of excellent water. Everywhere there are attractive sites for healthy homes.

Somerset is just at the head of steam navigation on the Cumberland river. It is half way between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, on the great trunk line, Cincinnati Southern, between the grand systems of railroads to the north and the south. Here, directly between the rich wheat fields on the north and hundreds of miles of bread market to the south, is a place for manufacturing cereal products. Surrounding supplies of timber suggest manufactories in wood. Close by are fuel and heavy materials that come from the earth, ready to support various industries, and, beside the fuel, near by are water falls for converting portable power in electricity.

The people of this city and vicinity have to awaken to the opportunities for manufacture and enterprise for which the location is so eligible, or others will come and take the advantages. There is room for both. Even now, as mensurate of the industrial importance of this focus and field, it can be stated that the tariff upon transportation in this county, Somerset being the most important point, amounts to over \$100,000 per annum. There is now in the yards here awaiting shipment, thousand of carloads of freight, and five enormous oil tanks filled, and others to build. Somerset needs manufactories, oil refineries, and another railroad.

Now there come into the city of Somerset daily streams of transportation on wagons, by at least three routes on which, if there were collected half the usual rate of toll on turnpikes, a fund sufficient to build macadamized roads on the same lines would be realized in six to ten years. This has been the case for the last twenty years, and will continue for decades to come. Yet the people of this country have in the past period expended half

a million of dollars for imported wagons, and worn them out on bad dirt roads and stony ways. Who will make these wanted and profitable improvements?

Socially, the city is full of churches; it has flourishing graded schools, with two elegant buildings; one of the largest court houses in the State; a fine Masonic Temple, a splendid Odd Fellows' building, a spacious chamber for the Knights of Pythias and a magnificent Opera hall. Business is flush and homes are full.

Versailles.

Versailles is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been laid out in 1793. The limits now include about one square mile. The population is 3,000 at a low estimate. The town is justly regarded as one of the loveliest and most attractive in the State. All of the stores are new and modern in design, built almost without exception of brick with metal roofs. The court house, hotel, Masonic Temple and Odd Fellows Hall are all modern buildings of a creditable character. There are a large number of handsome residences, and the streets are well supplied with shade trees, which contribute ornament, health and comfort. The public school building, erected at a cost of \$8,000, is one of the handsomest in the State. It is admirably located, with ample grounds, and supplied with an efficient corps of teachers. Henry Academy, for boys, and Rose Hill Female Seminary, are widely known and well sustained.

There are five white churches, all handsome structures, Baptist, Christian, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic. There are three colored churches, one Baptist and two Methodist.

Versailles has one grain elevator, with capacity of 150,000 bushels, and storage warehouse for 250,000 more. There are two banks, one building and loan association, two dry goods houses, two boot and shoe and gents' furnishing goods stores, three tailoring establishments, one clothing store, eight groceries, three stove and tinware stores, one furniture dealer and undertaker, one harness maker, one general hardware store, one hedge fence company, one large steam flouring mill, one carriage factory, two wagon and blacksmith shops, two drug stores, two meat markets, four confectionery stores, two connected with restaurants and one

with bakery, one hotel and several large boarding houses, three tobacco buyers, one lumber yard, three grain commission firms (all of whom handle coal), two firms dealing principally in coal and building material, one brick yard with capacity of 30,000 brick per day, three livery and two training stables, two ice dealers, two extensive market gardens with green houses, two boarding and four day schools, besides public schools, six insurance agents, one marble shop, three barber shops, etc.

Versailles has a well-organized fire department, a new Ahrens steam engine, 1,000 feet of hose, hook and ladders, etc., and fire cisterns conveniently located in all parts of the town.

Versailles is connected with Louisville and Lexington by the Southern railroad, with a branch to Georgetown connecting with Cincinnati Southern railroad; a branch also through Nicholasville and Richmond extends to Beattyville.

Winchester.

Winchester, the capital of Clark county, has a population at present of about 8,000, the number of legal voters being between 1,500 and 1,600. The town was given the place of honor by the United States census of 1890, as having made the largest percentage of growth in the State in proportion to its population during the previous decade, the percentage of increase being about 98 per cent.

Its school facilities are equal to those of any town in the State. It has four public school buildings, two brick and two frame, costing, exclusive of the land, \$30,000. In addition are several private schools and the Kentucky Wesleyan College, which cost, exclusive of its fine campus, about \$50,000. The total value of public and private school properties in the town is about \$100,000.

The churches of the city are seventeen in number and distributed among all the leading denominations and represent a property value of \$125,000. In addition are flourishing societies of the Y. M. C. A., Y. M. I., King's Daughters, Epworth League and Christian Endeavor.

The banking facilities are comprised in three banks and two buildings and loan associations, one of the latter being the largest of its class in the South, with a paid-up capital of about \$500,000, and an installment capital of \$1,555,000. The bank capital and

surplus aggregate about \$825,000 in addition and the buildings are among the handsomest in the State.

Winchester has a splendid system of water works costing over \$100,000, and amply sufficient for a population of 50,000. There are two electric light plants and a street railway of two miles.

Transportation facilities are most excellent, Winchester being the junctional point for three great railways, the L. & N., C. & O., and L. & E., the latter leading to the rich mineral and timber regions of Eastern Kentucky, with which Winchester is more closely in touch than any other town, and is consequently known as the Gate City. The Kentucky river bordering the county for thirty miles is being locked and dammed by the United States Government, and within two years will provide water transportation.

The city has an excellent fire department, with an engine house and two branch houses and a fire company of 100 members.

The police department consists of a chief and three subordinates.

The town has over twenty miles of macadamized streets and ten turnpikes connect the town with all parts of the county.

The public buildings are a handsome court house, jail and city hall, and the public parks are two in number.

The manufacturing interests of Winchester are represented at present by two planing mills and hogshead factories, a pottery, rolling flouring mills and bluegrass seed cleaner. All of these institutions are extremely prosperous and have been built up from the smallest beginnings. Winchester is, without doubt, the finest location for the manufacture of furniture, and all kinds of wooden ware, shoes, brooms and other articles to meet the mountain demand for a section of 10,000 square miles.

Winchester with unequaled transportation facilities, presents wonderful openings for live manufacturers, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

The assessed value of all property in the town including banks and railways, is about \$3,000,000.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TAKEN FROM REPORT OF

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing Number of Acres of Land, Assessed Value of Land, Equalized Value of Land, Average Assessed Value Per Acre, and Average Equalized Value Per Acre, by Counties.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres....	Assessed Value of Land.....
Adair	235,116	\$ 979,971
Alien	192,265	827,523
Anderson	124,168	1,423,225
Ballard	153,839	1,267,015
Barren	292,327	1,906,620
Bath	161,869	2,321,019
Bell	181,775	846,917
Boone	152,922	4,515,735
Bourbon	181,885	8,710,296
Boyd	76,734	936,219
Boyle	109,253	3,335,741
Bracken	124,842	2,067,235
Breathitt	277,926	714,106
Breckinridge	301,858	1,781,942
Bullitt	189,972	1,376,760
Butler	253,912	1,123,637
Caldwell	188,835	1,510,586
Calloway	240,975	1,794,328
Campbell	84,402	4,007,043
Carlisle	111,327	1,053,509
Carroll	80,350	1,392,520
Carter	235,452	981,441
Casey	211,438	1,076,257
Christian	416,104	4,927,765
Clark	156,702	5,265,010
Clay	246,263	869,988
Clinton	97,165	526,654
Crittenden	214,410	1,502,268
Cumberland	143,275	791,851
Daviess	271,544	5,167,194
Edmonson	100,341	765,956
Elliott	141,116	572,759
Estill	123,593	747,722
Fayette	176,246	10,728,574
Fleming	212,585	3,115,811
Floyd	257,692	881,794
Franklin	123,831	2,410,130
Fulton	112,286	1,512,958
Gallatin	59,081	858,017
Garrard	134,589	2,906,478
Grant	155,878	2,158,369
Graves	312,695	3,664,204
Grayson	291,716	991,374
Green	158,527	673,835
Greenup	181,010	1,114,870
Hancock	109,379	1,011,779
Hardin	359,610	2,301,394

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Assessed Value of Land.....
Harlan	427,121	1,131,507
Harrison	189,829	4,086,723
Hart	231,925	1,628,855
Henderson	265,152	5,074,034
Henry	177,762	2,669,460
Hickman	145,098	1,947,460
Hopkins	324,463	2,176,486
Jackson	191,305	651,293
Jefferson	204,384	10,388,749
Jessamine	106,384	3,516,745
Johnson	181,633	851,443
Kenton .....	.....	4,090,360
Knott	236,595	613,152
Knox	196,409	1,077,403
Larue	159,901	1,400,419
Laurel	\$225,041	\$954,452
Lawrence	229,371	1,280,822
Lee	146,612	497,362
Leslie	245,343	587,148
Letcher	284,913	714,808
Lewis	313,127	1,525,131
Lincoln	186,607	2,978,091
Livingston	186,142	1,274,498
Logan	320,698	3,180,990
Lyon	138,131	730,199
Madison	261,548	5,569,250
Magoffin	199,582	667,381
Marion	194,708	1,692,016
Marshall	206,423	1,311,406
Martin	178,376	468,639
Mason	148,425	5,523,942
McCracken	159,550	1,601,885
McLean	148,778	1,056,710
Meade	197,228	1,496,296
Menefee	112,359	343,228
Mercer	153,557	3,085,580
Metcalfe	168,388	783,044
Monroe	190,990	833,320
Montgomery	116,185	2,842,754
Morgan	235,675	1,033,759
Muhlenberg	266,524	1,160,422
Nelson	255,967	3,417,777
Nicholas	121,951	2,294,160
Ohio	344,182	2,045,314
Oldham	116,833	1,937,675
Owen	199,840	2,209,795
Owsley	113,697	499,503
Pendleton	167,681	2,172,640
Perry	237,229	526,419

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres	Assessed Value of Land
Pike	686,673	1,571,597
Powell	84,798	379,744
Pulaski	360,648	1,786,955
Robertson	61,010	617,025
Rockcastle	179,311	614,095
Rowan	182,322	425,948
Russell	182,320	642,766
Scott	186,877	5,479,219
Shelby	240,226	5,671,110
Simpson	144,274	1,404,509
Spencer	115,107	1,238,136
Taylor	116,833	635,211
Todd	222,838	1,895,790
Trigg	278,160	1,497,231
Trimble	88,723	1,141,625
Union	211,617	4,680,480
Warren	327,494	4,053,318
Washington	178,160	1,806,757
Wayne	315,844	1,143,903
Webster	198,508	1,636,985
Whitley	403,681	1,335,752
Wolfe	158,290	601,060
Woodford	115,549	5,387,600
Total for 119 Counties	\$23,506,965	\$246,648,721

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Equalized Value of Land.....	Average As- sessed Value per Acre.....	Average Equal- ized Value per Acre.....
Adair	\$ 979,971	\$ 4 17	\$ 4 17
Allen	910,275	4 19	4 60
Anderson	1,451,690	11 46	11 69
Ballard	1,330,366	8 31	8 73
Barren	1,982,885	6 52	6 78
Bath	2,321,019	14 34	14 34
Bell	889,263	4 66	4 89
Boone	4,515,735	29 53	29 53
Bourbon	8,971,605	47 37	48 79
Boyd	936,219	12 20	12 20
Boyle	3,435,813	30 53	31 45
Bracken	2,149,924	16 55	17 21
Breathitt	714,106	2 57	2 57
Breckinridge	1,888,859	5 39	5 71
Bullitt	1,486,901	7 69	8 31
Butler	1,146,110	4 42	4 51
Caldwell	1,540,798	7 99	8 15
Calloway	1,794,328	7 45	7 45
Campbell	4,167,325	47 47	49 37
Carlisle	1,106,184	9 46	9 93
Carroll	1,531,772	17 33	19 06
Carter	1,040,327	4 12	4 37
Casey	1,087,020	5 09	5 14
Christian	4,927,765	11 87	11 87
Clark	5,265,010	34 24	34 24
Clay	869,988	3 53	3 53
Clinton	526,654	5 42	5 42
Crittenden	1,532,313	7 01	7 15
Cumberland	831,444	6 23	6 54
Daviess	5,167,194	18 80	18 80
Edmonson	765,956	7 64	7 64
Elliott	572,759	4 05	4 05
Estill	777,631	6 04	6 29
Fayette	10,728,574	60 87	60 87
Fleming	3,240,443	14 65	15 24
Floyd	978,791	3 42	3 80
Franklin	2,410,130	19 46	19 46
Fulton	1,633,995	13 47	14 39
Gallatin	1,029,620	14 53	17 44
Garrard	3,138,996	21 59	23 32
Grant	2,417,373	13 85	15 50
Graves	3,664,204	11 71	11 71
Grayson	1,040,943	3 39	3 56
Green	707,527	4 25	4 46
Greenup	1,148,316	6 15	6 46
Hancock	1,021,897	9 25	9 34
Hardin	2,301,394	6 40	6 40
Harlan	1,131,507	2 64	2 64
Harrison	4,250,192	21 58	22 44

STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Equalized Value of Land	Average As- sessed Value per Acre.....	Average Equal- ized Value per Acre
Hart	1,742,875	7 02	7 51
Henderson	5,175,515	19 13	19 51
Henry	3,123,268	15 01	17 56
Hickman	1,947,460	13 42	13 42
Hopkins	2,263,545	6 70	6 97
Jackson	651,293	3 40	3 40
Jefferson	10,388,749	50 79	50 79
Jessamine	3,551,912	33 02	33 35
Johnson	884,461	4 68	4 87
Kenton	4,131,264	.....	.....
Knott	613,152	2 17	2 17
Knox	1,077,403	5 49	5 49
Larue	1,470,440	8 75	9 19
Laurel	\$954,452	\$4 24	\$4 24
Lawrence	1,280,822	5 54	5 54
Lee	497,362	3 39	3 39
Leslie	628,240	2 39	2 54
Letcher	714,808	2 50	2 50
Lewis	1,555,634	4 87	4 96
Lincoln	3,395,024	15 96	18 19
Livingston	1,274,498	6 82	6 82
Logan	3,371,849	9 91	10 50
Lyon	744,803	5 28	5 39
Madison	5,569,250	21 29	21 50
Magoffin	720,771	3 34	3 61
Marion	1,861,218	8 69	9 56
Marshall	1,311,406	6 35	6 35
Martin	492,071	2 62	2 75
Mason	6,021,097	37 21	40 56
McCracken	1,697,998	10 04	10 64
McLean	1,215,217	7 10	8 17
Meade	1,571,111	7 58	7 96
Menefee	343,228	3 05	3 05
Mercer	3,054,724	20 82	20 62
Metcalfe	783,044	4 65	4 65
Monroe	883,319	4 36	4 62
Montgomery	2,899,609	24 46	24 94
Morgan	1,033,759	4 38	4 38
Muhlenberg	1,160,422	4 35	4 35
Nelson	3,417,777	13 35	13 35
Nicholas	2,523,576	18 82	20 70
Ohio	2,045,314	5 94	5 94
Oldham	2,015,182	16 68	17 35
Owen	2,386,579	11 02	11 90
Owsley	499,503	4 38	4 38
Pendleton	2,411,630	12 95	14 37
Perry	526,419	2 21	2 21
Pike	1,571,597	2 28	2 28

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Equalized Value of Land	Average As- sessed Value per Acre	Average Equal- ized Value per Acre.
Powell	379,744	4 47	4 47
Pulaski	1,786,955	4 95	4 95
Robertson	684,898	10 11	11 22
Rockcastle	614,095	3 42	3 42
Rowan	425,948	2 33	2 33
Russell	642,766	3 52	3 52
Scott	5,753,180	29 43	30 90
Shelby	5,671,110	23 66	23 66
Simpson	1,474,734	9 73	10 22
Spencer	1,275,280	10 75	11 07
Taylor	654,267	4 04	4 16
Todd	2,123,285	8 55	9 34
Trigg	1,497,231	5 38	5 38
Trimble	1,164,458	12 15	12 39
Union	4,680,480	22 12	22 12
Warren	4,053,318	12 37	12 37
Washington	1,806,757	10 13	10 13
Wayne	1,143,903	3 62	3 62
Webster	1,686,095	8 24	8 48
Whitley	1,362,467	3 30	3 36
Wolfe	601,060	3 79	3 79
Woodford	5,549,228	46 62	48 02
Total for 119 Counties.....	\$254,034,820	.....	.....

TABLE No. 3—Showing for 1898 Adult Males, Legal Voters, Enrolled Militia, Children between Six and Twenty Years of Age, Tobacco, Hemp, Hay, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Other Crops, and Acreage of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, Meadow and Woodland.

COUNTIES.	Males Over 21 Years of Age.	Legal Voters.	Enrolled Militia
	78	79	80
Adair	3,210	3,210	1,959
Allen	3,078	3,071	2,329
Anderson	2,229	2,227	1,640
Ballard	2,727	2,178	2,727
Barren	5,518	5,518	130
Bath	3,408	3,409	.....
Bell	2,910	2,909	2,178
Boone	2,971	2,971	1,988
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....
Boyd	3,969	3,969	2,537
Boyle	3,342	3,336	2,158
Bracken	3,057	3,057	.....
Breathitt	2,282	2,541	.....
Breckinridge	4,594	4,609	2,727
Bullitt	2,125	2,125	1,119
Butler	3,580	3,580	65
Caldwell	2,758	2,771	.....
Calloway .....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	2,322	2,322	.....
Carroll	2,432	2,432	.....
Carter	2,958	1,555	539
Casey	3,212	3,212	2,230
Christian	8,114	8,122	5,636
Clark	4,203	4,203	2
Clay	2,657	2,657	2,263
Clinton	1,545	1,545	1,094
Crittenden	3,232	3,232	.....
Cumberland	2,025	2,037	1,338
Daviess	8,195	8,194	.....
Edmonson	1,952	2,077	1,433
Elliott	1,882	1,882	1,180
Estill	2,103	2,103	.....
Fayette	3,383	3,834	2,621
Fleming	2,814	2,805	2,464
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	2,398	2,398	.....
Fulton	2,147	2,250	.....
Gallatin	1,196	1,196	.....
Garrard	626	626	.....
Grant	3,299	3,303	.....
Graves	6,589	6,589	.....
Grayson	4,379	4,376	2,538
Green	2,444	2,444	993

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Males Over 21 Years of Age.	Legal Voters.	Enrolled Militia.
	78	79	80
Greenup	1,960	1,960	.....
Hancock	2,054	2,054	.....
Hardin	4,612	4,717	1
Harlan	1,742	1,745	1,382
Harrison	3,977	3,979	.....
Hart .....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	7,981	7,981	9
Henry	4,207	4,207	.....
Hickman	2,774	2,794	1,933
Hopkins	6,458	6,660	.....
Jackson	2,036	2,038	1,668
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....
Jessamine	2,665	2,665	.....
Johnson	2,268	2,504	.....
Kenton	5,027	6,123	.....
Knott	1,460	1,466	1,203
Knox	3,113	3,713	3,549
Larue	2,499	2,509	1,584
Laurel	3,675	3,663	2,933
Lawrence	3,985	4,130	40
Lee	1,567	1,579	.....
Leslie	1,348	1,376	1,053
Letcher	1,567	1,614	1,196
Lewis	3,851	3,889	.....
Lincoln	3,854	3,854	1
Livingston	2,523	2,524	939
Logan	6,567	6,699	2,268
Lyon	1,955	1,955	1,275
Madison	6,154	6,154	2,688
Magoffin	2,067	2,115	1,648
Marion	3,543	3,543	.....
Marshall	2,786	2,970	.....
Martin	1,031	1,041	674
Mason	3,254	3,425	.....
McCracken	4,101	4,101	2
McLean	2,761	2,761	.....
Meade	2,484	2,484	1,612
Menefee	1,292	1,289	926
Mercer	3,592	3,592	1,885
Metcalfe	2,135	2,242	1,404
Monroe	2,691	2,723	1,197
Montgomery	2,206	2,206	.....
Morgan	2,636	2,891	2,028
Muhlenberg	4,321	4,321	3,557
Nelson	3,813	3,790	2,198
Nicholas	2,854	2,854	.....
Ohio	6,465	6,438	6

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Males Over 21 Years of Age.	Legal Voters.	Enrolled Militia
	78	79	80
Oldham	1,716	1,716	.....
Owen	3,666	3,666	.....
Owsley	1,456	1,465	1,103
Pendleton	3,380	3,380	2,227
Perry	1,485	1,485	1,128
Pike	4,645	4,645	.....
Powell	1,351	1,351	53
Pulaski	6,263	6,382	46
Robertson	1,168	1,168	.....
Rockcastle	2,708	2,708	2,265
Rowan	1,636	1,657	.....
Russell	2,167	2,167	.....
Scott .....	.....	2,967	88
Shelby	3,967	3,967	.....
Simpson	2,879	2,879	.....
Spencer	1,689	1,689	.....
Taylor	2,467	2,467	.....
Todd	3,849	3,849	.....
Trigg	3,161	3,161	1,953
Trimble	1,836	1,836	.....
Union	3,952	3,952	.....
Warren	7,180	7,193	3,760
Washington	3,114	3,114	.....
Wayne	2,987	2,987	768
Webster	4,299	4,299	.....
Whitley	4,598	4,850	.....
Wolfe	1,775	1,839	1,555
Woodford	2,952	2,951	.....
Total for 119 Counties	357,722	358,023	101,595

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Children between 6 and 20 Years.	No. of Studs, Jacks and Bulls for which Ser- vice Fee was Charged	Rate per Season
	81	82	83
Adair	4,228	4	.....
Allen	3,838	2	5
Anderson	2,911	.....	.....
Ballard	2,890	11	.....
Barren	5,262	28	.....
Bath	3,242	6	10
Bell	1,139	.....	.....
Boone	2,418	30	.....
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....
Boyd	5,348	9	27
Boyle	3,203	.....	.....
Bracken	1,421	.....	.....
Breathitt	4,653	6	.....
Breckinridge	5,757	21	111
Bullitt	2,383	7	45
Butler	4,720	11	87
Caldwell	2,924	6	8
Calloway .....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	2,819	4	8
Carroll	2,309	13	.....
Carter	4,709	2	3
Casey	4,474	23	64
Christian	7,116	4	22
Clark	2,933	17	79
Clay	4,934	28	63
Clinton	2,290	18	30
Crittenden	4,119	.....	.....
Cumberland	2,743	26	42
Daviess	7,371	10	73
Edmonson	3,201	7	31
Elliott	3,618	25	47
Estill	3,031	26	60
Fayette	4,541	24	47
Fleming	4,144	21	38
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1,977	8	5
Fulton	2,530	5	.....
Gallatin	630	6	50
Garrard	448	4	16
Grant	3,236	.....	.....
Graves	7,000	2	67
Grayson	6,228	17	50
Green	282	17	88
Greenup	3,280	.....	.....
Hancock	2,472	.....	.....
Hardin	5,457	108	64

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Children between 6 and 20 Years.	No. of Studs, Jacks and Bulls for which Ser- vice Fee was Charged.....	Rate per Season.
	81	82	83
Harlan	2,642	.....	.....
Harrison	4,481	7	16
Hart .....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	6,328	15	94
Henry	3,225	10	67
Hickman	3,507	20	148
Hopkins	7,379	.....	5
Jackson	3,471	41	56
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....
Jessamine	1,842	19	117
Johnson	4,115	20	40
Kenton	11,357	.....	.....
Knott	2,776	10	18
Knox	1,895	.....	.....
Larue	2,963	15	.....
Laurel	5,251	33	.....
Lawrence	5,455	155	57
Lee	2,476	4	7
Leslie	2,409	1	5
Letcher	2,993	33	29
Lewis	2,799	12	36
Lincoln	3,793	17	71
Livingston	3,302	14	73
Logan	5,558	24	97
Lyon	2,095	14	69
Madison	5,376	25	105
Magoffin	3,674	32	67
Marion	3,463	.....	22
Marshall	3,248	9	.....
Martin	1,816	.....	.....
Mason	2,419	9	.....
McCracken .....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	2,950	.....	.....
Meade	3,244	18	47
Menefee	2,183	16	35
Mercer	2,937	36	63
Metcalfe	2,872	17	3,025
Monroe	3,724	13	40
Montgomery	945	.....	.....
Morgan	4,517	44	91
Muhlenberg	4,175	5	10
Nelson	4,550	16	.....
Nicholas	2,732	.....	.....
Ohio	8,247	28	118
Oldham	1,022	10	.....
Owen	2,416	21	24
Owsley	2,277	20	32
Pendleton	4,383	24	80

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Children between 6 and 20 Years.	No. of Studs, jacks and Bulls for which Ser- vice Fee was Charged.....	Rate per Season
	81	82	83
Perry	2,684	2	116
Pike	7,433	18	36
Powell	1,943	7	23
Pulaski	8,698	42	393
Robertson	1,340	4	.....
Rockcastle	3,572	5	16
Rowan	2,543	11	11
Russell	2,966	21	47
Scott	1,517	21	146
Shelby	2,365	7	.....
Simpson	1,919	2	516
Spencer	1,584	2	20
Taylor	2,730	31	76
Todd	2,131	.....	.....
Trigg	3,948	15	65
Trimble	1,338	.....	.....
Union	2,741	.....	.....
Warren	6,700	40	152
Washington	3,458	.....	.....
Wayne	4,317	41	99
Webster	4,769	5	32
Whitley	5,945	.....	.....
Wolfe	2,935	26	39
Woodford	2,332	2	15
Total for 119 Counties.....	401,419	1,665	7,806

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Pounds of Tobacco raised during the year	Pounds of Hemp raised during the year	Tons of Hay raised during the year
	84	85	86
Adair	487,153	.....	2,137
Allen	709,383	.....	1,477
Anderson	1,533,300	.....	1,284
Ballard	1,476,280	2,510	3,394
Barren	825,949	13,000	743
Bath	670,200	.....	851
Bell	10	.....	172
Boone	2,680,400	.....	5,866
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....
Boyd	850	50	2,704
Boyle	384,100	658,200	5,163
Bracken	3,196,005	7,000	1,237
Breathitt	5,112	.....	117
Breckinridge	4,121,065	.....	2,179
Bullitt	111,300	.....	3,492
Butler	229,001	512	1,740
Caldwell	4,340,545	18,000	929
Calloway .....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	977,700	.....	1,727
Carroll	2,739,550	.....	2,893
Carter	124,650	.....	680
Casey	210,850	.....	2,069
Christian	2,039,915	.....	3,838
Clark	3,381,400	560,000	3,150
Clay	27,706	79	1,410
Clinton .....	.....	.....	585
Crittenden	2,140,600	.....	2,946
Cumberland	154,927	.....	1,081
Daviess	7,760,700	201	4,440
Edmonson	142,650	.....	387
Elliott	12,226	4	1,144
Estill	14,092	.....	479
Fayette	2,767,700	.....	3,294
Fleming	1,875	.....	92
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1,528,100	80,000	2,010
Fulton	510,350	3,005	2,509
Gallatin	926,330	.....	982
Garrard	169,900	136,900	212
Grant	4,077,110	.....	2,691
Graves	285,100	.....	147
Grayson	195,100	200	3,081
Green	1,057,839	1,150	71,023
Greenup	236,000	2,500	1,115
Hancock	2,558,725	.....	1,266
Hardin	87,080	.....	3,565

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Pounds of Tobacco raised during the year....	Pounds of Hemp raised during the year.....	Tons of Hay raised during the year.....
	84	85	86
Harlan	4,484	.....	799
Harrison	4,369,595	.....	5,152
Hart .....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	7,486,270	8,150	6,768
Henry	3,753,000	.....	2,215
Hickman	970,200	.....	3,150
Hopkins	5,182,610	3	2,813
Jackson	5,846	.....	846
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....
Jessamine	879,300	597,750	1,580
Johnson	20,291	.....	696
Kenton	942,600	11,500	1,725
Knott	10,814	.....	108
Knox .....	.....	.....	92
Larue	134,300	.....	762
Laurel	23,172	.....	3,717
Lawrence	33,341	.....	2,338
Lee	10,030	4	449
Leslie	3,232	.....	146
Letcher	6,843	.....	474
Lewis	1,260,800	12	2,422
Lincoln	115,858	43,847	5,071
Livingston	692,000	.....	3,040
Logan	7,123,900	.....	1,825
Lyon	2,972,900	.....	1,064
Madison	1,047,400	20,200	2,691
Magoffin	5,953	143	564
Marion	260,450	90	1,850
Marshall	2,826,020	.....	869
Martin	8,925	.....	158
Mason	4,972,300	800	1,875
McCracken .....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	3,001,650	.....	1,771
Meade	60,400	.....	1,566
Menefee	10,050	.....	384
Mercer	838,500	102,500	3,253
Metcalfe	1,119,670	1,100	1,223
Monroe	69,000	.....	821
Montgomery	1,212,000	.....	707
Morgan	9,405	25	1,496
Muhlenberg	1,701,700	2,500	1,369
Nelson	837,700	10	6,335
Nicholas	3,407,700	.....	2,259
Ohio	3,828,988	.....	4,481
Oldham	215,200	.....	2,363
Owen	4,328,255	50	2,333
Owsley	19,040	.....	617

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Pounds of Tobacco raised during the year ...	Pounds of Hemp raised during the year	Tons of Hay raised during the year
	84	85	86
Pendleton	4,674,100	.....	2,833
Perry	8,682	50	379
Pike	18,179	287	494
Powell .....	.....	.....	265
Pulaski	18,692	6	4,318
Robertson	1,993,000	.....	796
Rockcastle	6,705	.....	804
Rowan	600	.....	1,240
Russell	51,471	.....	1,490
Scott	5,309,925	68,440	8,467
Shelby	4,741,600	160,000	5,785
Simpson	1,062,400	1,500	238
Spencer	35,000	.....	536
Taylor	512,480	.....	1,982
Todd	2,766,500	.....	423
Trigg	4,068,800	.....	633
Trimble	2,732,150	.....	740
Union	3,202,500	1,510	3,899
Warren	1,873,141	.....	2,949
Washington	1,949,300	.....	1,999
Wayne	8,136	.....	1,748
Webster	3,634,800	.....	1,729
Whitley	6,021	50	2,315
Wolfe	5,917	.....	864
Woodford	3,526,600	674,300	3,812
Total for 119 Counties.....	161,834,319	3,178,138	225,356

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bushels of Corn raised during the year	Bushels of Wheat raised during the year	Bushels of Oats raised during the year
	87	88	89
Adair	493,138	57,745	10,985
Allen	470,075	33,395	49,704
Anderson	266,807	87,732	150
Ballard	420,283	204,617	1,704
Barren	265,269	330,139	37,287
Bath	176,255	64,860	525
Bell	49,520	.....	1,185
Boone	552,741	39,848	4,669
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....
Boyd	121,688	15,307	4,420
Boyle	392,790	370,519	10,085
Bracken	180,900	79,283	3,365
Breathitt	329,698	30	5,045
Breckinridge	916,515	183,348	66,625
Bullitt	533,166	97,069	10,565
Butler	622,989	29,643	69,118
Caldwell	32,879	104,032	8,540
Calloway .....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	198,565	162,070	.....
Carroll	224,175	29,151	13,275
Carter	120,258	10,205	5,010
Casey	526,411	27,371	4,953
Christian	162,710	130,433	4,374
Clark	548,725	196,945	3,675
Clay	499,859	5,854	28,325
Clinton	116,930	21,048	6,148
Crittenden	590,655	112,945	26,765
Cumberland	395,655	30,205	6,037
Daviess	506,430	257,057	5,934
Edmonson	380,962	19,762	28,522
Elliott	413,339	29,434	30,222
Estill	350,116	4,802	3,773
Fayette	480,990	129,121	8,027
Fleming	323,671	12,643	273
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	148,877	84,383	14,556
Fulton	341,180	321,867	.....
Gallatin	94,595	12,623	10,018
Garrard	84,660	34,849	50
Grant	408,299	73,352	6,730
Graves	27,275	9,336	60
Grayson	796,961	133,431	53,247
Green	351,985	50,071	6,478
Greenup	166,960	23,725	1,675
Hancock	294,354	69,746	16,518
Hardin	908,861	517,216	21,289

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bushels of Corn raised during the year.....	Bushels of Wheat raised during the year.....	Bushels of Oats raised during the year.....
	87	88	89
Harlan	292,104	103	1,033
Harrison	621,541	193,079	14,494
Hart .....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	568,154	207,689	3,464
Henry	365,500	61,100	31,225
Hickman	432,122	588,447	520
Hopkins	382,634	55,990	5,779
Jackson	314,252	8,967	34,451
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....
Jessamine	153,677	204,030	228
Johnson	353,980	16,431	28,602
Kenton	149,425	7,660	.....
Knott	274,625	255	41
Knox	8,400	43	50
Larue	512,250	254,600	16,805
Laurel	311,726	10,660	31,341
Lawrence	583,070	43,094	23,446
Lee	84,019	426	9,978
Leslie	217,569	135	1,941
Letcher	285,062	2,631	2,730
Lewis	208,245	29,225	4,665
Lincoln	377,557	148,579	10,778
Livingston	622,445	86,307	16,527
Logan	754,535	413,210	28,025
Lyon	43,980	34,371	16,185
Madison	587,000	131,555	6,770
Magoffin	398,869	7,157	10,522
Marion	350,945	111,417	42,106
Marshall	352,070	67,978	400
Martin	147,180	25	1,146
Mason	416,135	247,785	.....
McCracken .....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	247,735	46,311	.....
Meade	394,602	107,692	23,363
Menefee	155,430	3,506	5,005
Mercer	363,305	265,985	3,765
Metcalfe	339,063	32,730	53,598
Monroe	378,395	38,183	35,427
Montgomery	166,910	38,180	.....
Morgan	555,095	20,814	26,995
Muhlenberg	159,601	42,031	6,257
Nelson	790,160	273,358	19,631
Nicholas	330,335	133,670	6,590
Ohio	742,673	70,804	77,580
Oldham	250,000	69,705	8,935
Owen	322,817	77,545	11,865
Owsley	164,910	5,687	22,523

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bushels of Corn raised during the year.....	Bushels of Wheat raised during the year.....	Bushels of Oats raised during the year.....
	87	88	89
Pendleton	411,230	135,350	8,460
Perry	253,990	529	1,145
Pike	735,543	3,728	9,867
Powell	164,125	1,107	429
Pulaski	580,715	51,306	67,386
Robertson	163,319	53,980	.....
Rockcastle	346,124	10,930	13,788
Rowan	207,947	2,692	8,224
Russell	380,455	34,347	11,490
Scott	416,644	184,472	6,804
Shelby	640,640	262,110	15,010
Simpson	119,065	131,857	3,050
Spencer	306,740	148,302	1,800
Taylor	365,618	77,144	16,881
Todd	172,010	126,600	975
Trigg	466,402	101,263	2,723
Trimble	255,860	162,099	6,528
Union	918,954	476,073	150
Warren	928,169	252,145	125,154
Washington	389,300	127,180	18,265
Wayne	429,159	38,339	50,123
Webster	219,595	50,621	1,172
Whitley	434,269	15,353	1,019
Wolfe	296,268	12,979	16,805
Woodford	344,892	470,223	48,945
Total for 119 Counties.....	40,665,306	11,302,091	1,667,279

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bushels of Bar- ley raised dur- ing the year...	Bushels of Grass Seed and Clover Seed raised during the year	Tons of Coal mined during the year.....
	90	91	92
Adair .....	.....	.....	.....
Allen .....	.....	171	.....
Anderson .....	.....	.....	.....
Ballard .....	.....	.....	.....
Barren .....	.....	95	.....
Bath .....	.....	.....	.....
Bell .....	.....	.....	.....
Boone .....	.....	15	.....
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....
Boyd .....	.....	.....	21,118
Boyle .....	.....	1,673	.....
Bracken .....	.....	.....	.....
Breathitt .....	.....	.....	.....
Breckinridge .....	.....	13	.....
Bullitt	273	116	.....
Butler .....	.....	.....	.....
Caldwell .....	.....	.....	.....
Calloway .....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle .....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	115	.....	.....
Carter .....	.....	.....	4,520
Casey	200	35	.....
Christian .....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	50	78,120	.....
Clay	180	.....	802
Clinton	58	62	.....
Crittenden .....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....
Daviess	100	46	2,400
Edmonson	90	.....	.....
Elliott	10	5	132
Estill .....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette .....	.....	14	.....
Fleming .....	.....	.....	.....
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1,138	600	.....
Fulton .....	.....	19	.....
Gallatin .....	.....	.....	.....
Garrard .....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	.....	3	.....
Graves .....	.....	.....	.....
Grayson .....	.....	.....	.....
Green	86	50	.....
Greenup .....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock .....	.....	32	250
Hardin .....	.....	5	.....

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bushels of Bar- ley raised dur- ing the year . . .	Bushels of Grass Seed and Clover Seed raised during the year	Tons of Coal mined during the year
	90	91	92
Harlan	800
Harrison	555	.....
Hart
Henderson	2	6,000
Henry	530	.....
Hickman
Hopkins
Jackson	50	.....	10
Jefferson
Jessamine	99	148	.....
Johnson	6,004
Kenton
Knott
Knox
Larue
Laurel	8,000
Lawrence
Lee	50	35	1
Leslie
Letcher	10	2,163
Lewis
Lincoln	48	.....
Livingston
Logan
Lyon	85	.....	.....
Madison	200	450	.....
Magoffin	10	.....	10
Marion	453	.....
Marshall
Martin
Mason
McCracken
McLean
Meade	135	.....
Menefee
Mercer	35	2,430	.....
Metcalf	75	14	.....
Monroe
Montgomery	825	.....
Morgan	15	1,100
Muhlenberg	1,500
Nelson	2,108	.....
Nicholas
Ohio	130	.....	907
Oldham	31,735	.....
Owen
Owsley

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Bushels of Bar- ley raised dur- ing the year....	Bushels of Grass Seed and Clover Seed raised during the year	Tons of Coal mined during the year
	90	91	92
Pendleton		4	.....
Perry .....			.....
Pike			23
Powell .....			.....
Pulaski .....			.....
Robertson .....			.....
Rockcastle			100
Rowan .....			.....
Russell .....			.....
Scott	222	8,028	.....
Shelby		2,022	.....
Simpson .....			.....
Spencer .....			.....
Taylor		214	.....
Todd .....			.....
Trigg .....			.....
Trimble		5	.....
Union	150	4	.....
Warren	100	2,800	.....
Washington .....			.....
Wayne .....			.....
Webster			40,000
Whitley			500
Wolfe			46
Woodford	2,814	354	.....
Total for 119 Counties.....	6,221	54,995	96,386

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of Pig Metal mined during the year	Tons of Bloom.	Tons of Bar Iron.
	93	94	95
Adair
Allen	4
Anderson
Ballard	20	20
Barren
Bath
Bell
Boone
Bourbon
Boyd	47
Boyle
Bracken
Breathitt
Breckinridge
Bullitt
Butler	22
Caldwell	20
Calloway
Campbell
Carlisle
Carroll
Carter
Casey
Christian
Clark	60
Clay
Clinton
Crittenden
Cumberland
Daviess	3
Edmonson
Elliott	5
Estill
Fayette
Fleming	6
Floyd
Franklin
Fulton
Gallatin
Garrard
Grant
Graves
Grayson
Green	10	78
Greenup
Hancock
Hardin

TABLE No. 3.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of Pig Metal mined during the year. . . .	Tons of Bloom.	Tons of Bar Iron
	93	94	95
Harlan
Harrison
Hart
Henderson	1
Henry
Hickman
Hopkins	7
Jackson
Jefferson
Jessamine	40	.....
Johnson
Kenton
Knott
Knox
Larue
Laurel
Lawrence
Lee
Leslie
Letcher
Lewis
Lincoln	300	25
Livingston
Logan
Lyon
Madison
Magoffin
Marion
Marshall
Martin
Mason
McCracken
McLean
Meade
Menefee
Mercer
Metcalfe
Monroe
Montgomery
Morgan
Muhlenberg
Nelson
Nicholas
Ohio
Oldham
Owen
Owsley

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of Pig Metal mined during the year.....	Tons of Bloom..	Tons of Bar Iron
	93	94	95
Pendleton
Perry
Pike
Powell
Pulaski
Robertson
Rockcastle
Rowan
Russell
Scott
Shelby
Simpson
Spencer
Taylor
Todd
Trigg
Trimble
Union	2
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Webster
Whitley	14
Wolfe	10
Woodford
Total for 119 Counties.....	370	324

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Wheat raised during the year 96	No. of Acres of Corn raised during the year 97	No. of Acres of Meadow 98	No. of Acres of Woodland 99	No. of Acres of Tobacco 100
Adair	7,321	24,554	3,837	78,635	833
Allen	7,125	22,443	5,698	50,635	978
Anderson ...	7,201	10,448	1,445	244	1,911
Ballard	13,913	17,107	2,594	23,913	4,060
Barren	4,455	13,392	1,064	19,594	1,079
Bath	3,492	4,758	1,628	3,231	1,671
Bell	9	2,411	482	14,304	.....
Boone	4,400	15,797	7,720	5,627	2,579
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boyd	1,966	5,496	20,877	14,621	187
Boyle	14,022	9,484	4,898	11,921	322
Bracken	6,164	6,402	2,365	1,132	3,971
Breathitt ..	7	21,382	198	104,298	5
Breckinridge	20,022	47,108	3,210	81,590	6,027
Bullitt	8,099	18,230	4,729	45,502	133
Butler	5,099	40,317	4,031	88,687	384
Caldwell ...	9,172	20,111	1,439	20,869	4,779
Calloway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	10,190	8,431	44	460	1,269
Carroll	2,418	6,790	2,107	3,259	3,171
Carter	1,362	4,576	947	14,509	651
Casey	3,206	23,931	3,425	109,577	225
Christian	9,380	9,760	912	19,628	3,282
Clark	8,635	13,053	2,885	776	2,981
Clay	1,167	26,573	3,016	91,328	7
Clinton	2,149	6,063	633	21,988	3
Crittenden .	12,378	35,038	3,047	44,601	2,714
Cumberland	3,497	19,421	1,336	61,525	254
Daviess	16,165	24,220	5,470	14,031	9,416
Edmonson ...	3,642	23,250	422	71,439	217
Elliott	3,740	20,425	1,744	50,510	14
Estill	738	15,752	99,429	41,869	2
Fayette	8,047	16,065	4,547	2,341	2,974
Fleming ...	334	13,693	986	70,449	.....
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	3,540	2,489	1,076	501	1,013
Fulton	18,177	11,445	2,056	31,381	686
Gallatin	1,057	2,828	1,216	558	974
Garrard	2,031	2,081	2,286	405	111
Grant	6,278	13,763	4,191	7,862	4,210
Graves	833	885	252	1,134	445
Grayson	18,101	46,796	1,945	84,878	303
Green	5,476	17,043	1,982	20,983	1,558
Greenup	2,480	6,430	1,445	17,435	299
Hancock	5,988	15,568	1,451	8,059	3,496
Hardin	35,723	41,137	3,916	76,414	239

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Wheat raised during the year.	No. of Acres of Corn raised during the year.	No. of Acres of Meadow	No. of Acres of Woodland	No. of Acres of Tobacco
	96	97	98	99	100
Harlan	10	16,327	931	96,733	.....
Harrison	12,084	15,541	6,199	5,707	5,281
Hart .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson ..	16,991	27,998	3,488	17,206	10,094
Henry	4,770	12,106	3,140	2,570	4,818
Hickman ...	34,425	20,357	10,798	31,371	1,314
Hopkins	6,362	24,835	3,871	53,274	6,746
Jackson	1,190	20,527	1,824	64,190	5
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessamine ..	7,929	2,914	1,633	1,289	662
Johnson	2,739	23,527	1,691	54,800	.....
Kenton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knott	51	13,197	2,385	94,075	.....
Knox .....	.....	345	129	1,430	.....
Laure	21,064	22,812	1,057	32,303	185
Laurel	2,517	21,850	5,785	61,955	21
Lawrence ...	7,328	32,033	3,918	59,455	1
Lee	124	12,401	1,086	36,179	1
Leslie	24	13,825	215	96,649	.....
Letcher	421	14,978	499	93,009	.....
Lewis	2,295	8,579	2,765	45,349	1,197
Lincoln	9,061	12,525	4,725	5,994	110
Livingston ..	10,444	31,488	4,664	44,843	1,007
Logan	31,856	37,747	2,298	52,756	9,444
Lyon	2,418	19,200	3,738	26,923	3,280
Madison	8,144	16,934	3,938	3,760	1,017
Magoffin	1,079	18,292	611	56,925	59
Marion	4,782	6,051	1,780	.....	308
Marshall	7,734	22,924	1,641	42,717	4,318
Martin	6	8,403	45	60,548	7
Mason	3,694	4,008	1,690	265	1,452
McCracken ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McLean	4,899	17,731	2,678	28,443	3,959
Meade	10,323	16,694	2,766	25,939	63
Menefee	375	10,328	315	61,516	14
Mercer	47,340	45,395	4,203	4,215	780
Metcalfe	5,629	21,440	1,725	47,901	1,819
Monroe	5,900	25,236	1,158	71,312	88
Montgomery ..	2,072	4,340	836	.....	1,185
Morgan	3,960	28,764	2,306	135,906	4
Muhlenberg ..	3,922	11,695	2,052	28,553	2,360
Nelson	20,265	26,436	5,422	52,237	667
Nicholas	7,242	9,054	3,261	2,977	3,500
Ohio	10,209	46,655	6,522	84,634	5,514
Oldham	5,818	8,042	3,831	7,319	247
Owen	3,144	7,463	2,214	7,965	4,571
Owsley	1,118	14,553	1,134	42,520	47

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Wheat raised during the year.	No. of Acres of Corn raised during the year	No. of Acres of Meadow	No. of Acres of Woodland	No. of Acres of Tobacco
	96	97	98	99	100
Pendleton ..	10,807	17,791	4,843	6,222	5,836
Perry	99	15,122	268	96,166	.....
Pike	333	33,679	555	298,613	58
Powell	167	7,470	448	28,704	2
Pulaski	6,820	42,915	6,415	112,530	34
Robertson ..	4,289	6,717	1,569	3,298	2,519
Rockcastle ..	1,200	20,168	1,092	50,112	.....
Rowan	418	11,391	2,077	47,666	.....
Russell	3,401	21,788	2,999	63,074	228
Scott	9,890	10,604	4,075	2,371	3,561
Shelby	20,191	17,646	7,059	6,608	4,882
Simpson ...	10,702	7,732	726	8,435	1,838
Spencer	11,032	10,497	583	12,466	.....
Taylor	7,555	17,866	3,075	40,900	693
Todd	7,610	7,280	335	5,535	2,945
Trigg	13,760	24,406	1,363	64,043	6,234
Trimble	3,153	9,264	2,705	9,639	3,189
Union	35,355	29,678	4,074	7,150	3,712
Warren	19,673	41,503	3,921	48,515	2,740
Washington	9,910	12,616	3,517	9,844	2,389
Wayne	5,772	29,022	1,996	135,971	1
Webster ...	5,489	13,045	2,418	16,447	5,194
Whitley	2,976	27,183	3,759	29,082	.....
Wolfe	1,880	14,729	1,624	58,743	10
Woodford ...	25,691	10,206	3,868	4,770	3,336
Total	849,130	1,942,814	401,312	4,325,319	194,976

TABLE No. 1

COUNTIES.	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Stallions..	Value.....	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Geldings..
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	19	20	21
Adair	1	\$ 50	.....
Allen .....	.....	.....	.....
Anderson	1	100	.....
Ballard	2	275	.....
Barren	5	450	3
Bath .....	.....	.....	.....
Bell .....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	1	75	.....
Bourbon	13	2,210	15
Boyd .....	.....	.....	1
Boyle	12	2,950	11
Bracken .....	.....	.....	.....
Breathitt .....	.....	.....	.....
Breckinridge	3	750	2
Bullitt	3	305	.....
Butler	1	150	.....
Caldwell .....	.....	.....	.....
Calloway .....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	4	600	.....
Carroll	2	200	5
Carter .....	.....	.....	1
Casey	2	300	.....
Christian	6	2,525	3
Clark	2	150	2
Clay .....	.....	.....	1
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....
Crittenden	3	300	2
Cumberland	1	150	.....
Daviess	10	2,450	2
Edmonson .....	.....	.....	.....
Elliott .....	.....	.....	1
Estill .....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	105	102,500	117
Fleming	2	150	2
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	9	1,100	.....
Fulton	1	100	.....
Gallatin	2	200	10
Garrard .....	.....	.....	1
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....
Graves	1	400	1
Grayson	3	390	.....
Green	2	200	2
Greenup	2	150	.....
Hancock	2	300	.....
Hardin	6	750	4

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Stallions.	Value.....	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Geldings.
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	19	20	21
Harlan .....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	8	2,040	4
Hart .....	.....	200	.....
Henderson	2	500	.....
Henry	4	350	1
Hickman	2	600	1
Hopkins	2	350	1
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	1,550	.....
Jessamine	2	350	1
Johnson .....	.....	.....	.....
Kenton .....	.....	.....	.....
Knott .....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	1	75	2
Larue	2	210	2
Laurel .....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leslie .....	.....	.....	.....
Letcher .....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	8	\$1,300	.....
Livingston .....	.....	.....	1
Logan .....	.....	.....	.....
Lyon	1	100	.....
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....
Magoffin	1	75	1
Marion .....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall .....	.....	.....	.....
Martin .....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	1	100	.....
McCracken	1	150	.....
McLean	1	100	.....
Meade	1	100	.....
Menefee .....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	8	1,425	3
Metcalfe	1	75	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	7	1,000	19
Morgan .....	.....	.....	.....
Muhlenberg .....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	1	100	4
Nicholas .....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1	200	4
Oldham .....	.....	.....	.....
Owen	1	100	8
Owsley .....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES,	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Stallions.	Value	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Geldings.
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	19	20	21
Pendleton	2	100	
Perry			
Pike			
Powell			
Pulaski	4	350	
Robertson			
Rockcastle			
Rowan			
Russell			
Scott	7	1,250	4
Shelby	4	200	3
Simpson			
Spencer	1	100	
Taylor	1	150	
Todd	1	100	
Trigg			
Trimble	1	100	
Union	6	500	1
Warren	4	600	
Washington	2	150	2
Wayne			
Webster			
Whitley			
Wolfe			
Woodford	39	8,375	21
Total for 119 Counties	335	\$143,255	269

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value.....	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Mares and Colts	Value
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	22	23	24
Adair .....	.....	.....	.....
Allen .....	.....	1	\$ 75
Anderson .....	.....	.....	.....
Ballard .....	.....	2	175
Barren	\$ 300	9	440
Bath .....	.....	35	500
Bell .....	.....	.....	.....
Boone .....	.....	4	700
Bourbon	1,060	291	18,435
Boyd	100	8	490
Boyle	855	230	16,450
Bracken .....	.....	10	450
Breathitt .....	.....	.....	.....
Breckinridge	135	4	150
Bullitt .....	.....	1	50
Butler .....	.....	1	40
Caldwell .....	.....	.....	.....
Calloway .....	.....	5	240
Campbell .....	.....	1	75
Carlisle .....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	525	.....	.....
Carter	80	2	75
Casey .....	.....	3	90
Christian	245	50	5,910
Clark	70	47	2,220
Clay	75	9	370
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....
Crittenden	200	6	250
Cumberland .....	.....	21	600
Daviess	250	59	5,270
Edmonson .....	.....	.....	.....
Elliott	40	3	100
Estill .....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	16,500	3,317	306,840
Fleming	150	2	75
Floyd .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	213	8,875
Fulton .....	.....	2	675
Gallatin	400	.....	.....
Garrard	150	23	610
Grant .....	.....	5	400
Graves	200	.....	300
Grayson .....	.....	.....	.....
Green	75	7	170
Greenup .....	.....	12	360
Hancock .....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin	370	6	250

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value.	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Mares and Colts.	Value.
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	22	23	24
Harlan			
Harrison	125	73	5,025
Hart			205
Henderson		12	720
Henry	50	24	890
Hickman	100	3	325
Hopkins	40	5	325
Jackson		1	75
Jefferson	885	53	3,175
Jessamine	40	79	4,800
Johnson			25
Kenton			
Knott			
Knox	150		
Larue	210	3	180
Laurel		1	\$ 140
Lawrence			
Lee			
Leslie			
Letcher			
Lewis			
Lincoln		68	2,495
Livingston	\$ 75		
Logan			
Lyon		1	150
Madison		23	1,030
Magoffin	40	7	355
Marion		2	200
Marshall			
Martin			
Mason			
McCracken	25	8	330
McLean			
Meade		3	130
Menefee			
Mercer	225	100	6,875
Metcalfe		2	80
Monroe			
Montgomery	750	70	2,000
Morgan			
Muhlenberg	36	1	50
Nelson	150	26	2,550
Nicholas		1	75
Ohio	160	14	890
Oldham		9	900
Owen	200		

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- and Mares and Colts	Value
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	22	23	24
Owsley .....	.....	.....	.....
Pendleton .....	.....	.....	.....
Perry .....	.....	.....	.....
Pike .....	.....	.....	.....
Powell .....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski .....	.....	12	395
Robertson .....	.....	.....	.....
Rockcastle .....	.....	.....	.....
Rowan .....	.....	.....	.....
Russell .....	.....	.....	.....
Scott	510	134	6,445
Shelby	150	31	1,530
Simpson .....	.....	.....	.....
Spencer .....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	7	255
Todd .....	.....	3	400
Trigg .....	.....	1	45
Trimble .....	.....	.....	.....
Union	50	14	500
Warren .....	.....	1	100
Washington	120	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	1	50
Webster .....	.....	.....	.....
Whitley .....	.....	2	115
Wolfe .....	.....	.....	.....
Woodford	2,100	501	50,105
Total for 119 Counties	\$27,971	5,685	\$465,645

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Stallions of Common Stock.....	Value.....	No. of foalings, Mares and Colts of Common Stock.....
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	25	26	27
Adair	15	\$ 900	17,889
Allen	11	625	3,429
Anderson	12	725	3,380
Ballard	12	1,025	3,444
Barren	18	1,345	5,940
Bath	4	240	1,923
Bell	1	75	368
Boone	13	1,350	3,355
Bourbon	17	1,665	2,973
Boyd	17	780	1,829
Boyle	10	515	2,239
Bracken	14	1,250	2,640
Breathitt .....	.....	.....	1,577
Breckinridge	5	855	5,850
Bullitt	4	295	3,353
Butler	18	1,015	4,163
Caldwell	10	800	2,788
Calloway	14	1,675	3,336
Campbell	22	1,225	933
Carlisle	6	700	2,316
Carroll	2	180	2,877
Carter	7	365	2,964
Casey	5	300	4,332
Christian	17	950	4,789
Clark	14	1,320	3,061
Clay	5	250	1,631
Clinton .....	.....	.....	1,016
Crittenden	13	665	3,296
Cumberland	3	200	2,138
Daviess	6	1,025	7,444
Edmonson .....	.....	.....	2,081
Elliot	5	380	2,124
Estill	4	450	2,280
Fayette	84	11,525	3,971
Fleming	4	340	2,990
Floyd	30	1,460	1,920
Franklin	3	200	3,128
Fulton	4	450	2,168
Gallatin	2	50	646
Garrard	2	55	3,186
Grant	12	1,050	4,514
Graves	20	2,485	7,069
Grayson	3	215	6,102
Green	10	685	2,847
Greenup	1	25	2,127
Hancock	2	205	2,021
Hardin	8	580	6,627

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Stallions of Common Stock	Value	No. of Geldings, Mares and Colts of Common Stock
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	25	26	27
Harlan .....	.....	.....	1,122
Harrison	13	995	5,827
Hart .....	.....	785	.....
Henderson	7	590	5,211
Henry	14	890	4,902
Hickman	12	1,250	3,381
Hopkins	2	110	5,055
Jackson	5	240	1,991
Jefferson	67	6,745	3,492
Jessamine	209	5,980	2,114
Johnson .....	.....	.....	1,862
Kenton .....	.....	1,600	.....
Knott .....	.....	.....	1,100
Knox	6	370	942
Larue	7	540	3,528
Laurel	3	240	2,751
Lawrence .....	.....	50	3,431
Lee .....	.....	.....	1,203
Leslie	5	310	733
Letcher	1	65	1,280
Lewis	5	800	1,777
Lincoln	9	915	1,850
Livingston	10	1,240	3,337
Logan	15	1,360	5,116
Lyon	4	225	1,972
Madison	11	720	4,339
Magoffin	4	295	1,764
Marion	45	2,115	2,886
Marshall	6	575	3,088
Martin	2	110	602
Mason	9	885	2,812
McCracken	9	590	1,549
McLean	2	200	3,443
Meade	4	375	3,623
Menefee	1	30	1,272
Mercer	5	350	3,096
Metcalf	5	240	3,047
Monroe	2	65	2,910
Montgomery	1	40	1,779
Morgan	2	175	3,061
Muhlenberg	2	100	2,573
Nelson	14	2,010	4,290
Nicholas	16	1,345	2,555
Ohio	10	880	7,896
Oldham	6	650	2,145
Owen	7	620	2,071
Owsley .....	.....	.....	1,182

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Stallions of Common Stock	Value	No. of Geldings, Mares and Colts of Common Stock
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	25	26	27
Pendleton	12	970	5,091
Perry .....	.....	.....	868
Pike .....	.....	.....	2,832
Powell	2	175	1,045
Pulaski	14	715	5,381
Robertson	7	1,050	1,992
Rockcastle	1	100	2,570
Rowan .....	.....	.....	13,098
Russell .....	.....	.....	2,572
Scott	304	5,438	3,455
Shelby	5	500	4,418
Simpson	5	425	2,210
Spencer	4	130	2,918
Taylor	5	170	2,835
Todd	3	250	2,368
Trigg	10	870	2,752
Trimble	7	665	2,974
Union	1	100	3,903
Warren	24	1,650	5,857
Washington	16	985	2,432
Wayne	7	355	3,078
Webster	6	500	2,757
Whitley	3	230	2,704
Wolfe	21	972	1,777
Woodford	8	1,300	3,466
Total for 119 Counties.....	1,516	\$97,690	374,388

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.

No. of Column in Assessor's Book	Value	No. of Mules and Male Colts	Value
28	29	30	
Adair	\$153,092	1,325	\$ 52,834
Allen	117,789	2,503	96,922
Anderson	95,960	325	12,015
Ballard	129,198	1,789	74,227
Barren	199,059	3,283	128,204
Bath	50,890	847	29,190
Bell	16,049	501	29,072
Boone	122,930	610	22,625
Bourbon	86,367	1,213	51,760
Boyd	79,093	238	16,536
Boyle	79,670	1,204	62,490
Bracken	73,795	71	1,840
Breathitt	65,602	533	32,225
Breckinridge	228,435	2,006	90,485
Bullitt	118,768	779	30,914
Butler	161,798	2,305	104,316
Caldwell	108,852	1,964	77,064
Calloway	154,136	2,284	105,560
Campbell	53,845	53	2,795
Carlisle	96,495	1,038	43,600
Carroll	75,215	331	12,585
Carter	112,503	619	30,781
Casey	143,498	1,245	61,186
Christian	183,560	5,203	224,060
Clark	110,375	1,270	61,060
Clay	66,097	1,580	85,965
Clinton	40,475	581	29,210
Crittenden	135,110	1,443	65,660
Cumberland	71,953	1,115	47,922
Daviess	282,269	2,569	108,465
Edmonson	92,416	1,035	49,328
Elliott	89,330	581	29,959
Estill	64,464	746	29,954
Fayette	175,275	1,578	80,985
Fleming	167,495	581	25,618
Floyd	77,965	613	31,670
Franklin	90,519	441	17,892
Fulton	99,632	1,349	69,880
Gallatin	19,362	171	5,490
Garrard	113,498	1,016	47,225
Grant	135,870	438	14,015
Graves	303,623	4,414	197,020
Grayson	206,620	1,484	53,390
Green	77,900	1,644	47,352
Greenup	78,820	645	29,895
Hancock	86,646	543	23,775
Hardin	227,231	2,226	81,394

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value	No. of Mules and Mule Colts.....	Value
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	28	29	30
Harlan	45,873	575	33,508
Harrison	184,390	519	19,085
Hart	164,813	.....	79,107
Henderson	184,564	3,303	132,854
Henry	128,850	581	18,885
Hickman	150,425	1,819	93,560
Hopkins	174,105	3,503	131,640
Jackson	79,124	815	37,817
Jefferson	195,547	1,192	82,505
Jessamine	70,500	738	31,755
Johnson	74,044	741	40,763
Kenton	95,050	.....	3,925
Knott	45,770	372	23,530
Knox	43,110	1,023	57,192
Larue	129,585	1,035	46,120
Laurel	107,360	1,159	56,447
Lawrence	158,162	492	28,488
Lee	49,190	330	17,955
Leslie	32,577	636	40,843
Letcher	55,664	604	36,855
Lewis	67,795	323	15,640
Lincoln	100,242	1,368	62,200
Livingston	133,441	2,014	90,527
Logan	173,315	4,201	153,155
Lyon	74,100	1,471	57,525
Madison	145,070	1,805	75,220
Magoffin	67,104	941	48,542
Marion	93,484	1,986	81,255
Marshall	127,986	1,976	83,490
Martin	28,072	131	13,825
Mason	80,560	430	13,155
McCracken	66,220	600	18,220
McLean	129,390	1,267	48,905
Meade	130,353	828	33,885
Menefee	47,999	296	14,566
Mercer	97,480	692	31,465
Metcalfe	99,749	1,255	50,458
Monroe	109,190	1,470	67,585
Montgomery	47,820	722	23,985
Morgan	123,401	1,082	54,701
Muhlenberg	102,179	2,005	80,684
Nelson	151,055	1,558	72,295
Nicholas	73,730	316	12,810
Ohio	307,299	2,688	117,181
Oldham	64,415	880	34,975
Owen	58,235	241	8,695
Owsley	44,767	570	24,191

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value.....	No. of Mules Mule Colts.....	Value.....
No. of Column in Assessor's Book.....	28	29	30
Pendleton	156,355	130	4,565
Perry	40,340	517	33,840
Pike	136,206	1,386	87,456
Powell	33,547	490	21,165
Pulaski	205,904	2,541	124,295
Robertson	64,348	27	900
Rockcastle	93,990	633	30,792
Rowan	55,966	448	23,937
Russell	91,805	1,128	47,697
Scott	108,775	678	27,270
Shelby	113,110	1,504	62,370
Simpson	74,222	1,585	59,625
Spencer	55,210	445	8,370
Taylor	90,030	1,009	36,195
Todd	89,470	2,476	107,170
Trigg	105,093	3,197	124,269
Trimble	94,090	292	11,030
Union	103,425	2,531	69,945
Warren	221,231	3,966	176,144
Washington	70,690	882	32,080
Wayne	116,883	1,763	93,649
Webster	100,100	1,467	54,405
Whitley	117,300	2,100	116,449
Wolfe	73,268	570	31,020
Woodford	124,175	1,096	57,325
Total for 119 Counties	\$12,968,231	145,746	\$6,470,342

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES,	No. of Jacks.	Value	No. of Jennets.
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	31	32	33
Adair	33	\$ 2,240	28
Allen	42	2,158	28
Anderson	33	1,950	28
Ballard	22	1,695	34
Barren	49	2,910	17
Bath	32	1,275	37
Bell	2	200	.....
Boone	6	925	2
Bourbon	36	1,690	28
Boyd	1	50	.....
Boyle	83	7,100	132
Bracken	3	80	.....
Breathitt	8	565	4
Breckinridge	25	2,370	10
Bullitt	12	1,355	1
Butler	24	2,325	30
Caldwell	28	2,250	32
Calloway	29	3,890	10
Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	17	1,975	9
Carroll	13	970	2
Carter	5	395	.....
Casey	29	1,920	62
Christian	42	2,955	30
Clark	38	2,405	53
Clay	17	885	4
Clinton	22	2,595	32
Crittenden	20	1,655	8
Cumberland	13	980	7
Daviess	11	1,230	.....
Edmonson	10	630	3
Elliott	16	1,305	22
Estill	18	695	11
Fayette	15	1,700	42
Fleming	33	2,030	23
Floyd	4	415	1
Franklin	6	450	2
Fulton	14	775	4
Gallatin	1	100	.....
Garrard	30	2,060	25
Grant	12	850	4
Graves	54	5,992	30
Grayson	15	1,300	4
Green	29	1,840	6
Greenup	3	225	.....
Hancock	7	1,875	1
Hardin	33	3,345	27

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Jacks.....	Value	No. of Jennets.....
No. of Column in Assessor's Book.....	31	32	33
Harlan .....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	46	3,780	30
Hart .....	.....	2,915	.....
Henderson	10	2,360	7
Henry	23	1,800	12
Hickman	30	3,155	23
Hopkins	55	4,020	45
Jackson	8	505	8
Jefferson	28	2,170	13
Jessamine	71	2,195	12
Johnson	6	400	3
Kenton .....	.....	200	.....
Knott	1	100	.....
Knox	13	1,172	10
Larue	15	1,475	9
Laurel	14	935	15
Lawrence	9	650	5
Lee	3	300	1
Leslie	1	60	2
Letcher	2	140	2
Lewis	15	875	12
Lincoln	64	5,030	101
Livingston	22	2,495	21
Logan	92	4,985	98
Lyon	8	540	2
Madison	117	4,840	157
Magoffin	14	1,500	5
Marion	79	4,900	54
Marshall	30	2,560	15
Martin .....	.....	.....	2
Mason	20	1,245	12
McCracken	20	1,180	13
McLean	17	1,600	10
Meade	11	1,065	4
Menefee	6	340	2
Mercer	25	2,350	4
Metcalfe	13	1,140	8
Monroe	34	1,860	15
Montgomery	21	2,055	27
Morgan	14	1,015	13
Muhlenberg	27	1,638	26
Nelson	46	5,960	51
Nicholas	31	1,620	20
Ohio	25	2,878	4
Oldham	15	1,105	10
Owen	33	1,855	21
Owsley	7	545	5

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Jacks	Value	No. of Jennets
No. of Column in Assessor's Book...	31	32	33
Pendleton	7	650	.....
Perry	3	300	1
Pike	2	300	2
Powell	5	240	3
Pulaski	48	3,405	29
Robertson	2	200	.....
Rockcastle	15	1,015	5
Rowan	1	30	5
Russell	24	1,625	22
Scott	70	4,285	41
Shelby	27	2,110	17
Simpson	36	2,020	17
Spencer	10	725	3
Taylor	18	795	6
Todd	31	1,925	34
Trigg	34	2,215	18
Trimble	3	500	.....
Union	11	395	11
Warren	83	5,835	93
Washington	64	4,440	56
Wayne	26	1,995	11
Webster	23	1,580	22
Whitley	21	1,315	12
Wolfe	9	660	2
Woodford	8	945	6
Total for 119 Counties.....	2,717	\$202,593	2,138

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Bulls.....	Value
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	34	35	36
Adair	\$ 300	4	\$ 120
Allen	272	1	20
Anderson	445	.....	.....
Ballard	902	7	75
Barren	210	8	320
Bath	445	4	145
Bell .....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	50	8	430
Bourbon	475	48	1,880
Boyd .....	.....	8	270
Boyle	2,825	5	215
Bracken .....	.....	1	50
Breathitt	60	1	30
Breckinridge	220	13	615
Bullitt	5	1	50
Butler	320	2	60
Caldwell	335	1	50
Calloway	170	2	90
Campbell .....	.....	3	125
Carlisle	225	7	320
Carroll	55	5	255
Carter .....	.....	5	165
Casey	871	7	185
Christian	555	14	420
Clark	570	19	1,060
Clay	100	3	65
Clinton	978	1	55
Crittenden	145	7	590
Cumberland	90	4	110
Daviess .....	.....	11	570
Edmonson	40	.....	.....
Elliott	360	.....	.....
Estill	205	.....	.....
Fayette	975	62	2,875
Fleming	335	5	300
Floyd	25	2	65
Franklin	30	4	155
Fulton	110	8	290
Gallatin .....	.....	.....	.....
Garrard	490	5	175
Grant	70	8	290
Graves	277	10	295
Grayson	65	6	275
Green	120	.....	60
Greenup .....	.....	1	50
Hancock	40	2	65
Hardin	530	19	830

TABLE No. 1 Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Bulls.	Value
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	34	35	36
Harlan	570	21	1,090
Harrison	360	9	530
Hart	90	9	355
Henderson	240	9	390
Henry	675	5	310
Hickman	650	2	45
Hopkins	96	1	30
Jackson	320	8	775
Jefferson	200	20	735
Jessamine	55	5	195
Johnson			
Kenton		2	75
Knott	210	5	180
Knox	200	4	200
Larue	210	9	270
Laurel	120	4	145
Lawrence	20		
Lee	30	1	50
Leslie	28	1	30
Letcher	230	3	140
Lewis	1,720	17	788
Lincoln	240	10	490
Livingston	800	28	1,070
Logan	12	4	81
Lyon	2,080	10	370
Madison	103	2	60
Magoffin	775		
Marion	155	3	100
Marshall	25		
Martin	160	8	2,680
Mason	240	1	15
McCracken	125		
McLean	75	6	260
Meade	15		
Menefee	225	7	445
Mercer	110	1	100
Metcalfe	280	3	130
Monroe	350	3	96
Montgomery	270		
Morgan	207	2	115
Muhlenberg	1,110	3	70
Nelson	305	11	390
Nicholas	35	7	235
Ohio	195	1	50
Oldham	405	4	135
Owen	90	1	30
Owsley			

TABLE No 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value.....	No. of Thorough- bred or Stand- ard Bulls.....	Value.....
No. of Column in Assessor's Book.....	34	35	36
Pendleton .....	.....	3	85
Perry	10	6	245
Pike	65	6	295
Powell	30	1	30
Pulaski	508	15	395
Robertson .....	.....	1	50
Rockcastle	80	1	50
Rowan	70	.....	.....
Russell	515	1	20
Scott	785	10	460
Shelby	370	20	1,220
Simpson	170	6	265
Spencer	60	.....	.....
Taylor	95	3	85
Todd	445	2	65
Trigg	200	7	225
Trimble .....	.....	4	145
Union	10	1	40
Warren	1,032	27	917
Washington	600	10	395
Wayne	170	.....	.....
Webster	190	2	80
Whitley	247	.....	.....
Wolfe	30	.....	.....
Woodford	120	14	635
Total for 119 Counties	\$35,508	713	\$33,022

TABLE No 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Thorough- bred and Stand- ard Cows and Calves	Value	No. of Bulls, Cows, Calves, and Steers of Common Stock.
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	37	38	39
Adair	16	\$ 80	6,466
Allen	1	25	6,278
Anderson .....	.....	.....	5,435
Ballard .....	.....	.....	5,682
Barren	14	360	9,384
Bath	92	1,800	7,191
Bell	9	220	2,278
Boone	5	220	8,595
Bourbon	216	8,570	17,248
Boyd	49	1,196	5,523
Boyle	198	5,700	7,670
Bracken	1	25	3,921
Breathitt	2	75	7,645
Breckinridge	26	1,215	10,731
Bullitt	21	740	6,161
Butler	13	279	7,370
Caldwell .....	.....	.....	5,068
Calloway	6	177	5,232
Campbell	3	285	1,695
Carlisle	2	65	3,584
Carroll	33	940	3,800
Carter	18	350	8,228
Casey .....	.....	.....	6,871
Christian	148	2,860	8,194
Clark	317	13,565	14,398
Clay	27	425	7,986
Clinton	1	20	1,571
Crittenden	1	150	5,854
Cumberland	58	709	4,345
Daviess	36	1,160	9,145
Edmonson .....	.....	.....	4,613
Elliott	44	804	5,741
Estill .....	.....	.....	4,239
Fayette	375	17,140	9,421
Fleming	15	450	10,469
Floyd	1	30	10,030
Franklin	106	2,345	5,445
Fulton	6	245	3,422
Gallatin .....	.....	.....	1,546
Garrard	105	3,410	8,596
Grant	28	875	6,728
Graves	12	335	10,476
Grayson	13	325	10,340
Green	16	170	5,436
Greenup .....	.....	.....	6,291
Hancock	1	20	2,201
Hardin	271	5,485	14,583

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Thorough- bred and Stand- ard Cows and Calves	Value	No. of Bulls, Cows, Calves, and Steers of Common Stock
To, of Column in Assessor's Book	37	38	39
Harlan	2	25	5,994
Harrison	90	5,815	7,342
Hart .....	.....	635	.....
Henderson	42	870	8,873
Henry	52	1,250	8,077
Hickman	7	190	5,076
Hopkins	3	100	7,939
Hackson	9	195	5,573
Jefferson	210	7,298	5,555
Jessamine	70	2,690	4,680
Johnson	7	220	7,180
Kenton .....	.....	.....	.....
Knot .....	.....	.....	5,029
Knox	2	70	5,680
Karue	4	320	6,052
Laurel .....	.....	.....	8,273
Lawrence	1	50	11,314
Lee	1	50	3,462
Leslie .....	.....	.....	4,977
Leitcher .....	.....	.....	5,988
Lewis .....	.....	.....	3,969
Lincoln	79	2,401	9,490
Livingston	14	500	8,518
Logan	81	2,985	8,320
Lyon	3	105	4,231
Ladison	66	2,280	20,290
Lagoffin	6	100	7,674
Marion .....	.....	.....	6,271
Marshall .....	.....	.....	5,403
Martin	4	60	2,728
Mason	70	4,680	7,358
McCracken	12	255	2,356
McLean	4	130	5,053
Meade	5	170	6,368
Meefee .....	.....	.....	3,025
Mercer	50	2,400	5,922
Metcalfe	6	100	4,886
Monroe .....	.....	.....	5,013
Montgomery	22	405	9,844
Morgan	1	35	8,601
Muhlenberg	9	225	5,275
Nelson	1	20	10,783
Nicholas	38	1,525	5,638
Ohio	37	760	12,920
Oldham	13	410	6,223
Owen	1	145	4,100
Owsley .....	.....	.....	3,448

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Thorough- bred and Stand- ard Cows and Calves	Value	No. of Bulls, Cows, Calves, and Steers of Common Stock
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	37	38	39
Pendleton	8	225	7,074
Perry .....	.....	.....	6,071
Pike	3	245	12,917
Powell .....	.....	.....	3,023
Pulaski	50	1,002	10,452
Robertson .....	.....	.....	2,444
Rockcastle .....	.....	.....	4,646
Rowan .....	.....	.....	3,167
Russell	2	50	3,521
Scott	177	3,445	7,690
Shelby	482	9,500	10,919
Simpson	27	590	3,108
Spencer .....	.....	.....	5,446
Taylor	32	690	4,936
Todd	2	50	4,125
Trigg	7	155	7,031
Trimble	2	50	4,012
Union	1	40	8,594
Warren	90	4,975	11,720
Washington	33	1,430	5,606
Wayne	8	250	8,765
Webster	27	290	4,098
Whitley	1	30	12,242
Wolfe .....	.....	.....	4,407
Woodford	47	1,675	5,541
Total for 119 Counties.....	4,313	\$147,006	785,487

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value	No. of Sheep	Value
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	40	41	42
Adair	\$ 98,719	4,528	\$ 8,577
Allen	88,869	5,260	9,246
Anderson	99,960	8,033	22,359
Ballard	73,834	499	942
Barren	152,807	6,953	13,102
Bath	145,072	2,534	4,992
Bell	35,566	698	1,069
Boone	183,045	20,717	68,114
Bourbon	539,485	30,492	101,445
Boyd	98,048	1,460	3,690
Boyle	197,444	8,882	25,140
Bracken	59,310	2,730	5,415
Breathitt	122,316	4,435	7,757
Breckinridge	176,225	7,976	18,975
Bullitt	104,819	3,497	8,182
Butler	121,582	6,186	11,627
Caldwell	66,718	2,171	3,627
Calloway	63,388	2,098	3,728
Campbell	39,290	1,636	4,500
Carlisle	44,013	858	1,975
Carroll	67,787	4,126	9,763
Carter	130,294	2,264	4,694
Casey	101,487	5,792	11,696
Christian	114,840	4,627	9,540
Clark	415,270	23,546	78,692
Clay	118,811	4,388	8,098
Clinton	33,673	2,889	3,507
Crittenden	79,935	3,677	7,275
Cumberland	57,954	2,621	4,179
Daviess	142,132	3,506	7,822
Edmonson	73,143	3,464	7,116
Elliott	96,103	2,761	5,514
Estill	92,794	1,413	3,013
Fayette	260,395	12,503	37,300
Fleming	224,030	9,407	25,820
Floyd	107,402	3,949	5,612
Franklin	101,914	4,282	11,095
Fulton	44,525	2,255	4,940
Gallatin	22,617	2,867	6,881
Garrard	188,826	11,132	32,966
Grant	119,241	12,417	32,507
Graves	143,631	3,747	7,189
Grayson	143,225	9,269	17,496
Green	71,587	3,227	5,584
Greenup	89,520	1,267	2,680
Hancock	49,655	1,469	3,192
Hardin	223,146	9,893	23,349

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value	No. of Sheep	Value
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	40	41	42
Harlan	87,458	2,713	3,939
Harrison	184,760	17,447	54,015
Hart	154,346	.....	9,422
Henderson	119,849	1,730	3,829
Henry	145,030	9,146	23,361
Hickman	70,621	3,921	8,272
Hopkins	104,410	3,627	6,525
Jackson	91,567	3,685	8,138
Jefferson	120,379	2,563	6,313
Jessamine	92,045	9,713	26,620
Johnson	116,967	2,559	4,631
Kenton	78,125	.....	13,250
Knott	68,711	3,939	5,948
Knox	78,977	2,747	4,696
Larue	100,715	3,184	7,395
Laurel	129,854	4,766	9,579
Lawrence	195,715	3,731	8,591
Lee	63,526	1,366	2,700
Leslie	76,572	2,230	3,574
Letcher	80,321	4,180	6,139
Lewis	69,707	2,622	6,631
Lincoln	168,277	10,424	28,456
Livingston	119,531	2,634	5,394
Logan	112,675	5,373	10,220
Lyon	52,024	1,120	2,037
Madison	418,570	8,342	19,890
Magoffin	116,895	3,730	6,529
Marion	112,362	5,826	15,987
Marshall	71,703	3,274	5,861
Martin	47,052	1,148	1,714
Mason	133,852	12,313	27,939
McCracken	28,760	419	801
McLean	63,730	2,065	3,410
Meade	106,343	5,262	12,768
Menefee	53,075	1,315	3,095
Mercer	112,580	20,596	54,605
Metcalfe	74,061	3,874	7,494
Monroe	72,615	3,950	7,030
Montgomery	233,570	4,795	10,105
Morgan	147,377	6,016	11,955
Muhlenberg	61,836	3,208	5,300
Nelson	218,679	15,649	47,136
Nicholas	108,160	12,681	34,930
Ohio	187,755	7,524	14,344
Oldham	123,175	10,092	25,390
Owen	63,941	9,045	23,428
Owsley	75,726	2,883	5,679

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value.....	No. of Sheep.....	Value.....
No. of Column in Assessor's Book.....	40	41	42
Pendleton	138,885	9,613	25,205
Perry	79,202	4,031	6,273
Pike	166,725	7,261	10,672
Powell	55,222	802	1,700
Pulaski	172,535	8,816	16,974
Robertson	46,359	4,510	12,641
Rockcastle	75,405	2,617	5,929
Rowan	57,263	1,454	2,955
Russell	58,952	4,172	7,541
Scott	170,494	20,778	58,590
Shelby	206,830	16,198	43,560
Simpson	40,643	2,517	4,119
Spencer	63,580	8,961	17,680
Taylor	70,715	2,358	4,610
Todd	53,025	2,391	4,620
Trigg	86,435	3,732	6,834
Trimble	69,050	2,617	6,360
Union	109,990	1,097	1,640
Warren	185,565	6,233	13,622
Washington	98,895	11,705	31,125
Wayne	131,318	7,851	12,006
Webster	49,215	1,098	1,760
Whitley	187,632	7,485	13,469
Wolfe	84,936	3,449	7,403
Woodford	127,121	7,617	26,613
Total for 119 Counties	\$13,724,413	.....	\$1,660,948

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Hogs	Value	No. of Agricultural Implements
No. of Column in Assessor's Book.	43	44	45
Adair	12,765	\$31,906	\$19,836
Allen	15,082	35,116	17,292
Anderson	6,776	29,816	880
Ballard	14,433	35,251	38,653
Barren	17,950	54,098	34,197
Bath	5,175	20,009	7,465
Bell	2,932	6,489	695
Boone	15,349	65,930	39,300
Bourbon	7,443	30,582	29,513
Boyd	5,571	19,453	3,272
Boyle	6,895	28,542	23,942
Bracken	3,994	12,885	7,040
Breathitt	13,258	27,073	525
Breckinridge	22,070	58,260	51,175
Bullitt	13,014	36,621	27,396
Butler	19,015	42,425	29,499
Caldwell	10,766	27,442	14,774
Calloway	13,830	27,448	24,044
Campbell	1,661	7,861	12,850
Carlisle	9,030	24,231	25,415
Carroll	4,366	20,781	7,940
Carter	9,481	26,446	8,395
Casey	12,670	33,172	9,449
Christian	23,973	70,285	75,055
Clark	8,753	35,554	38,061
Clay	16,016	39,995	3,281
Clinton	5,444	11,606	7,509
Crittenden	14,623	35,760	37,565
Cumberland	10,798	23,912	7,882
Daviess	14,065	45,451	50,049
Edmonson	11,917	29,616	13,579
Elliott	11,696	29,421	6,980
Estill	8,801	26,829	3,336
Fayette	8,225	34,690	31,850
Fleming	10,726	51,429	27,928
Floyd	15,520	30,566	835
Franklin	3,831	17,325	9,382
Fulton	11,384	30,795	28,717
Gallatin	1,686	5,758	5,009
Garrard	8,672	45,614	7,084
Grant	11,727	41,880	7,227
Graves	30,192	75,258	68,928
Grayson	22,913	53,178	31,295
Green	9,028	20,039	13,056
Greenup	4,573	15,920	13,790
Hancock	6,860	20,263	19,671
Hardin	20,245	74,037	58,293

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Hogs	Value	Value of Agricultural Implements
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	43	44	45
Harlan	11,256	24,284	2,413
Harrison	9,055	50,120	38,235
Hart	.....	43,973	21,074
Henderson	17,996	54,297	44,600
Henry	7,517	30,196	25,530
Hickman	16,117	48,022	49,557
Hopkins	17,244	43,365	38,060
Jackson	10,141	26,931	3,761
Jefferson	7,353	29,184	38,340
Jessamine	6,250	23,655	20,015
Johnson	9,667	27,450	4,592
Kenton	.....	12,230	3,850
Knott	13,038	25,394	2,482
Knox	6,786	17,965	6,882
Larue	11,677	36,515	35,055
Laurel	11,407	30,244	9,320
Lawrence	15,642	44,323	11,491
Lee	6,388	15,452	4,516
Leslie	10,636	23,585	1,520
Letcher	12,829	24,992	4,865
Lewis	4,213	15,053	13,422
Lincoln	6,392	27,095	23,136
Livingston	18,536	44,103	25,923
Logan	16,243	55,305	63,630
Lyon	9,469	21,973	11,122
Madison	13,529	48,050	16,000
Magoffin	12,135	27,468	5,937
Marion	8,342	30,047	24,134
Marshall	16,957	32,038	40,496
Martin	5,716	11,805	767
Mason	7,869	30,460	10,220
McCracken	2,932	9,297	11,679
McLean	12,585	27,360	12,885
Meade	17,113	49,832	27,746
Menefee	5,178	13,630	1,378
Mercer	8,351	33,420	22,830
*Metcalf	11,385	22,696	10,834
Monroe	13,846	31,060	7,870
Montgomery	3,703	11,288	4,683
Morgan	3,557	32,684	12,278
Muhlenberg	11,235	24,641	22,957
Nelson	13,021	47,792	38,440
Nicholas	3,777	15,680	13,230
Ohio	17,442	62,553	37,824
Oldham	5,182	18,805	20,080
Owen	2,453	12,544	10,530
Owsley	8,448	20,676	6,567

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of Hogs.....	Value.....	No. of Agricultural Implements.....
No. of Column in Assessor's Book.....	43	44	45
Pendleton	10,399	39,735	26,735
Perry	13,376	27,016	2,775
Pike	26,938	55,422	7,002
Powell	4,416	11,894	1,933
Pulaski	20,928	50,677	16,390
Robertson	4,357	16,552	3,756
Rockcastle	9,607	24,651	8,020
Rowan	5,994	15,327	7,233
Russell	12,171	26,091	10,036
Scott	6,710	34,357	17,845
Shelby	13,654	48,840	48,760
Simpson	9,316	26,348	31,790
Spencer	10,592	18,535	9,230
Taylor	8,174	23,935	8,710
Todd	9,729	36,655	25
Trigg	15,887	36,337	28,987
Trimble	4,919	18,665	16,795
Union	19,646	53,250	35,405
Warren	25,036	76,762	54,694
Washington	6,258	20,952	13,900
Wayne	18,929	36,547	12,634
Webster	7,716	22,865	26,125
Whitley	18,835	38,734	16,429
Wolfe	7,828	17,788	6,804
Woodford	5,668	31,494	39,165
Total for 119 Counties.....	1,303,582	\$3,785,979	\$2,323,896

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value of Agricultural Products for Taxation after Deducting Value of Crops Grown within the Year and in Hands of Producer.	Value of Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles and Vehicles of every Kind.	Value of Slaughtered Animals.
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	46-7-8	49	50
Adair	\$ 450	\$30,566	\$ 30
Allen .....	.....	28,994	17
Anderson .....	.....	38,270	.....
Ballard .....	.....	37,959	310
Barren	1,223	58,582	141
Bath	350	20,305	180
Bell	805	7,458	50
Boone	1,795	55,015	25
Bourbon	3,895	39,970	355
Boyd	666	31,860	290
Boyle	5,335	40,795	.....
Bracken	3,695	23,220	30
Breathitt	30	7,419	42
Breckinridge	4,325	50,705	120
Bullitt	1,308	37,576	40
Butler	745	34,274	123
Caldwell	5,113	32,520	25
Calloway .....	.....	55,148	.....
Campbell	200	92,275	50
Carlisle .....	.....	25,695	20
Carroll	15,425	31,172	10
Carter	190	19,310	73
Casey	1,800	32,227	4,522
Christian	1,080	84,210	380
Clark	5,320	42,168	85
Clay	558	12,029	99
Clinton	133	10,017	25
Crittenden	725	34,160	.....
Cumberland	896	16,940	436
Daviess	1,660	108,150	430
Edmonson	314	19,957	.....
Elliott	575	7,613	123
Estill .....	.....	12,870	125
Fayette	9,575	140,455	300
Fleming	1,015	46,304	.....
Floyd	27	7,463	.....
Franklin	955	41,350	62
Fulton .....	.....	35,298	.....
Gallatin	50	7,699	35
Garrard	1,420	37,230	170
Grant	5,315	40,137	340
Graves	4,686	115,935	175
Grayson	310	33,203	100
Green	420	17,450	55
Greenup	595	18,445	85
Hancock	125	19,615	15
Hardin	1,040	69,928	130

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value of Agricultural Products for Taxation After Deducting Value of Crop Grown with in the Year and in Hands of Producer.	Value of Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles and Vehicles of every Kind	Value of Slaughtered Animals
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	46-7-8	49	50
Harlan	155	5,842	.....
Harrison	440	51,420	720
Hart	4,821	39,901	500
Henderson	15,470	74,239	273
Henry	7,427	32,160	185
Hickman	125	49,916	.....
Hopkins	125	70,310	35
Jackson	329	10,213	27
Jefferson	3,190	207,557	1,640
Jessamine	1,500	28,220	.....
Johnson	411	8,474	60
Kenton	.....	179,040	.....
Knott	214	3,365	.....
Knox	696	13,662	536
Larue	285	36,344	62
Laurel	704	23,954	20
Lawrence	477	24,322	5
Lea	283	5,661	.....
Leslie	108	4,868	.....
Letcher	413	7,083	25
Lewis	2,265	24,054	.....
Lincoln	.....	35,318	97
Livingston	120	37,591	.....
Logan	300	63,560	.....
Lyon	717	17,885	30
Madison	1,400	48,430	100
Magoffin	184	7,052	37
Marion	.....	28,932	.....
Marshall	1,530	42,431	30
Martin	.....	2,987	15
Mason	500	29,945	180
McCracken	140	33,105	20
McLean	.....	38,300	.....
Meade	705	33,858	50
Menefee	10	7,396	13
Mercer	725	45,250	1,185
Metcalfe	2,461	23,176	87
Monroe	335	25,205	10
Montgomery	325	22,575	75
Morgan	25	15,933	.....
Muhlenberg	.....	35,734	124
Nelson	4,250	59,704	20
Nicholas	.....	19,265	.....
Ohio	1,858	69,669	77
Oldham	350	24,035	.....
Owen	300	20,350	770
Owsley	98	7,277	.....

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Value of Agricultural Products for Taxations after Deducting Value of Crops Grown within the Year and in Hands of Producer.	Value of Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles and Vehicles of every Kind	Value of Slaughtered Animals
No. of Column in Assessor's Book	46-7-8	49	50
Pendleton	2,570	49,045	
Perry	100	5,343	
Pike	160	17,351	65
Powell	330	7,625	55
Pulaski	1,414	50,665	340
Robertson		13,082	
Rockcastle	53	16,525	38
Rowan	273	12,372	155
Russell	1,129	18,983	30
Scott	2,355	40,370	150
Shelby		43,660	
Simpson	1,136	28,187	90
Spencer	800	21,710	
Taylor	130	24,890	60
Todd	75	40,070	375
Trigg	1,916	40,641	7,516
Trimble	50	25,475	
Union	1,710	43,285	
Warren	6,218	79,545	35
Washington	225	24,590	
Wayne	819	21,441	33
Webster	1,265	33,805	
Whitley	4,896	29,093	240
Wolfe	405	10,382	93
Woodford		57,065	100
Total for 119 Counties	\$197,944	\$4,260,709	\$27,009

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TAKEN FROM REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS.

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adair	15,800	1,430	17,230	15,900	1,430	17,330
Allen	17,000	1,000	18,000	14,425	875	15,300
Anderson	13,500	800	14,300	14,000	800	14,800
Ballard	16,450	1,375	17,825	10,100	750	10,850
Barren	26,950	3,295	30,245	30,245	3,500	32,300
Bath	22,000	1,000	23,000	22,500	1,000	23,500
Bell	20,000	500	20,500	20,000	500	20,500
Boone	27,650	2,175	29,825	17,650	2,225	19,875
Bourbon	12,800	3,800	16,600	11,285	1,725	13,010
Boyd	14,000	.....	14,000	13,500	.....	13,500
Boyle	28,750	3,160	31,910	30,885	3,300	34,165
Bracken	22,000	600	22,600	41,715	900	42,615
Breathitt	10,835	150	11,035	10,870	75	10,945
Breckinridge	18,793	470	19,263	23,065	1,180	24,245
Rulitt	13,000	250	13,250	12,500	250	12,750
Butler	21,800	640	22,440	22,300	673	22,973
Caldwell	22,300	1,500	23,800	20,000	1,500	21,500
Calloway	23,500	875	24,375	28,000	1,000	29,000
Campbell	51,000	.....	51,000	51,000	.....	51,000
Carlisle	18,750	320	19,070	21,800	300	22,100
Carroll	35,000	1,100	36,100	32,945	600	33,545
Carter	22,261	200	22,461	23,000	200	23,200
Casey	19,410	425	19,835	21,250	700	21,950
Christian	26,800	16,400	43,200	51,800	16,400	68,200
Clark	43,685	2,330	46,015	16,045	2,100	18,145
Clay	15,000	300	15,300	13,650	600	14,250
Clinton	8,000	150	8,150	7,850	175	8,025
Crittenden	35,000	400	35,400	45,000	2,000	47,000
Cumberland	12,000	650	12,650	12,000	650	12,650
Davless	22,420	1,896	24,316	36,040	2,200	38,240
Edmonson	9,105	400	9,505	9,500	500	10,000

Elliott	10,350	.....	10,350	.....	10,350	.....	10,350
Estill	14,500	1,000	15,500	350	15,600	350	15,950
Fayette	20,000	6,000	26,000	26,000	20,000	3,000	23,000
Fleming	21,500	700	22,200	22,200	21,950	600	21,685
Floyd	14,311	40	14,351	14,351	14,000	.....	14,000
Franklin	9,800	360	10,160	10,160	10,950	375	11,325
Fulton	35,250	1,410	36,660	36,660	36,010	1,890	37,900
Gallatin	11,700	300	12,000	12,000	11,700	300	12,000
Garrard	20,400	2,500	22,900	22,900	21,425	2,600	24,025
Grant	28,785	950	29,735	29,735	26,150	2,000	28,150
Graves	35,120	1,557	36,677	36,677	41,850	1,240	43,090
Grayson	28,300	500	28,800	28,800	29,000	500	29,500
Green	15,530	1,050	16,580	16,580	.....	.....	.....
Greenup	19,500	500	20,000	20,000	19,750	500	20,250
Hancock	16,750	900	17,650	17,650	17,600	750	18,350
Hardin	27,600	1,100	28,700	28,700	20,000	4,000	24,000
Harlan	6,451	340	6,791	6,791	7,650	350	8,000
Harrison	18,455	1,050	19,505	19,505	20,750	1,205	21,955
Hart	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,025	2,635	22,660
Henderson	56,000	6,000	61,000	61,000	48,500	5,500	54,000
Henry	30,000	2,000	32,000	32,000	35,000	2,000	37,000
Hickman	30,000	2,000	32,000	32,000	34,000	2,000	36,000
Hopkins	30,210	2,738	32,948	32,948	25,495	4,380	29,875
Jackson	11,500	.....	11,500	11,500	12,500	.....	12,500
Jefferson	45,958	3,680	49,638	49,638	50,900	3,580	54,480
Jessamine	10,000	2,500	12,500	12,500	10,000	2,600	12,600
Johnson	25,000	.....	25,000	25,000	30,000	.....	30,000
Kenton	34,000	675	34,675	34,675	32,500	975	33,475
Knott	11,098	50	11,148	11,148	11,100	100	11,200
Knox	13,200	500	13,700	13,700	13,300	500	13,800
Larue	21,000	500	21,500	21,500	21,000	500	21,500
Laurel	16,200	400	16,600	16,600	16,350	400	16,750
Lawrence	35,000	150	35,150	35,150	34,000	150	34,150
Lee	7,600	400	8,000	8,000	11,400	300	11,700
Leslie	2,000	150	2,150	2,150	5,000	150	5,150
Letcher	11,623	.....	11,623	11,623	13,295	.....	13,295
Lewis	27,500	125	27,625	27,625	27,250	125	27,375

VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS.

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Lincoln	20,860	1,575	22,435	19,245	2,175	21,420
Livingston	25,400	995	26,395	26,000	1,000	27,000
Logan	25,000	2,000	27,000	25,000	1,750	26,750
Lyon	11,500	700	12,200	11,505	475	11,980
Madison	30,000	6,300	36,300	37,500	8,400	45,900
Magoffin	11,715	.....	11,715	14,115	.....	14,115
Marion	28,000	1,600	27,600	30,000	2,000	32,000
Marshall	17,345	195	17,540	18,000	200	18,200
Martin	4,000	.....	4,000	4,200	.....	4,200
Mason	30,500	.....	30,500	32,000	.....	32,000
McCracken	16,500	650	17,150	16,500	700	17,200
McLean	14,700	450	15,150	14,700	450	15,150
Meade	11,600	450	12,050	11,500	456	11,956
Mcnefee	7,000	.....	7,000	7,000	.....	7,000
Mercer	24,000	1,800	25,800	23,500	2,700	26,200
Metcalf	13,780	1,530	15,310	14,558	1,468	16,126
Monroe	30,500	300	30,800	30,560	300	30,800
Montgomery	20,285	1,435	21,720	49,750	4,175	53,925
Morgan	15,365	.....	15,365	16,540	.....	16,540
Muhlenberg	20,000	700	20,700	20,000	1,000	21,000
Nelson	25,000	1,500	26,500	34,500	2,600	37,100
Nicholas	37,850	1,000	38,850	39,000	1,000	40,000
Ohio	40,000	800	40,800	40,900	860	41,760
Oldham	5,980	1,400	7,380	6,500	1,500	8,000
Owen	16,400	900	17,300	30,673	450	31,123
Owsley	7,005	100	7,105	10,267	225	10,492
Pendleton	33,850	600	34,450	33,975	600	34,575
Perry	9,500	100	9,600	9,700	100	9,800
Pike	23,565	60	23,615	29,713	140	29,853
Powell	5,050	200	5,250	5,300	200	5,500
Pulaski	70,000	500	70,500	50,000	500	50,500

	5,500	150	5,650	7,000	300	7,300
Robertson	16,000	200	16,200	16,500	200	16,700
Rockcastle	8,106	25	8,130	8,845	.....	8,845
Rowan	10,193	250	10,443	9,948	325	10,273
Russell	14,000	1,000	15,000	14,000	1,000	15,000
Scott	12,690	1,855	14,545	14,400	1,740	16,140
Shelby	12,750	2,525	15,275	9,740	2,170	11,910
Simpson	6,400	450	6,850	5,000	900	5,900
Spencer	11,300	1,125	12,425	11,500	1,125	12,625
Taylor	25,000	1,940	26,940	40,000	2,000	42,000
Todd	8,125	2,700	10,825	15,000	2,800	17,800
Trigg	9,892	50	9,942	9,715	.....	9,715
Trimble	45,100	2,000	47,100	43,500	2,100	45,600
Union	32,000	3,500	35,500	35,875	4,170	40,045
Warren	14,630	2,080	16,710	11,823	1,970	13,793
Washington	17,275	630	17,905	25,910	630	26,540
Wayne	5,860	1,700	7,560	37,800	2,200	40,000
Webster	25,000	800	25,800	27,000	800	27,800
Whitley	10,500	.....	10,500	8,500	100	8,600
Wolfe	26,000	5,000	31,000	8,300	2,020	10,320
Woodford						
Total for 119 Counties	2,410,370	144,426	2,554,796	2,567,892	155,637	2,723,529

VALUE OF FURNITURE, APPARATUS, ETC.

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adair	1,899	226	2,125	2,000	200	2,200
Allen	2,800	200	3,000	3,000	400	3,400
Anderson	1,735	275	2,010	1,800	300	2,100
Ballard .....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	500	3,000
Barren	7,875	1,145	9,020	9,085	1,395	10,480
Bath	3,500	400	3,900	3,550	400	3,950
Bell	4,000	50	4,050	4,000	200	4,200
Boone	2,613	305	2,918	2,767	255	3,022
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....	2,857	582	3,439
Boyd	3,150	.....	3,150	3,250	.....	3,250
Boyle	3,461	1,000	4,461	4,430	850	5,280
Bracken	4,200	150	4,350	5,280	100	5,380
Breathitt	2,220	20	2,240	2,488	10	2,498
Breckenridge	4,395	200	4,595	4,130	410	4,540
Bullitt	600	40	640	480	100	580
Butler	4,200	350	4,550	4,260	318	4,578
Caldwell	4,000	1,200	5,200	4,000	1,200	5,200
Calloway	4,620	425	5,045	5,140	250	5,390
Campbell	10,000	.....	10,000	11,000	.....	11,000
Carlisle	3,320	120	3,440	3,380	125	3,505
Carroll	5,000	200	5,200	3,410	139	3,549
Carter	6,517	15	6,532	7,000	15	7,015
Casey	5,507	.....	5,507	6,700	150	6,850
Christlan	7,000	5,000	12,000	9,500	5,000	14,500
Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	3,060	500	3,560
Clay	2,000	98	2,098	2,275	100	2,375
Clinton	700	25	725	775	25	800
Crittenden	6,000	200	6,200	8,000	275	8,275
Cumberland	1,000	175	1,175	1,000	200	1,200
Davies	3,872	310	4,182	6,300	740	7,040
Edmonson	1,700	110	1,810	1,700	125	1,825

Elliott	4,286	.....	4,286	4,108	.....	4,108
Estill	2,000	.....	2,000	1,890	50	1,940
Fayette	1,800	700	2,500	2,000	600	2,600
Fleming	6,400	325	6,725	6,215	208	6,423
Floyd	3,000	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	3,000
Franklin	2,500	100	2,600	2,600	90	2,690
Fulton	3,205	275	3,480	2,900	311	3,211
Gallatin	1,600	100	1,700	1,600	100	1,700
Garrard	3,050	500	3,550	3,100	525	3,625
Grant	3,449	120	3,569	4,689	150	4,849
Graves	11,501	400	11,901	12,423	303	12,731
Grayson	4,675	60	4,735	4,865	75	4,940
Green	3,000	300	3,300	3,000	300	3,300
Greenup	2,500	150	2,650	2,500	150	2,650
Hancock	3,850	200	4,050	2,750	150	2,900
Hardin	8,000	200	8,200	3,500	500	4,000
Harlan	1,592	96	1,688	3,034	60	3,094
Harrison	6,232	174	6,406	4,760	130	4,890
Hart .....	.....	.....	.....	2,670	245	2,915
Henderson	6,000	750	6,750	7,650	600	8,250
Henry	5,000	500	5,500	3,600	400	4,000
Hickman	5,000	300	5,300	4,500	200	4,700
Hopkins	7,041	740	7,781	8,559	1,200	9,789
Jackson	1,800	.....	1,800	2,000	.....	2,000
Jefferson	7,640	1,320	8,960	7,640	1,320	8,960
Jessamine	2,000	550	2,550	2,100	500	2,600
Johnson	2,700	.....	2,700	4,000	.....	4,000
Kenton	5,000	150	5,150	5,500	250	5,750
Knott	1,585	15	1,600	1,153	15	1,168
Knox	4,300	200	4,500	4,300	200	4,500
Larue	1,122	.....	1,122	1,122	.....	1,122
Laurel	4,300	250	4,550	4,100	240	4,340
Lawrence	7,000	20	7,020	7,500	20	7,520
Lee	700	50	750	1,940	100	2,040
Leslie	1,000	25	1,025	2,000	25	2,025
Letcher	1,367	.....	1,367	1,839	.....	1,839
Lewis	6,250	76	6,325	5,500	100	5,600

VALUE OF FURNITURE, APPARATUS, ETC.

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Lincoln	4,570	800	5,370	2,288	621	2,909
Livingston	4,658	50	4,708	4,700	50	4,750
Logan	6,000	1,000	7,000	6,000	875	6,875
Lyon	1,505	50	1,555	1,520	125	1,645
Madison	9,375	2,100	11,475	7,500	1,400	8,900
Magoffin	2,014	.....	2,014	5,200	.....	5,200
Marion	2,200	150	2,350	2,500	200	2,700
Marshall	2,875	23	2,898	3,000	20	3,020
Martin	1,500	.....	1,500	1,800	.....	1,800
Mason	6,500	1,000	7,500	6,500	1,000	7,500
McCracken	3,600	200	3,800	3,700	200	3,900
McLean	3,700	220	3,920	3,700	220	3,920
Meade	2,150	100	2,250	2,200	90	2,290
Menefee	800	.....	800	850	.....	850
Mercer	4,500	270	4,770	3,030	315	3,345
Metcalfe	1,802	140	1,942	1,894	147	2,041
Monroe	3,150	.....	3,150	3,150	.....	3,150
Montgomery	2,677	185	2,862	3,270	250	3,520
Morgan	3,692	.....	3,692	3,695	.....	3,695
Muhlenberg	8,000	50	8,050	8,000	150	8,150
Nelson	3,500	200	3,700	5,500	300	5,800
Nicholas	5,300	125	5,425	5,700	300	6,000
Ohio	5,560	466	6,026	6,000	425	6,425
Oldham	2,380	417	2,797	2,500	500	3,000
Owen	4,100	270	4,370	7,150	100	7,250
Owsley	2,009	.....	2,009	2,361	200	2,561
Pendleton	5,650	75	5,725	5,750	75	5,825
Perry	2,100	30	2,130	2,150	30	2,180
Pike	5,210	10	5,220	5,275	12	5,287
Powell	5,050	200	5,250	1,020	60	1,080
Pulaski	13,200	100	13,300	14,000	100	14,100

	725	75	800	500	10	510
Robertson	3,400	50	3,450	4,000	50	4,060
Rockcastle	1,758	2	1,760	1,686	.....	1,686
Rowan	1,482	25	1,507	2,672	18	2,690
Russell	3,750	273	4,023	3,700	275	3,975
Scott	1,754	445	2,199	2,080	387	2,467
Shelby	3,050	630	3,680	3,420	430	3,850
Simpson	1,100	400	1,500	1,280	200	1,480
Spencer	2,540	200	2,740	2,500	200	2,700
Taylor	2,600	.....	2,600	9,000	1,000	10,000
Todd	3,680	970	4,650	2,700	900	3,600
Trigg	2,012	.....	2,012	1,795	.....	1,795
Trimble	7,100	500	7,600	6,100	460	6,560
Union	6,000	800	6,800	6,016	713	6,729
Warren	2,569	487	3,056	2,563	506	3,069
Washington	7,184	61	7,245	4,550	175	4,725
Wayne	1,890	415	2,305	2,880	320	3,200
Webster	5,080	800	5,350	5,200	300	5,500
Whitley	1,500	.....	1,500	1,000	25	1,025
Wolfe	1,600	400	2,000	3,300	275	3,575
Woodford	138,800	35,198	473,998	470,534	37,981	508,515
Total for 119 Counties.....						

VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY.

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Adair	\$17,699	\$1,655	\$19,354	\$17,900	\$1,630	\$19,530
Allen	20,000	1,500	21,500	12,775	1,925	14,700
Anderson	14,235	1,075	15,310	15,310	1,100	16,900
Ballard	18,910	1,825	20,735	12,600	1,250	13,850
Barron	34,825	4,440	39,265	37,835	4,895	42,730
Bath	25,500	1,400	26,900	.....	.....	.....
Bell	24,000	550	24,550	24,000	700	24,700
Boone	30,263	2,480	32,743	20,417	2,480	22,897
Bourbon .....	.....	.....	.....	13,700	3,950	17,650
Boyd	16,000	.....	16,000	17,000	.....	17,000
Boyle	32,211	4,160	36,371	35,495	4,150	39,645
Bracken	26,900	750	27,650	46,995	1,000	47,995
Breathitt	13,105	170	13,275	13,385	85	13,443
Breckenridge	23,188	670	23,858	27,195	1,590	28,785
Bullitt	13,890	.....	13,890	13,330	.....	13,330
Butler	30,100	1,355	31,455	30,620	1,240	31,860
Caldwell	26,800	2,700	29,500	24,000	2,700	26,700
Calloway	23,120	1,300	29,420	21,000	1,250	32,250
Campbell	62,500	.....	62,500	64,000	.....	64,000
Carlisle	22,070	440	22,510	25,180	425	25,605
Carroll	36,000	540	36,540	36,495	700	37,195
Carter	28,778	215	28,993	29,517	215	29,732
Casey	24,977	425	25,342	27,950	850	28,800
Christian	33,800	21,400	55,200	70,600	21,500	92,100
Clark	2,698	634	3,232	19,105	2,600	21,705
Clay	17,000	398	17,398	15,925	700	16,625
Clinton	8,700	175	8,875	9,375	225	9,600
Crittenden	41,000	600	41,600	63,800	2,275	66,075
Cumberland	13,000	825	13,825	14,200	1,050	15,250
Davless	26,292	2,206	28,498	41,840	2,940	44,280
Edmonson	10,905	510	11,315	11,200	625	11,825

Elliott	14,616	14,616	14,413	14,413	14,413
Estil	16,400	17,500	17,490	400	17,890
Fayette	24,025	7,650	22,900	3,800	26,700
Fleming	27,900	1,025	27,300	808	28,108
Floyd	12,300	460	19,000		19,000
Franklin	38,455	1,685	33,910	465	14,015
Fulton	13,300	40,140	33,910	2,201	41,111
Gallatin	23,450	3,000	13,700	400	13,700
Garrard	32,234	2,645	27,295	3,625	30,920
Grant	46,621	1,070	30,849	2,150	32,999
Graves	33,975	2,017	54,273	1,543	55,821
Grayson	22,000	650	33,865	575	34,440
Green	20,600	1,100	22,250	650	22,900
Greene	35,600	1,300	20,350	900	21,250
Hancock	8,043	436	10,634		11,094
Hardin	24,684	1,324	26,008	1,335	26,845
Hart	62,000	5,750	20,465	2,685	23,150
Henderson	35,000	2,500	56,150	6,100	62,250
Henry	35,000	2,300	33,600	2,400	41,000
Hickman	37,251	3,478	42,500	2,400	44,900
Hopkins	13,300	4,900	34,054	5,580	39,634
Jackson	53,598	12,000	13,300		14,500
Jefferson	27,700	3,060	60,900	4,820	65,720
Jessamine	39,000	825	15,050	3,100	15,200
Johnson	12,683	65	34,000		34,000
Kenton	17,300	650	38,000	1,225	39,225
Knott	22,122	500	12,253	115	12,368
Knox	20,500	650	17,400	700	18,100
Lane	42,000	170	22,622	600	22,622
Laurel	8,300	450	20,450	640	21,090
Lawrence	3,368	38	41,500	170	41,670
Lee	12,990		13,340	400	13,740
Leslie	32,750	200	8,775		8,775
Letcher			3,406		15,235
Lewis			12,990		15,235
			32,950	225	32,975

VALUE OF ALL SCHOOL PROPERTY.

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Lincoln	29,714	2,975	32,689	21,533	2,796	24,329
Livingson	30,053	1,045	31,103	30,700	1,050	31,750
Legan	31,000	3,000	34,000	31,000	2,625	33,625
Lyon	13,005	750	13,755	13,035	590	13,625
Madison	39,375	8,400	47,775	45,000	9,800	54,800
Magoffin	13,729	.....	13,729	19,315	.....	19,315
Marlon	28,200	1,750	29,950	32,500	2,200	34,700
Marshall	20,250	213	20,463	21,000	210	21,210
Martin	5,500	.....	5,500	6,900	.....	6,900
Mason .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McCracken	19,800	800	20,600	.....	.....	.....
McLean	18,400	670	19,070	13,400	670	19,070
Mcade	14,000	410	14,410	12,500	460	12,960
Monroe	7,800	.....	7,800	7,850	.....	7,850
Merter	28,500	3,070	31,570	28,630	3,035	29,665
Metcalf	15,582	1,670	17,252	16,552	1,615	18,167
Monroe	33,950	300	34,250	33,950	200	34,150
Montgomery	23,272	1,720	24,992	54,020	4,725	58,745
Morgan .....	.....	.....	.....	23,935	.....	23,935
Muhlenberg	28,000	750	28,750	28,000	1,150	29,150
Nelson	28,500	1,700	30,200	40,000	2,900	42,900
Nicholas	43,000	1,200	44,200	43,000	1,200	44,200
Ohio	45,500	1,266	46,826	46,000	1,290	47,290
Oidham	8,360	1,817	10,177	.....	.....	.....
Owen	20,500	1,170	21,670	40,223	550	40,773
Owsley	9,104	100	9,204	12,628	227	12,855
Pondleton	39,500	675	40,175	39,725	675	40,400
Perry	11,600	130	11,730	11,850	130	11,980
Pike	34,775	60	34,835	40,263	164	40,427
Powell	5,650	300	5,950	6,520	260	6,580
Pulaski	83,200	600	83,800	64,000	600	64,600

Robertson	6,225	225	6,450	7,500	310	7,810
Rockcastle	19,400	250	19,650	20,500	250	20,750
Rowan	9,863		9,890	10,530		10,630
Russell	11,675	27	11,950	12,620		12,963
Scott	17,750	1,273	19,023	17,700	343	18,975
Shelby	14,444	2,300	16,744	16,480	2,133	18,613
Simpson	16,100	3,205	19,305	15,580	3,030	18,610
Spencer	6,000	1,000	7,000	6,280	1,000	7,280
Taylor	13,840	1,325	15,165	14,000	1,325	15,325
Todd	40,000		40,000	62,000		62,000
Trigg	11,805	3,670	15,475	20,000	5,000	25,000
Trimble	11,904	50	11,954	11,510		11,510
Union	48,100	2,200	50,300	49,600	2,560	52,160
Warren	38,000	4,300	42,300	41,891	4,903	46,794
Washington	17,199	2,567	19,766	14,386	2,476	16,862
Wayne	24,459	661	25,120	30,251	805	31,056
Webster	7,750	2,115	9,865	43,530	2,720	46,250
Whitley	30,650	1,100	31,150	32,200	1,100	33,300
Wolfe	10,500		10,500	9,500	125	9,625
Woodford	27,600	5,400	33,000	13,275	2,295	15,570
Total for 119 Counties	\$2,716,978	\$172,090	\$2,889,068	\$2,975,994	\$185,144	\$3,161,138

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.

NO. PUPILS TAUGHT IN THE COUNTY, OUTSIDE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	1899-1900			1900-1901		
	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.
Adair	50	....	50	75	....	75
Allen	375	....	375	....	....	....
Anderson .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ballard	125	....	125	130	....	130
Barren	310	25	335	300	20	320
Bath .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bell .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bcone	110	....	110	30	....	30
Bourbon	200	....	200	175	....	175
Boyd	200	....	200	120	....	120
Boyle	800	300	1,100	425	50	475
Bracken .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Breathitt	200	....	200	265	....	265
Breckinridge .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bullitt .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Butler	150	....	150	....	....	....
Caldwell	150	....	150	100	....	100
Calloway .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Campbell	150	....	150	....	....	....
Carlisle .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carroll	120	....	120	120	....	120
Carter .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Casey .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Christian	290	250	540	365	200	565
Clark	350	....	350	15	....	15
Clay .....	....	....	....	400	....	400
Clinton	40	....	40	35	....	35
Crittenden	20	2	22	75	....	75
Cumberland	140	....	140	180	....	180
Davless	710	100	810	840	91	931
Edmonson .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elliott .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Estill	10	....	10	....	....	....
Fayette	29	....	29	35	9	44
Fleming .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Floyd .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin	56	....	56	....	....	....
Fulton .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gallatin .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Garrard .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grant	30	....	30	50	....	50
Graves .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grayson .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Green .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greenup	10	....	10	....	....	....
Hancock .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hardin	600	....	600	375	....	375
Harlan	300	....	300	200	....	200
Harrison	140	....	140	165	....	165
Hart	160	....	160	200	....	200
Henderson	250	150	400	300	50	350
Henry	450	....	450	300	....	300
Hickman	350	....	350	350	....	350
Hopkins	440	68	508	....	....	....
Jackson	100	....	100	100	....	100
Jefferson	400	....	400	500	....	500
Jessamine	40	8	48	460	25	485
Johnson	4	....	4	....	....	....
Kenton .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Knott .....	....	....	....	150	....	150

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.

NO. PUPILS TAUGHT IN THE COUNTY, OUTSIDE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	1899-1900			1900-1901		
	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.
Knox	75	....	75	75	10	85
Larue	400	....	400	400	....	400
Laurel	350	....	350	450	....	450
Lawrence .....	....	....	....	150	....	150
Lee .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leslie .....	....	....	....	150	....	150
Letcher .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis .....	....	....	....	150	....	150
Lincoln	180	....	180	175	....	175
Livingston .....	....	....	....	10	....	10
Logan	600	....	600	420	....	420
Lyon .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madison	850	150	1,000	850	150	1,000
Magoffin .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marion	150	50	200	150	50	200
Marshall	175	2	177	100	3	103
Martin .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mason	100	....	100	100	....	100
McCracken	12	1	13	25	8	33
McLean	6	....	6	6	....	6
Meade	100	....	100	25	....	25
Menefee .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mercer	100	30	130	225	40	265
Metcalf .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	300	20	320	350	50	400
Morgan .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muhlenberg	60	....	60	150	....	150
Nelson	550	75	625	625	75	700
Nicholas .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	225	....	225	300	....	300
Oldham	210	....	210	....	....	....
Owen	500	....	500	....	....	....
Owsley	75	....	75	200	....	200
Pendleton .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perry	200	....	200	250	....	250
Pike	30	....	30	150	....	150
Powell .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pulaski	100	....	100	50	....	50
Robertson .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rockcastle	245	....	245	225	....	225
Rowan .....	....	....	....	250	....	250
Russell .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scott	200	....	200	200	10	210
Shelby	355	....	355	335	....	335
Simpson	150	....	150	150	....	150
Spencer	50	....	50	62	....	62
Taylor	300	75	375	300	75	375
Todd	210	....	210	410	....	410
Trigg	100	20	120	250	50	300
Trimble .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union	200	....	200	480	....	480
Warren	1,200	....	1,200	1,000	....	1,000
Washington	200	....	200	200	....	200
Wayne	150	....	150	175	....	175
Webster .....	....	....	....	250	....	250
Whitley	900	....	900	1,000	....	1,000
Wolfe .....	....	....	....	200	....	200
Woodford	150	....	150	150	....	150
Total for 119 Counties	17,617	1,326	18,943	18,008	966	18,974

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL—WHITE.

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adair	1,637	1,712	3,349	1,648	1,726	3,374
Allen	1,823	1,865	3,688	1,682	1,699	3,381
Anderson	1,236	1,116	2,352	1,141	1,129	2,270
Ballard	1,347	1,421	2,768	1,203	1,191	2,394
Barren	2,437	2,387	4,824	2,441	2,402	4,843
Bath	1,435	1,250	2,685	1,518	1,492	3,010
Bell	1,400	1,160	2,560	2,000	1,800	3,800
Boone	965	1,003	1,968	1,009	969	1,978
Bourbon	699	581	1,280	696	624	1,320
Royd	1,245	1,125	2,370	1,265	1,270	2,535
Boyle	1,020	995	1,945	762	895	1,657
Bracken	1,324	1,235	2,560	1,380	1,203	2,583
Breathitt	2,178	1,853	4,031	2,194	2,046	4,240
Breckinridge	2,254	2,324	4,578	2,231	2,034	4,265
Bullitt	1,094	963	2,057	1,115	985	2,100
Butler	1,784	1,892	3,676	1,803	1,961	3,764
Caldwell	1,621	1,634	3,255	1,684	1,696	3,380
Calloway	2,376	2,292	4,668	2,740	2,527	5,267
Campbell	1,572	1,639	3,211	1,423	1,605	3,028
Carlisle	1,221	1,198	2,419	1,196	1,182	2,378
Carroll	930	954	1,884	998	950	1,948
Carter	3,044	2,903	5,947	3,100	3,000	6,100
Cusey	1,838	1,763	3,601	1,720	1,860	3,580
Christian	1,880	1,783	3,663	2,230	2,235	4,465
Clark	1,022	963	1,985	988	969	1,957
Clay	3,000	2,804	5,804	2,840	2,067	4,907
Clinton	1,085	972	2,067	1,102	985	2,087
Crittenden	2,081	1,978	4,069	2,162	2,317	4,479
Cumberland	1,300	1,320	2,620	1,141	1,122	2,263
Davless	2,614	2,310	4,924	2,947	2,916	5,863
Edmonson	1,399	1,363	2,762	1,475	1,438	2,913

Elliott	1,715	1,475	3,190	1,789	1,596	3,385
Estill	1,723	1,619	3,342	1,718	1,592	3,310
Fayette	952	949	1,901	975	975	1,950
Fleming	1,918	1,709	3,627	2,026	1,975	4,001
Floyd	1,850	2,000	3,850	2,210	2,140	4,350
Franklin	1,490	1,426	2,916	1,264	1,395	2,659
Fulton	1,657	971	2,028	1,076	978	2,054
Gallatin	509	490	999	497	437	834
Garrard	1,061	1,121	2,182	1,089	1,193	2,282
Grant	1,599	1,501	3,100	1,425	1,415	2,840
Graves	4,066	3,749	7,815	3,816	3,881	7,697
Grayson	2,874	2,609	5,483	2,663	2,568	5,171
Green	1,351	1,227	2,578	.....	.....	.....
Grenup	2,022	1,956	3,978	1,815	2,010	3,825
Hancock	1,273	1,297	2,570	1,127	1,143	2,270
Hardin	2,608	2,914	5,522	2,296	2,816	5,112
Harlan	1,351	1,040	2,391	1,429	1,091	2,520
Harrison	1,488	1,386	2,874	1,489	1,555	3,044
Hart	1,610	1,637	3,247	1,824	2,688	4,512
Henderson	1,630	1,710	3,340	2,375	2,494	4,869
Henry	1,650	1,704	3,354	1,750	1,769	3,519
Hickman	1,412	1,231	2,643	1,401	1,299	2,700
Hopkins	2,940	2,965	5,905	2,953	2,928	5,881
Jackson	1,658	1,579	3,237	1,722	1,610	3,332
Jefferson	1,560	1,569	3,129	1,800	2,000	3,800
Jessamine	1,270	1,132	2,402	820	1,466	1,466
Jehson	2,130	2,070	4,200	2,139	2,100	4,239
Kenton	1,337	1,361	2,698	1,278	1,283	2,566
Knott	1,552	1,140	2,692	1,488	1,172	2,660
Knox	2,648	2,691	5,339	2,710	2,480	5,190
Larue	1,436	1,229	2,665	1,420	1,220	2,640
Laurel	2,657	2,460	5,117	2,607	2,410	5,017
Lawrence	3,261	3,187	6,448	3,216	3,112	6,328
Lee	1,049	985	2,034	1,200	926	2,136
Leslie	1,119	987	2,106	1,124	996	2,120
Letcher	1,559	1,472	3,031	1,578	1,366	2,944
Lewis	2,173	2,168	4,347	2,109	2,127	4,236

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL--WHITE.

	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lincoln	1,150	1,275	2,425	1,660	1,431	3,091
Livingston	863	880	1,743	1,399	1,350	2,749
Logan	2,205	1,891	4,096	1,974	1,999	3,973
Lyon	758	841	1,599	976	1,013	1,989
Madison	1,882	2,018	3,900	1,973	1,926	3,899
Magoffin	2,095	1,890	3,985	2,002	1,766	3,768
Marion	1,986	1,914	3,900	1,843	1,716	3,559
Marshall	1,875	1,792	3,667	1,950	1,860	3,810
Martin	1,025	975	2,000	1,000	900	1,900
Mason	1,450	1,250	2,700	1,500	1,400	2,900
McCracken	1,280	1,120	2,400	1,217	1,292	2,509
McLean	1,409	1,389	2,798	1,413	1,401	2,814
Meade	1,498	1,391	2,889	1,326	1,242	2,568
Menefee	1,026	1,016	2,042	1,033	965	1,998
Mercer	1,760	1,400	3,160	1,200	960	2,160
Metcalfe	1,240	1,163	2,406	1,150	1,117	2,267
Monroe	2,007	1,984	3,991	1,956	1,903	3,859
Montgomery	1,274	1,081	2,355	1,299	1,373	2,672
Morgan	2,115	1,881	3,996	2,132	1,899	4,031
Muhlenberg	2,550	2,300	4,850	2,350	2,180	4,530
Nelson	1,850	1,756	3,606	1,341	1,430	2,771
Nicholas	1,300	1,232	2,532	1,350	1,300	2,650
Ohio	3,467	3,283	6,750	3,485	3,307	6,792
Oldham	417	492	909	400	364	764
Owen	1,799	1,672	3,471	1,635	1,479	3,114
Owsley	1,077	985	2,062	1,054	925	1,979
Pendleton	1,950	1,735	3,685	1,825	1,687	3,512
Perry	1,268	1,076	2,344	1,292	1,088	2,380
Pike	3,534	3,334	6,868	3,765	2,482	6,247
Powell	970	980	1,950	950	955	1,905
Pulaski	4,433	4,004	8,437	4,196	3,942	8,138

Robertson	500	576	1,076	368	582	950
Rockcastle	1,765	1,541	3,306	1,663	1,574	3,237
Rowan	1,177	1,069	2,246	1,187	1,073	2,260
Russell	1,380	1,236	2,616	1,352	1,183	2,535
Scott	1,103	921	2,024	1,070	1,026	2,096
Shelby	1,240	1,152	2,392	1,227	1,185	2,412
Simpson	918	793	1,711	897	820	1,717
Spencer	625	648	1,273	761	648	1,309
Taylor	1,201	1,130	2,331	1,109	1,083	2,192
Todd	1,096	1,125	2,221	1,300	1,320	2,620
Trigg	1,423	1,397	2,820	1,513	1,504	3,017
Trimble	865	804	1,669	886	872	1,758
Union	2,160	2,190	4,350	2,450	2,565	5,015
Warren	2,125	1,886	4,011	2,048	1,828	3,876
Washington	1,323	1,211	2,534	1,274	1,309	2,583
Wayne	2,088	1,974	4,062	1,917	2,005	3,922
Webster	2,282	2,170	4,452	2,481	2,443	4,924
Whitley	3,563	3,229	6,792	3,621	3,517	7,138
Wolfe	1,200	1,250	2,450	1,410	940	2,350
Woodford	688	676	1,364	673	683	1,356
Total for 119 Counties	198,660	188,414	387,074	198,160	190,183	388,343

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL—COLORED.

	1899-1900			1900-1901		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adair	213	219	432	211	223	434
Allen	160	181	341	179	163	347
Anderson	121	141	262	119	138	257
Ballard	224	224	493	139	211	370
Barren	535	543	1,068	536	547	1,083
Bath	225	184	409	231	183	424
Bell	23	22	45	200	200	400
Boone	131	95	226	104	69	173
Bourbon	560	513	1,073	537	510	1,047
Boyd	25	20	45	18	20	38
Boyle	630	527	1,157	496	640	1,136
Bracken	45	56	101	40	40	80
Breathitt	49	39	88	32	20	52
Breckenridge	274	255	529	250	249	499
Bullitt	163	134	297	174	142	316
Butler	108	107	215	91	103	194
Caldwell	315	362	677	386	399	785
Calloway	187	203	390	146	137	283
Campbell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	67	59	126	44	61	105
Carroll	60	75	135	91	77	168
Carter	14	8	22	15	9	24
Cassey	70	50	120	78	35	113
Christian	1,927	2,241	4,168	1,927	2,241	4,168
Clark	285	270	555	281	270	551
Clay	140	135	275	135	140	275
Clinton	47	21	68	45	28	73
Crittenden	173	184	357	130	127	257
Cumberland	160	148	308	159	156	315
Davies	310	250	560	303	329	632
Edmonson	69	76	145	64	79	143

Elliott	28	.....	53	.....	33	.....	63	.....
Estill	521	589	1,110	.....	301	.....	30	.....
Fayette	211	197	408	.....	231	.....	531	1,132
Fleming	24	20	44	.....	.....	.....	196	427
Floyd	172	213	385	.....	176	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	216	304	520	.....	219	.....	200	376
Fulton	50	50	100	.....	57	.....	258	507
Gallatin	398	400	798	.....	360	.....	64	121
Garrard	68	61	119	.....	43	.....	396	756
Grant	441	450	891	.....	459	.....	49	92
Graves	54	65	119	.....	57	.....	480	939
Grayson	297	328	625	.....	.....	.....	60	117
Green	31	29	60	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Greenup	97	102	199	.....	94	.....	29	57
Hancock	292	286	578	.....	280	.....	108	202
Hardin	25	29	54	.....	32	.....	324	604
Harlan	156	195	351	.....	151	.....	29	61
Harrison	300	263	563	.....	248	.....	161	312
Hart	636	694	1,330	.....	544	.....	278	526
Henderson	295	280	535	.....	225	.....	712	1,256
Henry	232	240	472	.....	236	.....	258	483
Hickman	478	604	1,082	.....	512	.....	265	501
Hopkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603	1,115
Jackson	411	420	831	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	331	376	707	.....	349	.....	610	1,110
Jessamine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381	730
Johnson	50	43	93	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
Kenton	20	12	32	.....	19	.....	65	124
Knott	141	140	281	.....	150	.....	17	36
Knox	91	93	184	.....	92	.....	291	291
Larue	91	85	176	.....	107	.....	93	185
Laurel	26	19	45	.....	27	.....	96	203
Lawrence	45	36	81	.....	42	.....	19	46
Lee	16	8	24	.....	16	.....	27	69
Leslie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	23
Letcher .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	20	18	38	.....	21	.....	.....	33

NUMBER OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL—COLORED.

	1899-1900			1900-1901		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lincoln	425	475	900	411	466	877
Livingston	101	107	208	80	78	158
Logan	739	832	1,571	632	702	1,334
Lyon	169	228	397	77	246	443
Madison	675	674	1,349	700	690	1,390
Magoffin	10	6	16	8	7	15
Marion	506	424	930	513	419	932
Marshall	35	38	73	40	35	75
Martin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason	540	450	990	600	500	1,100
McCracken	257	252	509	250	261	511
McLean	138	135	273	141	157	298
Meade	114	132	246	102	123	225
Menefee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	210	230	440	165	155	320
Metcalfe	137	146	283	123	150	273
Monroe	110	127	237	121	132	253
Montgomery	625	413	1,038	569	482	1,057
Morgan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muhlenberg	375	350	725	200	220	420
Nelson	510	537	1,047	400	369	769
Nicholas	157	173	330	160	175	335
Ohio	192	180	372	175	170	345
Oldham	139	146	285	157	184	341
Owen	102	152	254	180	163	343
Owsley	12	14	26	8	8	16
Pendleton	58	50	106	50	40	90
Perry	22	24	46	18	27	45
Pike	29	33	62	29	25	54
Powell	75	80	155	75	78	153
Pulaski	179	203	382	141	157	298

Robertson	13	21	34	13	16	29
Rockcastle	12	23	35	10	17	27
Rowan	7	9	16	3	9	12
Russell	34	39	73	30	40	70
Scott	435	439	874	419	443	862
Shelby	511	544	1,055	479	500	979
Simpson	300	355	655	274	224	498
Spencer	137	130	267	153	171	324
Taylor	206	218	424	179	204	383
Todd	780	802	1,532	800	860	1,660
Trigg	588	551	1,139	540	515	1,055
Trimble	34	36	70	31	19	50
Union	350	380	730	311	356	667
Warren	619	623	1,242	629	621	1,250
Washington	193	212	405	180	241	421
Wayne	92	100	192	81	97	178
Webster	316	320	636	329	334	663
Whitley	94	109	203	142	111	253
Wolfe	19	23	42	19	14	33
Woodford	395	464	860	378	424	802
Total for 119 Counties	25,374	26,005	51,379	24,414	25,565	49,979

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Adair	1,596	308	2,745	384
Allen	1,984	108	2,021	203
Anderson	1,446	160	1,333	135
Ballard	1,911	313	2,031	267
Barren	3,088	617	2,940	657
Bath	1,965	269	1,973	283
Bell	1,789	210	2,200	300
Boone	1,370	129	1,251	114
Bourbon	832	567	826	647
Boyd	1,744	27	1,380	15
Boyle	1,294	1,067	1,009	700
Bracken	2,304	80	1,872	60
Breathitt	1,786	33	1,784	21
Breckinridge	2,557	282	2,567	290
Bullitt	1,232	178	1,292	198
Butler	1,948	112	1,970	102
Caldwell	1,723	410	1,859	534
Calloway	3,064	245	3,067	149
Campbell	2,376	.....	2,386	.....
Carlisle	1,176	41	1,358	66
Carroll	1,542	85	1,239	107
Carter	3,225	13	3,450	16
Casey	1,913	29	2,093	51
Christian	1,909	1,820	2,018	1,832
Clark	1,234	310	1,201	307
Clay	3,304	98	3,452	158
Clinton	1,167	34	1,160	32
Crittenden	2,563	199	2,648	178
Cumberland	1,221	175	1,394	207
Cumberland	3,446	336	3,576	441
Daviess	1,326	79	1,477	82
Edmonson	1,974	.....	1,815	.....
Elliott	1,884	47	1,603	41
Estill	1,556	902	1,580	915
Fayette	2,186	222	3,000	256
Fleming	3,030	18	2,720	.....
Floyd	1,690	274	1,520	283
Franklin	1,141	261	1,280	271
Fulton	641	68	562	80
Gallatin	1,359	458	1,365	456
Garrard	1,937	63	1,898	50
Grant	4,145	530	4,195	495
Graves	3,180	85	2,754	89
Grayson	1,537	384	1,603	376
Green	2,004	37	1,825	33
Greenup	1,408	106	1,139	107
Hancock	4,114	402	4,644	413
Hardin	1,286	33	1,285	49
Harlan	1,942	156	1,757	153
Harrison	2,100	875	2,820	263
Hart	2,470	948	3,032	793
Henderson	2,514	400	2,730	418
Henry	1,415	256	1,480	237
Hickman	2,956	529	3,221	534
Hopkins	1,990	.....	2,127	.....
Jackson	2,060	481	2,500	935
Jefferson	991	375	992	406
Jessamine	2,200	.....	2,330	.....
Johnson	1,841	54	1,625	75
Kenton	1,302	25	1,303	13
Knott				

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Knox	3,168	208	3,125	202
Larue	1,664	94	1,670	94
Laurel	2,939	110	2,918	103
Lawrence	3,600	26	3,655	28
Lee	1,350	39	1,409	40
Leslie	979	9	987	8
Letcher	1,479	.....	1,385	.....
Lewis	2,829	23	2,150	21
Lincoln	1,425	425	1,774	590
Livingston	1,378	132	1,467	90
Logan	2,276	810	1,904	761
Lyon	1,161	311	1,129	313
Madison	2,424	762	2,475	765
Magoffin	2,097	13	2,260	12
Marion	2,638	699	2,750	663
Marshall	1,825	33	1,930	34
Martin	1,075	.....	1,094	.....
Mason	2,550	885	2,550	900
McCracken	1,505	289	1,521	312
McLean	1,818	162	1,834	165
Meade	1,516	174	1,314	179
Menefee	1,090	.....	1,141	.....
Mercer	1,872	271	1,630	450
Metcalf	1,389	142	1,280	131
Monroe	3,284	159	3,235	143
Montgomery	1,873	774	1,836	851
Morgan	2,418	.....	2,430	.....
Muhlenberg	3,000	500	2,810	270
Nelson	2,000	500	1,483	380
Nicholas	1,560	194	1,505	190
Ohio	1,423	234	1,462	246
Oldham	522	186	640	202
Owen	1,350	146	2,081	218
Owsley	1,135	14	1,109	8
Pendleton	3,638	97	3,410	75
Perry	1,195	17	1,266	21
Pike	3,245	24	3,717	28
Powell	1,110	112	1,423	92
Pulaski	5,373	215	4,928	172
Robertson	972	23	850	25
Rockcastle	1,867	19	1,770	14
Rowan	1,332	8	1,129	4
Russell	1,455	46	1,393	27
Scott	1,141	496	1,160	479
Shelby	1,591	592	1,565	543
Simpson	990	357	882	255
Spencer	879	192	796	203
Taylor	1,348	233	1,237	215
Todd	1,665	1,150	1,809	1,220
Trigg	1,864	809	1,890	676
Trimble	1,008	50	1,148	26
Union	2,810	465	3,010	411
Warren	2,219	668	2,047	643
Washington	1,470	266	1,475	262
Wayne	2,430	138	1,911	84
Webster	2,671	370	2,955	420
Whitley	3,563	165	3,770	140
Wolfe	1,490	23	1,845	15
Woodford	1,000	464	850	471
Average for State	231,826	31,146	234,256	31,178

Total Cost of Teaching Each Child, Based on Average Attendance.

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Adair	\$7 00	\$3 60	\$6 67	\$8 45
Allen	4 75	6 90	6 40	7 19
Anderson	6 07	7 36	8 05	7 97
Ballard	4 46	5 20	3 85	3 64
Barren	5 65	7 17	.....	.....
Bath	5 98	6 66	6 50	5 93
Bell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	7 42	12 10	4 22	10 32
Bourbon	7 14	8 71	7 43	8 22
Boyd	6 18	.....	6 69	10 30
Boyle	5 70	5 02	5 23	5 50
Bracken .....	.....	.....	7 17	7 57
Breathitt	8 02	8 40	9 90	14 63
Breckinridge	6 80	9 24	6 01	7 32
Bullitt	7 48	.....	7 36	.....
Butler	5 28	4 63	6 79	7 79
Caldwell	6 23	7 63	6 38	5 30
Calloway	5 44	6 06	.....	6 25
Campbell	7 09	.....	.....	.....
Carlisle	7 92	11 00	5 50	7 15
Carroll	4 80	9 93	9 04	6 84
Carter	6 40	10 25	5 26	4 00
Casey .....	.....	.....	6 05	13 21
Christian	11 05	10 05	16 59	8 87
Clark	7 93	9 38	6 78	7 96
Clay	5 00	.....	.....	4 79
Clinton	6 09	.....	5 89	.....
Crittenden	7 00	7 00	5 87	12 30
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	5 75	6 33
Daviess	6 45	6 29	5 12	5 06
Edmonson	6 97	7 75	5 93	6 61
Elllott	5 82	.....	5 62	.....
Estill .....	.....	5 27	6 62	5 70
Fayette	5 48	7 58	5 50	7 60
Fleming	6 49	8 01	4 29	5 99
Floyd	9 54	13 50	10 58	.....
Franklin .....	.....	6 09	6 10	4 44
Fulton	14 28	12 40	12 07	9 54
Gallatin	6 21	7 74	6 18	5 51
Garrard	6 03	7 43	5 40	6 55
Grant	5 90	8 94	5 66	8 78
Graves .....	.....	.....	5 99	6 65
Grayson .....	.....	6 04	6 15	6 15
Green .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenup	9 77	11 50	10 17	9 20
Hancock	5 25	6 75	6 52	6 46
Hardin	4 50	5 32	4 11	4 28
Harlan	7 19	7 65	6 69	4 37
Harrison	6 08	10 63	5 89	9 47
Hart .....	.....	.....	5 98	.....
Henderson	7 40	5 24	5 60	5 80
Henry	4 41	6 60	.....	.....
Hickman	6 90	8 86	6 00	9 25
Hopkins	8 76	9 99	6 79	8 86
Jackson	5 35	8 21	4 69	.....
Jefferson	8 21	8 34	6 21	4 19
Jessamine .....	.....	6 80	.....	8 17
Johnson	6 10	.....	5 76	.....
Kenton .....	.....	.....	11 94	9 34
Knott	6 38	5 28	6 25	9 04

Total Cost of Teaching Each Child, Based on Average Attendance.

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Knox		4 51	4 95	4 15
Larue	6 16	8 72		
Laurel	5 58	5 16	5 37	5 22
Lawrence				
Lee	4 00	4 25		
Leslie	7 35	4 97		
Letcher	6 64		7 85	
Lewis	6 94	15 31	6 58	14 45
Lincoln	7 00	6 00	12 80	10 40
Livingston	9 10	10 13	6 09	4 80
Logan	7 26	8 95	7 76	8 20
Lyon	5 81	8 66	5 08	5 30
Madison	6 28	6 83	5 47	5 84
Magoffin	5 81	9 06	4 50	7 30
Marion	4 52	4 73	4 25	4 35
Marshall	6 00	10 77	6 15	11 00
Martin	5 32		4 90	
Mason				
McCracken	7 23	7 29	5 13	5 48
McLean	6 12	5 68	5 10	5 60
Meade	6 15	7 03	6 44	5 90
Menefee	3 24		5 82	
Mercer			5 77	4 56
Metcalfe	6 13	9 02	5 91	8 75
Monroe	3 90	7 36	3 25	7 77
Montgomery	6 37	4 69	6 29	4 70
Morgan	5 57		5 06	
Muhlenberg	6 62	5 42	6 86	9 39
Nelson	5 00	10 00	8 98	10 01
Nicholas	6 00	7 50	5 42	6 52
Ohio	5 07	7 03	4 69	4 69
Oldham			7 43	10 56
Owen	9 10	9 10	5 96	6 10
Owsley	6 21	4 51	5 53	6 75
Pendleton			3 52	3 52
Perry	7 08	9 58	6 13	10 29
Pike	7 38	10 16	6 07	9 17
Powell			4 31	
Pulaski	5 10	7 60	5 20	8 47
Robertson	3 50	6 50	9 00	
Rockcastle	6 29	6 30	5 93	7 77
Rowan	6 05		6 71	8 00
Russell	6 16	7 71	5 80	13 15
Scott	8 05	7 68	6 75	7 16
Shelby	8 93	9 20	8 73	8 32
Simpson	7 33	7 60	7 25	7 00
Spencer		6 48		
Taylor	6 52	7 54	6 55	7 42
Todd	6 28	6 88	9 12	8 66
Trigg	5 28	5 19	4 98	5 72
Trimble	5 27	4 98	7 14	5 85
Union	9 10	12 00	9 50	10 20
Warren	7 07	7 50	7 08	7 12
Washington	5 50	6 20	6 30	6 40
Wayne	5 67	5 13	6 86	8 70
Webster	6 15	6 57	5 07	5 24
Whitley	6 21	5 21	5 34	6 06
Wolfe				
Woodford	6 40	9 09	6 47	8 07
Average for State	\$6 41	\$7 69	\$6 49	\$7 44

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF TEACHERS.

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Adair	\$31 83	\$27 72	\$29 17	\$25 15
Allen	34 59	26 70	29 40	24 88
Anderson	36 83	46 61	33 05	41 55
Ballard	40 59	36 19	37 43	31 18
Barren	35 64	31 39	31 98	29 62
Bath	41 92	32 57	40 00	29 25
Bell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boone	29 80	24 40	28 00	21 62
Bourbon	45 90	39 79	29 96	41 14
Boyd	32 32	32 00	35 40	30 00
Boyle	46 00	47 10	.....	.....
Bracken	32 00	30 00	32 80	30 30
Breathitt	35 36	27 82	32 37	30 73
Breckenridge	31 59	34 80	29 50	31 10
Bullitt	31 00	.....	32 00	.....
Butler	34 60	25 18	30 45	26 48
Caldwell	34 08	38 18	32 24	35 58
Calloway .....	.....	.....	35 50	26 00
Campbell	34 50	.....	33 00	.....
Carlisle	36 60	33 00	.....	.....
Carroll	34 00	23 00	33 00	30 00
Carter	41 00	27 64	36 50	22 05
Casey	38 42	.....	33 35	23 66
Christian	32 74	37 31	36 07	36 52
Clark	38 40	38 55	35 00	36 30
Clay	30 50	27 50	31 12	26 33
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crittenden .....	.....	.....	33 16	30 25
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	39 00	43 50
Daviess	36 00	31 00	37 00	29 00
Edmonson	34 88	24 49	33 04	21 69
Elliott	38 93	.....	34 62	.....
Estill	32 35	19 21	33 79	23 37
Fayette	42 35	53 22	42 75	53 50
Fleming	40 25	35 50	29 32	30 67
Floyd	35 67	.....	32 50	.....
Franklin	40 50	41 50	39 00	38 00
Fulton	43 73	36 12	44 03	33 81
Gallatin	28 80	35 08	27 15	27 25
Garrard	40 00	40 17	40 71	37 37
Grant	34 66	26 68	34 90	25 60
Graves .....	.....	.....	38 34	27 35
Grayson	38 61	29 60	32 00	26 84
Green	32 29	32 12	.....	.....
Greenup .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	34 57	32 06	28 97	26 37
Hardin	31 50	28 50	33 50	23 50
Harlan	35 60	25 40	32 32	21 42
Harrison	35 11	27 80	34 41	24 97
Hart	34 01	35 45	30 86	31 55
Henderson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	36 00	34 00	35 00	24 00
Hickman	40 00	35 90	36 23	35 35
Hopkins	40 25	31 30	36 14	29 08
Jackson	32 23	.....	30 23	.....
Jefferson	36 60	35 50	37 50	32 50
Jessamine	44 69	46 80	39 80	44 80
Johnson	38 00	.....	33 55	.....
Kenton	37 00	30 40	36 94	25 93
Knott	30 79	26 42	29 57	23 50

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES OF TEACHERS.

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Knox	41 00	31 10	37 00	26 00
Larue	32 50	42 50	35 00	30 00
Laurel	34 17	37 85	31 65	26 88
Lawrence	40 35	23 94	35 89	28 79
Lee	27 50	25 00	30 00	26 00
Leslie .....	.....	.....	30 00	21 00
Letcher	31 21	.....	27 90	.....
Lewis	34 96	23 49	33 92	20 24
Lincoln	40 10	43 00	.....	.....
Livingston .....	.....	.....	34 80	27 50
Logan	34 00	38 50	32 92	37 50
Lyon	41 25	30 86	37 50	23 50
Madison	35 00	32 00	40 88	35 24
Magoffin	32 11	23 58	29 38	.....
Marion .....	.....	.....	33 26	.....
Marshall	39 50	38 00	35 50	35 00
Martin	33 65	.....	31 57	.....
Mason	27 50	37 00	37 50	45 00
McCracken	41 48	35 80	37 15	35 15
McLean .....	.....	.....	34 00	28 50
Meade	31 66	27 20	28 14	23 11
Menefee	35 00	.....	33 64	.....
Mercer	37 50	35 00	36 00	35 00
Metcalf	32 15	28 06	28 62	23 79
Monroe	36 44	23 12	34 40	20 80
Montgomery	47 66	38 00	47 50	38 00
Morgan	36 38	.....	39 18	.....
Muhlenberg	35 16	28 68	32 29	26 55
Nelson	38 09	48 37	31 63	39 55
Nicholas	36 00	33 00	36 00	33 00
Ohio	35 00	22 00	34 50	23 00
Oldham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen	29 94	29 94	30 72	29 54
Owsley	34 67	23 67	31 95	21 60
Pendleton	37 00	28 00	31 00	.....
Perry	30 40	32 57	28 47	21 60
Pike	33 02	24 39	31 69	25 79
Powell	40 95	44 14	35 39	43 73
Pulaski .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robertson	34 52	23 31	31 50	21 15
Rockcastle	33 55	23 94	29 99	21 78
Rowan	34 18	23 31	31 00	21 57
Russell .....	.....	.....	30 72	23 74
Scott	37 64	40 90	35 97	35 87
Shelby	30 77	30 41	33 61	24 72
Simpson	27 00	23 00	30 00	31 63
Spencer	31 30	29 35	29 11	24 88
Taylor	33 84	35 14	31 76	31 94
Tedd	42 68	49 47	36 75	58 45
Trigg	31 58	41 10	32 00	44 00
Trimble	27 83	24 91	29 22	24 10
Union	43 82	45 11	34 00	35 50
Warren	36 36	33 92	34 13	30 77
Washington	34 10	31 40	33 60	25 37
Wayne	31 69	23 31	28 85	21 24
Webster	39 58	37 45	36 10	31 40
Whitley	36 78	33 95	33 50	28 30
Wolfe	34 24	.....	40 00	29 00
Woodford	47 11	38 10	40 61	38 01
Average for State	\$35 84	\$31 90	\$34 10	\$29 95

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	Money Received from State Treasury.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Adair	\$14,093 88	\$12,526 08
Allen	13,228 38	12,159 42
Anderson	9,967 02	8,938 69
Ballard	10,154 37	9,175 25
Barren	21,891 65	19,820 27
Bath	13,530 70	12,273 20
Bell	8,556 60	8,403 20
Boone	9,243 71	8,198 32
Bourbon	11,548 70	11,505 60
Boyd	9,181 48	9,237 30
Boyle	11,740 32	10,599 21
Bracken	10,324 40	9,351 02
Breathitt	14,601 50	14,391 74
Breckinridge	19,154 08	17,573 61
Bullitt	8,303 20	7,510 53
Butler	15,510 46	14,186 34
Caldwell	13,881 33	12,730 77
Calloway	17,497 72	15,668 84
Campbell	12,036 60	10,939 62
Carlisle	9,004 00	8,253 30
Carroll	8,214 08	7,289 04
Carter	20,785 70	18,382 35
Casey	13,722 94	12,681 34
Christian	32,882 17	29,915 47
Clark	10,671 52	9,408 28
Clay	16,770 27	15,429 92
Clinton	7,441 29	6,838 92
Crittenden	14,493 44	13,555 68
Cumberland	9,519 36	8,704 92
Daviess	25,038 12	23,480 11
Edmonson	9,855 35	9,297 78
Elliott	11,485 11	10,215 12
Estill	10,899 88	10,201 62
Fayette	15,368 42	13,766 16
Fleming	15,983 94	14,404 80
Floyd	15,460 20	14,304 64
Franklin	11,965 58	10,562 32
Fulton	10,348 58	9,246 27
Gallatin	4,512 42	3,913 84
Garrard	11,612 35	10,370 00
Grant	12,099 16	11,024 16
Graves	30,866 10	28,542 32
Grayson	19,690 80	17,506 24
Green	11,654 95	10,491 99
Greenup	14,909 40	13,800 69
Hancock	8,718 29	7,742 00
Hardin	20,674 42	18,471 00
Harlan	9,510 08	8,779 82
Harrison	13,215 28	11,740 54
Hart	17,702 30	15,929 34
Henderson	21,010 60	19,212 76
Henry	13,732 32	12,346 84
Hickman	12,100 93	11,151 18
Hopkins	27,196 73	25,099 20
Jackson	10,659 72	9,978 25
Jefferson	20,930 22	19,442 40
Jessamine	9,315 47	10,334 46
Johnson	14,887 92	13,424 83
Kenton	14,259 22	12,922 24
Knott	8,800 82	8,264 95

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	Money Received from State Treasury.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Knox	17,517 87	16,320 48
Larue	9,780 78	8,686 24
Laurel	16,971 66	16,204 80
Lawrence	20,215 35	17,736 36
Lee	7,272 20	7,154 40
Leslie	7,246 62	6,701 76
Letcher	9,830 94	8,788 03
Lewis	15,852 40	14,469 64
Lincoln	15,958 59	14,594 58
Livingston	10,820 26	9,797 50
Logan	23,789 04	21,589 95
Lyon	8,426 88	7,712 00
Madison	20,457 54	18,202 73
Magoffin	12,321 86	11,381 18
Marion	15,142 24	14,081 47
Marshall	12,778 95	11,641 11
Martin	5,720 25	5,367 94
Mason	13,299 27	11,918 50
McCracken	10,583 10	9,560 59
McLean	11,141 00	10,480 86
Meade	10,883 36	9,525 60
Menefee	6,622 78	6,225 03
Mercer	13,347 78	11,613 58
Metcalfe	9,820 80	8,721 60
Monroe	12,750 36	11,629 80
Montgomery	12,040 44	10,512 18
Morgan	13,463 28	12,312 81
Muhlenberg	18,521 85	17,169 11
Nelson	16,449 44	14,628 90
Nicholas	10,824 45	9,554 13
Ohio	24,104 92	22,082 40
Oldham	5,308 12	4,665 96
Owen	16,114 01	14,462 40
Owsley	6,880 08	6,249 60
Pendleton	14,164 35	12,482 36
Perry	8,626 77	8,028 06
Pike	23,969 95	22,453 92
Powell	6,598 80	6,141 60
Pulaski	29,498 46	26,966 16
Robertson	4,084 43	3,616 65
Rockcastle	11,863 60	10,606 86
Rowan	7,979 79	7,332 52
Russell	8,999 59	8,448 00
Scott	12,995 04	11,566 45
Shelby	15,323 13	13,729 50
Simpson	9,861 68	8,906 50
Spencer	6,305 04	5,761 64
Taylor	10,556 32	9,697 10
Todd	18,387 12	16,707 60
Trigg	15,083 70	13,745 00
Trimble	6,450 76	5,938 44
Union	19,564 30	17,423 70
Warren	20,933 28	19,125 74
Washington	13,012 56	11,831 38
Wayne	15,073 80	13,867 36
Webster	18,859 59	17,182 53
Whitley	23,020 55	20,976 00
Wolfe	8,719 48	8,241 80
Woodford	10,553 60	9,304 49
Average for State	\$1,625,159 91	\$1,483,240 70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

	Salary of County Supt.			Salary of County Supt.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Adair	\$700 00	\$700 00	Knox	700 00	700 00
Allen	500 00	500 00	Larue	455 00	455 00
Anderson	400 00	400 00	Laurel	500 52	600 00
Ballard	600 00	600 00	Lawrence	800 00	800 00
Barren	1,008 62	1,009 00	Lee	400 00	400 00
Bath	700 00	750 00	Leslie	375 00	375 00
Bell	600 00	600 00	Letcher	475 00	475 00
Boone	500 00	500 00	Lewis	750 00	750 00
Bourbon	800 00	885 00	Lincoln	800 00	800 00
Boyd	700 00	740 00	Livingston	550 00	550 00
Boyle	700 00	700 00	Logan	900 00	900 00
Bracken	700 00	750 00	Lyon	300 00	310 00
Breathitt	613 75	663 00	Madison	975 00	975 00
Breckinridge	854 00	899 00	Magoffin	500 00	506 00
Bullitt	400 00	400 00	Marion	710 00	800 00
Butler	650 00	650 00	Marshall	450 00	480 00
Caldwell	645 45	645 00	Martin	300 00	300 00
Calloway	522 00	525 00	Mason	1,000 00	1,000 00
Campbell	882 00	882 00	McCracken	800 00	800 00
Carlisle	490 00	490 00	McLean	550 00	550 00
Carroll	400 00	440 00	Meade	530 00	530 00
Carter	800 00	800 00	Menefee	300 00	300 00
Casey	833 91	852 00	Mercer	735 00	735 00
Christian	1,500 00	1,500 00	Metcalfe	400 00	400 00
Clark	630 00	630 00	Monroe	600 00	564 00
Clay	600 00	627 00	Montgomery	700 00	700 00
Clinton	250 00	255 00	Morgan	585 00	585 00
Crittenden	527 00	547 00	Muhlenberg	850 00	875 00
Cumberland	500 00	500 00	Nelson	800 00	800 00
Daviess	1,200 00	1,200 00	Nicholas	600 00	600 00
Edmonson	447 50	467 00	Ohio	800 00	800 00
Elliott	500 00	500 00	Oldham	350 00	350 00
Estill	400 00	400 00	Owen	1,032 00	1,033 00
Fayette	1,100 00	1,350 00	Owsley	250 00	250 00
Fleming	600 00	625 00	Pendleton	700 00	700 00
Floyd	741 00	700 00	Perry	400 00	400 00
Franklin	600 00	600 00	Pike	1,200 00	1,200 00
Fulton	531 30	533 00	Powell	455 00	500 00
Gallatin	330 60	316 00	Pulaski	1,052 00	1,100 00
Garrard	550 00	550 00	Robertson	340 00	350 00
Grant	895 00	900 00	Rockcastle	600 00	600 00
Graves	1,000 00	1,000 00	Rowan	500 00	500 00
Grayson	720 00	715 00	Russell	450 00	450 00
Green	600 00	600 00	Scott	748 00	748 00
Greenup	650 00	650 00	Shelby	625 00	625 00
Hancock	350 00	385 00	Simpson	500 00	500 00
Hardin	800 00	875 00	Spencer	300 00	300 00
Harlan	500 00	500 00	Taylor	500 00	500 00
Harrison	720 00	750 00	Todd	825 00	825 00
Hart	700 00	770 00	Trigg	675 00	685 00
Henderson	1,040 00	1,047 00	Trimble	387 50	390 00
Henry	600 00	600 00	Union	947 50	938 00
Hickman	575 00	568 00	Warren	1,150 00	1,065 00
Hopkins	985 90	986 00	Washington	719 85	720 00
Jackson	500 00	500 00	Wayne	579 18	579 00
Jefferson	1,500 00	1,500 00	Webster	750 00	750 00
Jessamine	500 00	500 00	Whitley	1,000 00	1,000 00
Johnson	600 00	600 00	Wolfe	300 00	300 00
Kenton	750 00	750 00	Woodford	500 00	500 00
Knott	400 00	400 00	Total	\$77,449 58	\$78,548 00

COAL MINING IN KENTUCKY.

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Inspector of Mines for the year 1900:

COMMERCIAL MINES.

On the first of January, 1901, there were in active operation in the State of Kentucky a total of 123 commercial coal mines, under the management of 91 companies, many of which are incorporated, being the same number of mines but a decrease of two companies, as compared to the previous year.

The following list contains the names of several operators and of the counties where the said mines are located; also the character of opening, and the post office of each mine:

Name of Operator	Postoffice and County	No. of Mines	Character
Pineville Coal Co.	Pineville, Bell county.....	2	Drifts.
National Coal & Iron Co.	Strait Creek, Bell county	1	"
Bennett's Fork Coal Co.	Middlesboro, Bell county	1	"
Excelsior Coal Mining Co.	Excelsior, Bell county.....	1	"
The Tuckehoe Coal Co.	Four Mile, Bell county	1	"
Ashland Coal & Iron Co.	Rush, Boyd county	1	"
John Wurts, Lessee, &c.	Ashland, Boyd County	1	"
E. W. Strack	Ashland, Boyd County	1	"
R. T. Davis	Jackson, Breathitt county ...	1	"
Aberdeen Coal & Mining Co.	Morgantown, Butler county... 1	1	"
West Aberdeen Coal Co.	Morgantown, Butler county... 1	1	"
Eastern Kentucky Railway Co.	Willard, Carter county	1	"
Ashland Coal & Iron Co.	Rush, Carter county.....	1	"
Strait Creek Coal Co.	Denton, Carter county	1	"
Kentucky Cannel Co.	Grayson, Carter county	1	"
Adkins Coal Co.	Rush, Carter county	1	"
Empire Coal & Mining Co.	Empire, Christian county	1	Shaft.
New Holland Coal Co.	Owensboro, Daviess county ..	1	Slope.
M. H. Enright	Adair, Hancock county	1	Drift.
Pittsburg Coal Co.	Basket, Henderson county ...	1	Shaft.
Green River Coal & Mining Co.	Spottsville, Henderson county. 1	1	"
Corydon Coal Co.	Corydon, Henderson county ..	1	"
Henderson Mining & Manufacturing Co. ..	Henderson, Henderson county. 1	1	"
Peoples Mining Co.	Henderson, Henderson county. 1	1	"
Booth & Glover	Hamby Sta., Hopkins county..	1	Drift.
Crabtree Coal Mining Co.	Isley, Hopkins county	1	"
Oak Hill Co.	Nortonville, Hopkins county..	1	"
St. Bernard Coal Co.	Earlington, Hopkins county..	3	"
St. Bernard Coal Co.	Earlington, Hopkins county..	1	Slope.

COMMERCIAL MINES—Continued.

Name of Operator	Postoffice and County	No. of Mines	Character
St. Bernard Coal Co.	Mortons' Gap, Hopkins county	1	Drift.
St. Bernard Coal Co.	Barnsley, Hopkins county	1	"
St. Bernard Coal Co.	St. Charles, Hopkins county..	3	"
Reinecke Coal Co.	Madisonville, Hopkins county.	1	Shaft.
Monarch Mining Co.	Madisonville, Hopkins county.	1	"
White House Cannel Coal Co.	Myrtle, Johnson county	2	Drifts.
Greasy Creek Cannel Coal Co.	Eliza, Johnson county	1	"
North Jellico Coal Co.	Bertha, Knox county	2	"
North Point Jellico Coal Co.	Gray, Knox county	1	"
Ross Jellico Coal Co.	Gray, Knox county	1	"
Artemus Coal Co.	Artemus, Knox county	1	"
East Jellico Coal Co.	Coalport, Knox county	1	"
Knox Gem Coal Co.	Barboursville, Knox county..	1	"
Pittsburg Coal Co.	Pittsburgh, Laurel county	2	"
Laurel Coal Co.	Pittsburgh, Laurel county	2	"
Pitman Coal Co.	Pittsburgh, Laurel county	1	"
Victoria Coal Co.	Pittsburgh, Laurel county	2	"
Almy, Wilkes & Thompson	Pittsburgh, Laurel county	1	"
Standard Coal Co.	Viva, Laurel county	1	"
Bastin & Pritchard	East Bernstadt, Laurel Co...	1	"
Manchester Coal Co.	East Bernstadt, Laurel Co...	1	"
New Diamond Coal Co.	Altamont, Laurel county	1	"
Karl F. Bierach & Bro. Co.	Lily, Laurel county	1	"
Peach Orchard Coal Co.	Peach Orchard, Lawrence Co.	2	"
J. H. Northup	Walbridge, Lawrence county.	1	"
McGuire Coal Co.	Beattyville, Lee county	1	"
L. C. Norman & Sons	Beattyville, Lee county	1	"
Field Coal Co.	Island, McLean county	1	Slope.
Island Coal Co.	Island, McLean county	1	Shaft.
Central Coal & Iron Co.	Central City, Muhlenberg Co.	1	"
Central Coal & Iron Co.	Powderly, Muhlenberg county.	1	"
Hillside Coal Co.	Mercer Sta., Muhlenberg Co..	1	"
Oakland Coal Co.	Mercer Sta., Muhlenberg Co..	1	"
Crescent Coal Co.	Bevier, Muhlenberg county	1	"
Bevier Coal Co.	Bevier, Muhlenberg county	1	"
The Black Diamond Coal & Mining Co.	Drakesboro, Muhlenberg Co..	1	Shaft.
Mud River Coal, Coke & Iron Co.	Mud River, Muhlenberg Co.	1	Slope.
W. G. Duncan Coal Co.	Luzerne, Muhlenberg county.	1	Drift.
Taylor Coal Co.	Taylor Mines, Ohio county	1	Slope.
Williams Coal Co.	McHenry, Ohio county	1	"
McHenry Coal Co.	McHenry, Ohio county	1	"
McHenry Coal Co.	Echols, Ohio county	1	Shaft.
Central Coal & Iron Co.	Render, Ohio county	1	Drift.
Fordsville Block Coal Co.	Fordsville, Ohio county	1	"
Jamestown Coal Co.	Pt. Pleasant, Ohio county	1	"
Deanfield Coal Co.	Aetnaville, Ohio county	1	Shaft.
Deanfield Coal Co.	Aetnaville, Ohio county	1	Slope.
J. C. Parker	Parker's Lake, Pulaski Co....	2	Drifts.
Paris Coal Co.	Parker's Lake, Pulaski Co....	1	"
Eagle Coal Co.	Barren Fork, Pulaski county.	1	"
Alpine Coal Co.	Alpine, Pulaski county	1	"
Cogar Creek Coal Co.	Flat Rock, Pulaski county	1	"

COMMERCIAL MINES—Continued.

Name of Operator	Postoffice and County	No. of Mines	Character
Cumberland Coal Co.	Flat Rock, Pulaski county	1	Drift.
B. S. Crawford & Co.	Greenwood Pulaski county ..	1	"
Ohio Valley Coal & Mining Co.	DeKoven, Union county	1	Slope.
Paducah Coal & Mining Co.	Sturgis, Union county	1	"
Tradewater Coal Co.	Sturgis, Union county	1	Shaft.
Ben C. Davidson	Uniontown, Union county	1	"
American Coal & Iron Co.	Uniontown, Union county	1	"
Providence Coal Co.	Providence, Webster county ..	1	"
Providence Coal Co.	Providence, Webster county ..	1	Slope.
Sebree Coal Co.	Sebree, Webster county	1	Shaft.
Wheatcroft Coal & Mining Co.	Wheatcroft, Webster county ..	1	Drift.
Whitley Coal Co.	Halsey, Whitley county	3	"
East Tennessee Coal Co.	Jellico, Tenn., Webster Co. ..	2	"
Pine Knot Coal Co.	Strunk, Whitley county	1	"
Mt. Morgan Coal Co.	Williamsburg, Whitley Co. ..	1	"
Main Jellico Mountain Coal Co.	Kensee, Whitley county	1	"
Jellico Mining Co.	Mt. Ash, Whitley county	2	"
Procter Coal Co.	Red Ash, Whitley county	6	"
Bryant Bros.	Pine Knot, Whitley county ..	4	"

Several companies have made new openings in connection with their mines, and in some cases have provided separate ventilation, as in case of extending an entry through one hill to daylight, and on into a second or third hill, as has been done at St. Charles, but all such are not designated as new mines, but are rightfully regarded as mere extensions of the old mine.

SHAFT MINES.

The following list contains the names, location and depth of the several shaft mines of the State:

Name	County	Depth
Empire	Christian	54 feet.
Rankin	Henderson	50 "
Henderson	"	180 "
Peoples	"	185 "
Corydon	"	185 "
Basket	"	135 "
Monarch	Hopkins	265 "
Reinecke	"	300 "
Island	McLean	75 "
Central	Muhlenberg	200 "
Memphis	"	40 "
Pierce	"	132 "
Hillside	"	60 "
Oakland	"	70 "
Powderly	"	60 "
Bevier	"	68 "
Echols	Ohio	65 "
Dean	"	75 "
Tradewater	Union	185 "
Davidson	"	200 "
American	"	185 "
Sebree	Webster	175 "
Providence	"	80 "

NEW MINES.

A number of new coal mines, of the commercial class, were opened during the year. They are located in different sections of the State, and vary in capacity and extent of development, as well as in the character and value of their equipments and probable duration. A list and brief description of each are now given, taking the counties in alphabetical order.

BELL COUNTY.

The Tuckelhoe Coal Co. opened a new mine, on the line of the L. & N. railroad, at Four Mile. The mine is entered by a slope, with a 23 degree pitch and 170 feet long, and it is located in a seam that lies 120 feet below the one previously worked. The seam, as developed, is from 24 to 27 inches thick, but different test holes give from 34 to 38 inches. The product will be marketed as "Tuckelhoe Coal."

The coal contains neither sulphur, slate nor bone, and is, in fact, quite free from all impurities, as is shown by the following analysis:

Volatile combustible matters	41.0 per cent.
Fixed carbon	54.3 "
Ash	4.7 "
Moisture, trace	
Sulphur, trace	
Total	100. per cent.

The mine is to be equipped with an electric mining and haulage plant, of the Link Belt type, and which is to be installed by the Goodman Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill. A 200 H.-P. engine will be used to run a 100 K. W. Link Belt generator, which is to operate two mining machines, and have enough reserve power for mine haulage, and to run additional machines as they may be needed.

The coal will be hoisted by a 40 H. P. steam engine. The mine will be worked on the "Long Wall" system. Two machines, one a Breast Chain and the other a "Long Wall," have already been in-

stalled, and others are to be added when made necessary by the progress of the work.

BREATHITT COUNTY.

During the summer months, Dudley, Shelby & Co. opened a new drift, at Jackson, which lies just across the hollow west of the old mine. About October 1st, they sold their interest in the mine to the "Kentucky Union Co.," that leased it to R. T. Davis, who has been operating it until the present time. The mine has been equipped with revolving screens, and a new furnace has been built. It is estimated to run fifteen years. During December, fifty men were employed and 1,750 tons of coal were produced.

DAVIESS COUNTY.

The New Holland Coal Co. abandoned its old mine, but opened a new one, which is located but a short distance from the old one. The vein worked is No. 9, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The mine has been equipped with a new pumping plant, and a new hoisting engine and boiler, at a cost of \$2,000. The company estimates a run of 25 years.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Conspicuous among the new mines of the year is the one recently opened by the White House Cannel Coal Co., in a 11-foot bituminous coal vein on White House creek. This vein is by far the thickest of any that has ever been developed in this State, and the progress of the work will be watched with unusual interest.

The vein is 14 feet thick, but it contains several partings of clay and slate. The position, character and thickness of the several partings are as follows: The bottom coal seam is 8 inches thick. This is overlaid with 18 inches of clay. Then comes in regular order, coal, 12 inches; clay, 2 inches; coal, 22 inches; slate, 6 inches; coal, 44 inches; slate, 6 inches; coal, 6 inches; slate, 6 inches, and top coal 38 inches. The roof is first a shaly sandstone, over which lies a massive sandstone.

This vein is described as "12-foot coal," by Prof. C. Newton Brown, an eminent geologist and engineer, of the Ohio State University, in a report made by him in January, 1900, to the Chief En-

gineer of the War Department at Washington, D. C., of the work done by him towards ascertaining the mineral wealth of the Big Sandy valley.

The survey was made carrying out a recent act of Congress appropriating money for the improvement of the Big Sandy river.

The report, on account of the high standing of its author, and the character of the work on which it is based, is highly authentic, and is quite a valuable contribution to the geological literature of the State. It was issued by the House of Representatives, of the Fifty-sixth Congress, 1st session, in the form of "Document No. 326," a portion of which will be found in another part of this report under the head of "The Big Sandy Valley."

In a communication to this office from Col. Jay H. Northup, general superintendent of the mine, of date, December 6, 1900, I was informed that the mine was opened sufficiently to produce 250 tons of coal per day, and that it would be in full operation by January of the present year. In order to get shipment for the coal, a branch railroad nearly two miles long has been built connecting the tipple with the White House branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. The mine, as at present developed, rests on the 18 inches of clay named above, and everything is taken out until the 38 inch coal at the top is reached. This makes a solid excavation of 8 2-3 feet, of which 7 feet are coal and 1 2-3 feet are clay and slate. After completing the mine on this plan, it is the intention of the managers to let down the top vein, commencing at the extreme head workings, and drawing back towards the mouth of the mine. This plan is deemed to be the most practical, and is, in fact, much the safest, and the most economical one that can be adopted, because of the great difficulty and cost, and the dangers attending an attempt to hold the roof, if all the excavations should be made at one time.

The mine will have furnace ventilation. Up to January 1st, about 4,000 tons of coal had been mined and stocked along the line of the tramway waiting the completion of the same. The coal is said to be of superior quality. It is hard and firm and burns into a very clean, white ash, and it leaves but little, if any, clinker, which indicates the entire absence of sulphur.

KNOX COUNTY.

One of the most prominent new mines of the year is the "Knox Gem," at Barboursville, owned and operated by the Knox Gem Coal Co., W. G. Freeman, president; B. Moore, secretary and treasurer, and B. R. Hutchcraft, general manager. The company was incorporated April 23, 1900, and active work towards the development of the mine was commenced about April 26th. Sufficient entry work had been driven by the middle of December to employ 70 miners.

The mine is a drift, and is located in what is known as the "Knox Gem" vein, which is from 26 to 30 inches thick. It has furnace ventilation.

No analysis of the coal has been made, but it is represented to be much like the Birdeye cannel at the Halsey mine. It is said to be much harder than the Jellico and Laurel county coals, and it mines easily in large blocks. In burning it makes a bright, long flame and leaves no clinker and as little ashes as wood. The coal contains no sulphur or other impurity and has no partings nor sandbands.

The entire plant, in construction and equipments, up to December 10, 1900, though still unfinished, had cost the sum of \$20,000. A further mention of the enterprise will be found under the head of "Mine Improvements."

GRAY'S MINE.

During the fall months another mine was opened on the line of the L. & N. railroad, about one and one-half miles east of the town of Gray, by Mrs. Sarah M. Gray, who is operating under the name of "The North Point Jellico Coal Co." About thirty miners are employed, and 1,948 tons of coal were produced by the end of the year. The vein worked is about 4 feet thick, and contains, in the middle, a layer of cannel coal 8 or 9 inches thick. It is expected during the present year to reach a daily output of 200 tons.

The mine is connected with the railroad by a tramroad about one mile long, and an incline 525 feet long. At the close of the year the mine entry had been driven about 150 feet, and the cross entries about 300 feet. The old mine, heretofore worked by this company and known as the West Jellico or North Point, has been abandoned.

LAUREL COUNTY.

The Manchester Coal Co. opened a new drift on the right of the railroad, near the former workings, which are now abandoned.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The Peach Orchard Coal Co. opened a new mine in the same hill as the Annie mine and some distance south of it, and at the close of the year were employing about 25 men in its operation. About 800 feet of the main entry had been driven and some cross entries had been turned. The tippie is at the foot of an incline, in a hollow about one hundred feet below the mouth of the mine. The opening of the mine and its equipment with tippie, switches and incline, cost about \$5,000.

MORGAN COUNTY.

The present year will add Morgan to the list of coal producing counties and enlarge the work of this office so as to embrace that territory.

Though known to be specially rich in cannel coal and timber, no effort has heretofore been made to utilize them, because, having no transportation, that section has been shut out from the markets of the country, and its vast mineral wealth has remained almost entirely undeveloped. But this difficulty will shortly be overcome by the building of that section of the Ohio and Kentucky railroad that lies between Jackson in Breathitt county and Caney in Morgan county, a distance of about 27 miles. The road connects with the Lexington & Eastern, at a point about one mile below Jackson, and will be operated in connection with the latter road. The road would have been completed and fully equipped for operation by the early spring of the present year, but for the washing away of the river span of the railroad bridge that crosses the north fork of the Kentucky river by the high waters of December last year. This accident caused heavy loss and a great delay in the completion of the enterprise. A contract for the building of a new bridge has been awarded, but it will probably be September 1st before it will be finished.

MUHLENBERG COUNTY.

The W. G. Duncan Coal Co., of which W. G. Duncan is president, has opened a new mine on the Illinois Central railroad, at Luzerne, in No. 9 coal vein. None of the particulars have been received, except that the mine will be very extensive and well equipped and that the first shipment of coal was expected to be made about March 1st of the present year. An extended report of this mine will be given in the next annual report of this office.

PULASKI COUNTY.

A new mine was opened near Parker's Lake by the Paris Coal Co., a co-operative company composed of nine persons. H. P. Souleyret is general manager and superintendent and M. E. Quenon, secretary and treasurer. The vein worked is 25 inches thick, and there is a mining area of 40 acres in connection with the mine. The first shipment of coal was made in August.

FLAT ROCK.

A new mine was also opened at Flat Rock by the Cumberland Coal Co.; R. A. Williams, general manager. The vein worked is 34 inches thick, and the company estimates a five years' run before exhausting the mine. The first output was made in November, when an average of 40 men were employed and 653 tons were produced.

UNION COUNTY.

Early in the year a new mine was opened by the Illinois Power Co., in No. 11 coal vein, near Uniontown. On June 1, 1900, the property passed into the hands of the American Coal & Iron Co.; A. W. Voegtly, president and R. A. Brashear, secretary and treasurer.

The mine is a shaft 185 feet deep, and is ventilated by a fan which is run as a down-cast. The company reports no production of coal; however, it did supply a small wagon trade. The vein is five feet thick, and the company has an area of 1,500 acres. An average force of 12 men in June, which increased to 40 men in December, were employed, principally in opening up the mine preparatory to a general run of coal, which is expected to be made during 1901. The top is solid limestone which dispenses entirely with need of props.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

A new mine was opened at Wheatcroft, a new town on the Kentucky Western railway, by the Wheatcroft Coal & Mining Co. The mine is a drift and has been run for a number of years as a small country bank, and the coal has been hauled in all directions for a radius of many miles, on account of its superior quality for black-smithing and domestic purposes. The vein worked is No. 11, and is about 6 feet thick, and is shown throughout the section as the "Rock Spring" or "Cullen" coal. The company reports that it has had a sample car of the coal coked in Chicago with excellent results, and it anticipates the establishment of an extensive coking plant at an early date.

The Kentucky Western railway extends from Dixon, the county seat of Webster county, to Blackford where connection is made with the Ohio Valley division of the Illinois Central railroad. The intermediate stations are Wheatcroft, Clay, Lisman and West Vandersburg. The building of this road will most likely cause the development of a number of new mines, as it passes through a rich coal territory.

The first mining at Wheatcroft by the new company was done in September, when an average of 12 men were employed for 18 days, and 901 tons of coal were produced. The entire production of the year was 3,772 tons.

REOPENED MINES.**BEAVER MINES.**

R. S. Crawford & Co., postoffice, Greenwood, during the year did a great amount of work towards repairing and reopening the above-named mine that has been idle and unproductive for several years past, but up to the close of the year no coal had been produced, nor does it appear when active operations will begin.

DEAN MINE.

The above named mine, located at Halsey, and which has been idle for some years, was reopened during the year by the Whitley Coal Co., and is being operated in connection with the other mines of the company at that place.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

OUTPUT.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds.)

The coal production of all the commercial mines of the State for the year 1900, is much the largest in its history, reaching 5,020,675 tons as compared to 4,505,439 tons produced during 1899. A few of the counties, because of strikes or other local hindrances, sustained small losses, or show but slight gains, but as a whole every section of the State contributed to the material increase of the year, and advance reports from various counties indicate still greater prosperity in the future.

The significance of this gain of 515,236 tons is made more prominent when in connection with it we consider the further facts that the production of 1897 was 120,574 tons greater than that of 1896, and that the production of 1898 was 238,078 tons greater than that of 1897, and that the production of 1899 was 963,306 tons greater than that of 1898. The tonnage of 1896 was only 3,183,497 tons. This is 1,837,196 tons less than that of 1900, and represents a gain of 57.7 per cent in the four years of department work under the supervision of the present officials of this office. These constant and rapid gains must be gratifying to an interested public as well as to all branches of the mining industry, and are especially so to the incumbents of this office, who feel themselves entitled to some share of the praise for the wonderful advancements made, but they are content to submit the records of the department while under their jurisdiction to the impartial judgment of an honest constituency, and abide their verdict, and they accord to both operators and miners the full honors due them for their part in bringing about the general success of the period mentioned.

The production of the year would have been perceptibly larger but for strikes and consequent suspensions in several counties of the Western and Southeastern districts, as is detailed in another chapter of this report.

It is well to note that the increase of the year did not come from an increased number of producing mines, nor from any material

increase in the number of employes engaged, but mainly from better and enlarged mining facilities, and more constant work than in former years. All in all, it is good to know that this, the greatest industry of the State, is permanently established, and is yearly increasing in value, and more and more stimulating every trade interest of the State, and adding its thousands of blessings to the home life of its people.

Then the capacity of these mines should not be measured from the present output, as they are capable of still greater development and output, as such would be the natural result of working fuller time and larger force, and of the extension to other mines of improved methods for mining, and of their increase in mines where now established. Then as we consider the extent and possibilities of the great coal fields lying in our Western district, and along our eastern and southeastern borders, yet untouched and shut off from the markets of the country, mainly from lack of transportation facilities, we become amazed and lost in immensity of thought as we try to compass their magnitude, and we wonder what the results shall be when all these vast treasures are uncovered and emptied into the many avenues of commerce. And here I pause to say that it may be well after all that so many of these mountains and valleys have not been robbed of their rich deposits, but are left to give employment and subsistence to the generations that are to come after us, as the greed of the present generation would absorb the whole earth if obtainable and possible.

We now give the per cent. of increase in production over 1899, in all counties producing over 100,000 tons:

County	Per Cent. Gain	County	Per Cent. Gain
Bell	54.4	Knox	27.7
Beyd	3.9	Laurel	14.8
Carter	30.0	Ohio	3.8
Henderson	2.6	Union	42.5
Hepkins	6.9	Whitley	11.0

PRODUCTIONS BY DISTRICTS.

In the following tables of output, comparisons are made with that of 1899:

District	Tons, 899	Tons, 1900	Tons, Gain	Per Ct. Gain
Western	2,740,564.72	2,933,398.14	192,833.42	7.04
Southeastern	1,355,878.24	1,604,531.97	248,653.73	18.30
Northeastern	408,995.98	482,745.00	73,749.02	18.10
Totals	4,505,438.94	5,020,675.11	515,236.17	

The per cent. of gain in 1899 over 1898, was:

Western District	32.2 per cent.
Southeastern District	20.6 per cent.
Northeastern District	16.6 per cent.

PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES.

County	Tons, 1899	Tons, 1900	Gain	Loss
Bell	132,673.94	204,954	72,280	.....
Boyd	159,421.40	165,703	6,282	.....
Breathitt	15,699.64	16,416	716	.....
Butler	33,435.12	30,788	.....	2,647
Carter	166,129.14	215,836	49,697	.....
Christian	65,699.10	82,663	16,964	.....
Daviess	8,617.00	10,872	2,255	.....
Hancock	8,158.96	5,869	.....	2,290
Henderson	124,404.80	127,705	3,330	.....
Hopkins	1,265,706.66	1,353,740	88,033	.....
Johnson	11,380.59	15,635	5,254	.....
Knox	244,090.56	311,698	67,607	.....
Laurel	314,994.13	361,639	46,635	.....
Lawrence	49,418.20	55,566	6,148	.....
Lee	6,947.01	13,604	6,657	.....
McLean	28,795.88	31,316	3,520	.....
Muhlenberg	414,846.34	409,581	.....	5,265
Ohio	515,867.00	535,700	19,833	.....
Pulaski	102,288.53	102,414	125	.....
Union	167,789.13	239,091	71,302	.....
Webster	107,244.73	106,177	.....	1,068
Whitley	561,831.08	623,729	61,898	.....
Totals	4,505,438.94	5,020,675	526,506	11,270

Net gain 1900, 515,236 tons.

In the above, as in the following tables, fractions of tons are discarded.

PRODUCTION BY YEARS.

The following table shows the tonnage of bituminous and cannel coal, and the total production each year since January 1, 1888:

Year	Bituminous	Cannel	Total
1888	2,342,058	42,835	2,384,893
1889	2,205,434	40,285	2,246,259
1890	2,483,144	49,382	2,532,526
1891	2,907,096	43,040	2,950,136
1892	2,973,455	53,842	3,027,297
1893	3,258,712	43,538	3,302,250
1894	2,899,692	57,503	2,957,195
1895	3,138,023	69,747	3,207,770
1896	3,128,818	54,660	3,182,478
1897	3,247,542	56,511	3,304,053
1898	3,492,243	49,889	3,542,132
1899	4,469,100	36,339	4,505,439
1900	4,991,205	29,470	5,020,675

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINES.

The following table contains the name, location and output of all mines producing more than 50,000 tons, in the order of their production in 1900, counting all contiguous mines operated by the same company and using the same tippie, like the St. Charles, North Jellico and Procter mines, as only one mine. The list has grown from 35 in 1899 to 43 in 1900:

Mine	County	1899	1900
Reinecke	Hopkins county	107,905	235,105
North Jellico	Knox county	202,340	217,987
Earlington, No. 9	Hopkins county	222,410	182,469
St. Charles	" "	141,276	148,323
Earlington No. 11	" "	140,176	142,990
Taylor	Ohio county	124,704	130,273
Diamond	Hopkins county	169,355	129,465
Arnold	" "	55,557	125,867
Render	Ohio county	102,737	111,231
Proctor	Whitley county	106,079	110,299
Rush No. 10	Carter county	18,147	105,733
McHenry	Ohio county	101,813	101,321
Grinstead	Whitley county	92,855	96,699
National	Bell county	40,764	95,606
Kensee	Whitley county	86,792	94,787
Crabtree	Hopkins county	76,794	91,020

PRODUCTION OF LEADING MINES—Continued.

Mine	County	1899	1900
Mt. Morgan	Whitley county	50,582	89,964
Tradewater	Union county	79,180	99,398
Central	Muhlenberg county	130,805	86,261
Empire	Christian county	65,699	82,663
Monarch	Hopkins county	64,269	79,309
Hecla	"	62,088	79,101
Rush No. 6	Boyd county	107,861	78,961
Mt. Ash	Whitley	71,822	77,509
Echols	Ohio	76,549	76,789
Providence	Webster	67,030	76,416
Cumberland	Union	70,247	72,392
DeKoven	"	11,716	71,368
Pineville	Bell	47,546	70,915
Barren Fork	Pulaski	67,606	64,802
Barnsley	Hopkins	51,662	63,927
East Tenn.	Whitley	61,188	63,154
John Wurts	Boyd	50,050	62,349
Laurel	Laurel	46,166	61,362
Crescent	Muhlenberg	66,427	61,228
Williams	Ohio	55,476	60,086
Pitman	Laurel	62,627	59,353
Basket	Henderson	64,290	56,574
New Diamond	Laurel	20,877	55,517
Peach Orchard	Lawrence	46,846	54,539
Black Diamond	Muhlenberg	53,072	54,224
Powderly	"	40,368	52,863
Bevier	"	37,431	52,080

The noted changes in the order of the list are in the first and the third named in the list. Reinecke mine, the third in the 1899 list, has forced itself to the first place in 1900, and Earlington No. 9, the first in the list of 1899, has dropped back to third place in 1900. North Jellico mine maintains second place, the same as in 1899. There were material changes also in the output and order of other mines named on the list, as can be easily seen from an examination of the output of each year.

PRODUCTION OF CANNEL.

The entire production of cannel coal for 1900 was 29,471 tons, a decrease as compared to 1899, of 7,168 tons. This is the least production of any one year of which this office has a record, and it is attributed to a less number of active mines.

The Mary Hull mine, Bell county, has been idle all the year though it added 11,649 tons to the output of 1899. The mine at White House is also practically exhausted.

I think it probable that 1901 will show a material increase in this product from the fact that districts in Morgan county will be entered by September, and another new mine be opened in Bell county.

The following table shows the tonnage of each county:

County	1899	1900	Gain	Loss
Bell	16,038	5,666	.....	10,372
Carter	3,881	6,334	2,453	.....
Johnson	11,266	14,538	3,272	.....
Whitley	5,454	2,933	.....	2,521
Totals	36,639	29,471	5,725	12,893

Net loss, 7,168 tons.

The following table shows the output of each mine that contributed to the year's output, together with the name of the county where located, also the postoffice of each of the mines:

Mine	Postoffice and County	Tons
Pineville	Pineville, Bell county	5,666
Beghead	Grayson, Carter county	6,334
Whitehouse	Louisa, Johnson county	3,872
Greasy Creek	Eliza, Johnson county	10,666
Birdeye	Halsey, Whitley county	2,933
Total		29,471

The name of the several companies operating the above mines can be found in the chapter on "Notes on the Mines" in connection with the comments on the said mines.

PRODUCTION OF COKE.

The coke production of the year is a marked increase over that of 1899, but the increase comes mainly from one plant in Bell county. Better prices have been realized than last year. The St. Bernard Coal Co. reports the price at \$1.926 per ton, whereas the 1899 product was sold for \$.1425.

The following table shows the tonnage for the several plants, and the names of the counties where located, and the names of the companies operating them.

Company	Postoffice	County	Tons, 1899	Tons, 1900
St. Bernard Coal Co.	Earlington	Hopkins	35,437	34,571
Ohio Valley C. & M. Co. .	DeKoven	Union	364	2,293
Pineville Coal Co.	Pineville	Bell	5,400	3,984
National Coal & Iron Co.	Straight Creek..	Bell	14,379	32,127
Totals			55,580	72,975

Gain over 1899, 17,395 tons.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sec. 4821 Kentucky Statutes. Bushel—Weights of different articles. The following weights shall constitute a bushel of each article names respectively:

Wheat	60 lbs.	Buckwheat	56 lbs.
Shelled corn	56 "	Dried apples	24 "
Corn in the ear, 70 lbs. from the first of November to the first of May fol- lowing, and from first of May to the first of November following....	63 "	Dried peaches	39 "
Rye	56 "	Onions	57 "
Oats, shelled	32 "	Bottom on'on sets	36 "
Barley	47 "	Salt	50 "
Irish potatoes	60 "	*Stone coal	76 "
Sweet potatoes	55 "	Bran	20 "
White beans	60 "	Plastering hair	8 "
Castor beans	45 "	Turnips	60 "
Clover seed	60 "	Unslaked lime	35 "
Timothy seed	45 "	Corn meal	50 "
Flax seed	56 "	Fine salt	55 "
Millet seed	50 "	Hungarian grass seed	50 "
Peas	60 "	Ground peas	24 "
Blue grass seed	14 "	Orchard grass seed	14 "
		English bluegrass seed	14 "
		Hemp seed	44 "

Sec. 4822. Irish Potatoes—Pounds to barrel. One hundred and sixty pounds, net, of Irish potatoes shall constitute a merchantable barrel.

*The term "coal" includes anthracite, bituminous and other mineral coal.

THE STATE'S POPULATION.

The population of Kentucky, by counties, has been announced by the Census Bureau. The population for the entire State is 2,147,174, an increase of 15.5 per cent. since 1890. The increase from 1880 to 1890 was 12.7 per cent.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

	1900	1890		1900	1890
Adair	14,888	13,721	Graves	33,204	28,534
Allen	14,657	13,691	Hardin	22,837	21,304
Anderson	10,051	10,010	Harlan	9,378	6,197
Ballard	10,761	8,399	Harrison	19,838	16,914
Barren	23,197	21,490	Hancock	8,914	9,214
Bath	14,734	12,813	Hart	18,390	16,439
Bell	15,701	10,312	Henderson	32,907	29,536
Boone	11,170	12,246	Henry	14,620	14,164
Bourbon	18,069	16,976	Hickman	11,745	11,637
Boyd	18,834	14,038	Hopkins	30,995	23,505
Boyle	13,817	12,948	Jackson	10,561	8,261
Bracken	12,137	12,369	Jefferson	232,549	188,598
Breathitt	14,322	8,705	Jessamine	11,925	11,248
Breckinridge	20,534	18,916	Johnson	13,730	11,027
Bullitt	9,602	8,291	Kenton	63,591	54,161
Butler	15,896	13,956	Knott	8,704	5,438
Caldwell	14,510	13,186	Knox	17,372	13,762
Calloway	17,633	14,675	Larue	10,764	9,433
Campbell	54,223	44,208	Laurel	17,592	13,747
Carlisle	10,195	7,612	Lawrence	19,612	17,702
Carroll	9,825	9,266	Lee	7,988	6,295
Carter	20,228	17,208	Leslie	6,753	3,964
Casey	15,144	11,814	Letcher	9,172	6,920
Christian	37,962	34,148	Lewis	17,868	14,808
Clark	16,694	15,434	Lincoln	17,059	15,962
Clay	15,364	12,447	Livingston	11,354	9,474
Clinton	7,871	7,047	Logan	25,904	23,812
Crittenden	15,191	13,119	Lyon	9,319	7,628
Cumberland	8,962	8,452	McCracken	28,733	21,051
Daviess	37,667	33,120	McLean	12,448	9,887
Edmonson	10,080	8,005	Madison	25,607	24,348
Elliott	10,387	9,214	Magoffin	12,006	9,196
Estill	11,669	10,806	Marion	16,296	15,648
Fayette	42,071	35,698	Marshall	13,692	11,287
Fleming	17,074	16,078	Martin	7,580	4,209
Floyd	15,552	11,256	Mason	20,446	20,773
Franklin	20,852	21,267	Meade	10,533	9,484
Fulton	11,546	10,005	Menifee	6,818	4,666
Gallatin	5,163	4,611	Mercer	14,426	15,034
Garrard	12,142	11,138	Metcalfe	9,988	9,871
Grant	13,239	42,671	Monroe	13,053	10,989
Grayson	19,878	18,688	Montgomery	12,834	12,367
Green	12,255	11,463	Morgan	12,792	11,279
Greenup	15,432	11,911	Muhlenberg	20,741	17,955

POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

	1900	1890		1900	1890
Nelson	16,587	16,417	Shelby	18,340	16,521
Nicholas	11,952	10,764	Simpson	11,624	10,873
Ohio	27,287	22,916	Spencer	7,406	6,760
Oldham	7,078	6,754	Taylor	11,075	9,353
Owen	17,553	17,676	Todd	17,371	16,814
Gwsley	6,874	5,975	Trigg	14,073	13,902
Pendleton	14,947	16,346	Trimble	7,272	7,140
Perry	8,276	6,331	Union	21,326	18,229
Pike	22,686	17,378	Warren	29,970	30,158
Powell	6,443	4,698	Washington	14,182	13,622
Fulaski	31,293	25,738	Wayne	14,892	12,852
Robertson	4,900	4,648	Webster	20,097	17,196
Rockcastle	12,416	9,841	Whitley	25,015	17,590
Rowan	8,277	6,123	Wolfe	8,764	7,180
Russell	9,695	8,136	Woodford	13,134	12,380
Scott	18,076	16,546			

POPULATION OF SOME OF THE LARGEST CITIES.

	1900	1890		1900	1890
Louisville	204,731	161,129	Owensboro	13,139	9,837
Covington	42,938	37,371	Henderson	10,272	8,335
Newport	28,361	24,918	Frankfort	9,487	7,892
Lexington	26,969	21,567	Bowling Green	8,226	7,803
Paducah	19,416	12,797	Hopkinsville	7,280	5,833

THE FOLLOWING PLACES ARE INCORPORATED AND HAVE MORE THAN 2,000 POPULATION.

	1900	1890		1900	1890
Ashland	6,800	4,195	Madisonville	3,628	2,212
Bellevue	6,332	3,163	Mayfield	4,081	2,909
Carrollton	2,205	1,720	Maysville	6,423	5,358
Catlettsburg	3,081	1,374	Middlesboro	4,162	3,271
Central Covington	2,155	981	Morganfield	2,046	1,094
Cynthiana	3,257	3,016	Mt. Sterling	3,561	3,629
Danville	4,285	3,766	Nicholasville	2,393	2,157
Dayton	6,104	4,264	Paris	4,603	4,218
Earlington	3,012	1,748	Pineville	2,072	*....
Franklin	2,146	2,324	Princeton	2,556	1,857
Fulton	2,860	1,818	Richmond	4,653	4,753
Georgetown	3,823	*....	Russellville	2,591	2,253
Glasgow	2,019	2,051	Shelbyville	3,016	2,679
Harrodsburg	2,876	3,230	Somerset	3,384	2,625
Lebanon	3,043	2,816	Versailles	2,337	*....
Ludlow	3,334	2,469	Winchester	5,964	4,579

*Not reported separately in 1890.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO CROPS.

Classification of 1900, 1899 and 1898 Crops by Types and Growing Districts.

By Courtesy of Western Tobacco Journal, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PADUCAH DISTRICT—(Dark Type.)				STEMMING DISTRICTS AND GREEN RIVER—(Dark Type.)			
Counties	1900 Crop Pounds	1899 Crop Pounds	1898 Crop Pounds	Counties	1900 Crop Pounds	1899 Crop Pounds	1898 Crop Pounds
McCracken	†1,444,877	†1,386,733	1,715,598	Henderson	7,486,270	8,978,600	9,317,120
Marshall	2,826,020	2,122,300	3,457,750	Union	3,202,500	3,088,370	3,469,050
Bellard	1,476,280	3,570,378	5,025,691	Darvess	7,760,700	9,672,490	10,618,525
Carlisle	977,700	999,900	1,000	Crittenden	2,140,600	1,745,800	2,296,980
Graves	†6,000,000	†5,565,150	6,164,000	Breckinridge ..	4,121,065	2,857,575	3,685,730
Calloway	†1,517,000	†1,702,000	1,855,150	Ohio	3,828,988	4,700,638	4,826,928
Hickman	970,200	978,182	1,376,000	Hancock	†2,187,080	2,617,850	2,645,630
Fulton	510,350	369,700	434,500	McLean	3,001,650	4,282,700	4,649,300
Livingston	692,000	422,600	965,455	Webster	3,634,800	3,675,850	6,988,550
Totals	16,414,427	17,116,943	20,995,144	Muhlenberg ...	1,701,700	1,740,742	1,997,850
†Estimated.				Hopkins	5,182,016	6,853,000	8,496,400
CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT—(Dark Type.)				Totals	44,247,369	50,213,615	58,992,063
Christian	†11,000,000	7,402,120	12,152,603	†Estimated.			
Trigg	4,068,800	4,193,639	5,100,706	MOUNTAIN DISTRICT—(Unclassified.)			
Todd	2,766,500	2,242,500	3,664,600	Clinton	†2,500	1,250	4,866
Legan	7,128,900	5,819,500	7,010,050	Wayne	8,136	2,027	6,537
Simpson	1,062,400	750,150	1,202,500	Laurel	23,172	9,661	9,736
Allen	709,383	418,296	641,863	Whitley	6,021	6,581	5,187
Totals	26,735,983	20,826,205	29,772,322	Knox	†4,000	†4,961	1,250
†Estimated.				Clay	27,706	11,592	10,431
UPPER GREEN RIVER DISTRICTS— (Dark Type.)				Perry	8,632	7,864	3,258
Iyon	2,972,900	†1,940,631	2,816,300	Harlan	†2,000	2,978	2,864
Caldwell	4,340,545	3,320,610	15,090,855	Letcher	6,843	8,723	3,447
Warren	1,873,141	1,606,245	1,920,234	Owsley	19,040	31,960	50,895
Barren	825,949	1,164,601	2,449,370	Breathitt	5,112	1,263	4,045
Hart	†1,550,000	1,342,133	2,444,795	Floyd	†4,000	824	5,069
Meade	60,400	33,925	183,212	Iell	10	17	15
Grayson	1,057,839	165,300	196,744	Boyd	856	3,178	1,605
Butler	229,001	149,015	328,456	Estill	14,092	2,978	1,990
Adair	487,153	299,202	539,369	Knott	10,814	8,355	3,024
Hardin	4,484	89,100	176,495	Lee	10,030	6,788	25,014
Edmonson	142,650	62,678	241,491	Leslie	3,232	6,112	4,815
Lerue	134,300	91,700	225,300	Magoffin	5,953	6,600	2,379
Green	236,000	704,729	966,295	Martin	8,925	10,893	6,310
Metcalf	1,119,670	585,475	999,447	Menefee	10,050	23,850	17,295
Marion	260,450	134,300	214,850	Pike	18,179	32,254	12,037
Taylor	512,480	378,030	657,870	Powell	†10,000	11,270	9,400
Bullitt	111,300	13,500	22,100	Rockcastle	6,705	1,140	4,644
Jefferson	†25,000	20,450	18,000	Pewan	600	2,255	12,467
Totals	15,943,262	12,101,674	29,471,613	Volfe	5,917	5,915	11,211
†Estimated.				Johnson	20,291	16,385	13,293
				Totals	243,760	227,964	233,134
				†Estimated.			

KENTUCKY TOBACCO CROPS—Continued.

UPPER CUMBERLAND DISTRICTS— (Dark Type.)				PENDLETON COUNTY DISTRICT— (Burley Type.)			
Counties	1900 Crop Pounds	1899 Crop Pounds	1898 Crop Pounds	Counties	1900 Crop Pounds	1899 Crop Pounds	1898 Crop Pounds
Cumberland ...	154,927	88,167	573,200	Campbell	†150,000	25,835	133,600
Monroe	69,000	19,950	162,500	Kenton	942,600	414,500	621,500
Russell	51,471	37,886	44,200	Boone	2,680,400	2,098,324	1,637,820
Pulaski	18,692	13,129	27,889	Grant	4,077,110	3,094,400	3,522,050
Casey	210,850	179,855	228,380	Pendleton	4,674,100	2,827,000	3,419,100
Lincoln	115,858	115,100	84,055	Farrison	4,369,595	1,716,805	3,936,320
Totals	620,798	454,087	1,120,224	Totals	16,893,805	10,176,864	13,270,390
EASTERN KENTUCKY DISTRICT— (Burley Type.)				OWEN COUNTY DISTRICT—(Burley Type.)			
Carter	124,650	497,060	473,100	Gallatin	926,330	719,200	747,400
Greenup	2,558,725	245,150	339,212	Carroll	2,739,550	1,975,950	2,236,000
Jackson	5,846	15,414	7,669	Owen	4,328,255	1,798,429	3,738,675
Elliott	12,226	15,895	63,381	Scott	5,309,925	2,788,500	4,386,225
Lawrence	33,841	22,525	86,425	Franklin	1,528,100	672,496	1,951,650
Morgan	9,445	9,462	37,075	Henry	3,753,000	2,591,000	2,659,000
Totals	2,744,693	800,556	1,006,962	Frimble	2,732,150	999,900	534,000
BLUE GRASS DISTRICT—(Burley Type.)				Oldham	215,200	155,400	139,800
Bourbon	†3,250,000	†2,048,005	3,525,000	Shelby	4,741,600	3,176,100	3,764,000
Fayette	2,767,700	1,997,100	2,792,300	Totals	26,274,110	14,786,975	20,157,650
Woodford	3,526,600	2,571,135	3,341,900	MASON COUNTY DISTRICT—(Burley Type.)			
Clark	3,381,400	2,531,610	2,996,812	Mason	4,972,300	3,783,800	3,845,700
Montgomery ..	1,212,000	165,600	1,679,600	Bracken	3,196,005	2,584,600	2,843,000
Bath	670,200	1,205,900	892,400	Lewis	1,260,800	620,900	1,114,800
Jessamine	879,300	786,650	842,700	Pieming	†1,875,000	1,820,618	2,377,711
Anderson	1,533,300	924,500	1,268,300	Nicholas	3,407,700	1,792,700	2,429,400
Boyle	384,100	192,400	246,400	Robertson	1,993,000	1,227,100	1,820,900
Garrard	169,900	406,700	834,071	Totals	16,704,805	11,829,717	14,431,511
Madison	1,047,400	1,822,010	943,700	†Estimated.			
Mercer	838,500	594,600	613,500				
Nelson	837,700	555,500	557,200				
Spencer	35,000	207,200	809,800				
Washington ...	1,949,300	1,021,735	1,587,600				
Totals	22,482,400	16,980,645	22,931,283				
†Estimated.							

RECAPITULATION.

DARK DISTRICTS.

	1900 Crop	1899 Crop	1898 Crop	1897 Crop	1896 Crop	1895 Crop
Paducah	16,414,427	17,116,943	20,995,144	14,756,044	12,429,280	32,520,471
Clarksville	26,735,983	20,826,205	29,772,322	14,564,141	22,080,798	35,618,718
Stemming & Green Riv. 44,247,360	50,213,615	58,992,066	28,592,642	36,788,898	67,254,776	
Upper Green River.....	15,943,262	12,101,674	29,471,613	8,000,087	11,718,911	22,685,926
Upper Cumberland	620,798	454,057	1,120,224	283,334	763,538	1,714,019
Total Dark Crop	103,961,839	100,711,524	140,351,366	66,196,248	83,781,425	159,793,921

BURLEY DISTRICTS.

	1900 Crop	1899 Crop	1898 Crop	1897 Crop	1896 Crop	1895 Crop
Mason County	16,704,805	11,829,713	14,431,511	9,063,565	13,431,908	13,919,363
Pendleton County	26,274,110	10,176,864	13,270,390	6,770,328	11,474,717	9,285,980
Owen County	22,482,400	14,786,975	20,157,650	13,175,088	21,844,107	22,936,779
Blue Grass	16,893,805	16,980,645	22,931,283	11,469,115	20,098,104	21,584,383
Eastern Kentucky	2,744,693	800,506	1,006,962	485,663	1,328,629	2,228,873
Total Burley Crop ..	85,099,813	54,574,703	71,797,796	40,963,759	68,177,465	69,955,380
Mountain (Unclassified).	243,760	227,961	233,134	143,638	188,221	269,081
Total Crop of State.	189,306,412	155,515,196	212,382,296	107,303,645	152,147,111	230,018,382

KENTUCKY TOBACCO CROPS FOR THE PAST EIGHTEEN YEARS.

1883	153,847,964	1892	172,061,273
1884	236,147,027	1893	203,301,034
1885	254,173,962	1894	198,795,996
1886	214,487,256	1895	230,018,382
1887	117,282,876	1896	152,147,111
1888	283,200,591	1897	107,303,645
1889	164,811,966	1898	212,382,296
1890	166,811,966	1899	155,515,136
1891	183,038,432	1900	180,345,327

PURE FOOD LAW

(Read at Carrollton, Ky. Farmers' Institute by Prof. R. M. Allen, of Experiment Station, A. and M. College, Lexington, Ky.)

The question of pure foods has become of national importance, President Roosevelt has written the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish him with all the facts his department has on the subject in order to incorporate in his message to the coming Congress the necessity for immediate national legislation regarding the manufacture and sale of foods. Most of the States have enacted some laws on this subject; all cities of importance have ordinances, enforced by boards of health, regulating their markets, sales of meat and vegetables; the greater portion of the people are removed from the immediate supplies of foods from the gardens and farms, and must depend upon the care and honesty of that portion of society whose time is given up to the production, preservation and sale of human foods and drinks; this business like all others has been invaded by the counterfeiter, the cheapener and those, who without means or knowledge of methods, are greedy for the money profits made in the honest food industries. On the other hand, the producers of foods have extended and organized their industries to such a growth that they have become national in their work, and consequently a national law is needed to do away with local prejudices and to cause the manufactures to put in every market over the country as purely manufactured foods and as honestly represented goods as the communities which have studied the subject more demand, and a national law patterned after the best present legislation is needed to and will unify the efforts of the different States for better foods.

At the National Association of State Food and Dairy Departments, the commissioners agreed that Kentucky had enacted the best food statute, and that some of its provisions and the rulings it authorizes will be incorporated in the national law. From this standpoint the Kentucky law should be interesting; but the adulteration of foods seriously affects the agricultural interests of the country whose time and attention are engaged producing the various food products, and it is just that they should have the full profits of their labors by having the trade reputation of the honest products their toil has produced, recognized and protected

in the markets. The adulteration and cheapening of food hurts, more than any other industry, honest agriculture.

During the last session of the State Legislature the pure food law was passed. Under this law it is unlawful to make for sale, have in possession for sale, expose for sale or to sell anything intended for food, either for man or beasts, which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the law. Under the law an article of food is adulterated, if it be cheapened, artificially preserved, if it contains any added poisonous or deleterious substance, or if it be sold in imitation of a better article, or if it be sold as some standard article whose purity, quality and strength it does not contain. The law provides that any articles of food which are adulterated within its meaning, but which do not contain any added poisonous and deleterious substances or other ingredients harmful to health may be sold if the character of the adulterant is made a part of the label on the original package. It further provides, that no dealer can be convicted under the act if he can show by a satisfactory written guaranty that he bought the goods believing them to be pure or properly labeled.

The execution of the law is made one of the duties of the director of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. The work consists in finding the adulterated foods in the market; in examinations and analyses to determine the character and quantity of adulteration, made by scientists in the laboratory of the station; in reporting violations to the courts, dealers and to the public, and in giving the dealers, manufactures, and consumers the benefit of the results of the analyses of food products published in bulletin form.

Over a thousand samples of canned goods, soda water, syrups, bottled goods, milks, meats, butters, jellies, jams, vinegars, peppers, baking powders, brans, salt, feed, etc., have been analyzed since the last report to the General Assembly, and the results will be published about December 1st. The work of detection has progressed without meeting many disadvantages, and almost every style of food sold in the State has been analyzed and passed upon.

To enforce the law presents a hard task, for there are so many interests and prejudices to be considered and overcome; there are hundreds of stores stocked with adulterated stuff; there are so many families making their living out of stores in which can be found scarcely a pure article of food for sale; there are so many schemes and so much trickery on the part of those who counter-

feit and cheapen and adulterate. Kentucky has been a dumping ground for the impure foods so long and its foods are so far below the standards of quality and purity that the task of getting purer goods into our markets and more wholesome foods on the public's table will be a long, hard one.

The temptation to get something for nothing is presented to every business and the public's purse is defrauded in many ways. When a firm puts an article of food upon the market cheapened or preserved with some poisonous antiseptic, not only the public's purse is defrauded, but its health injured.

There are numberless ways in which foods are adulterated. The most tempting plan, perhaps, is the use of antiseptics to artificially preserve them. As soon as milk is exposed to an impure air bacteria begins to disorganize it; as soon as the spark of life leaves the animal, putrefaction sets up; as soon as the ripened fruits are bruised they begin to decay. The problem presented the manufacturer is the question of preserving the numberless food products until they reach the consumer. Various methods, familiar to most every one, are used. For examples: Beef is dried by cutting into strips and hanging in the sunshine; the sunlight kills the bacteria and the meat is protected until the moisture evaporates; hams and bacon are cured and dried with salt and smoke; slaughtered meats are kept fresh with ice in the refrigerator and cold storage systems; fruits are preserved in syrups, or they are sterilized by boiling and sealed in air tight jars and cans; milk is kept sweet for a time by keeping it in a clean, cool atmosphere or it is heated to a temperature hot enough to kill the bacteria and cooled quickly; and so on foods are preserved by the many methods of cold storage and sterilization, ripening, and preserving with sugar, salt, vinegar and smoke. These methods are expensive and they require skill and care; besides the manufacturer sometimes has quantities of goods for which he can not find a ready sale; canned goods, preserves and catsups generally stay on some of the grocers' shelves for several years before they are sold, and so the various artificial methods for food preservation are a temptation to which a large number of the food producers and manufacturers yield.

The artificial method is brought about by the use of antiseptics. Many experiments have been made with this bacteria which causes the decay of animals and vegetable matter. Especially in the various diseases, the germ life has been studied. The medical

profession first began the uses of certain antiseptics, as benzoic acid, salicylic acid, carbolic acid, and formaldehyde, to destroy the germ life in diseases. Since this discovery, the manufacturers of food have found that the same antiseptics will stop fermentation, arrest decay and delay putrefaction, and, regardless of their poisonous effects upon the system, these antiseptics are being used to preserve almost every article of manufactured food.

These antiseptics, varying in effect and strength, have some poisonous influence in the system. They affect the nerves and action of the heart, are secreted from the system by the kidneys, and some extensive experiments, and especially the work of a German scientist gave conclusive evidence that the constant elimination of these antiseptic acids by this organ encourages Bright's disease and other forms of kidney trouble. The manufacturers claim that antiseptics are used in such small quantities that they can be of no harm to the system. The claim that they are used in small quantities is not substantiated by the analyses of the foods. The careful work of food experts shows numerous instances where the food so preserved contain very large quantities of the preservative used, very frequently a dangerous quantity. Antiseptics are used in sufficient quantities to stop fermentation and decay, however small the quantity is, and fermentation stopped by artificial means out of the stomach will, as it still contains the antiseptic, be delayed when the food is eaten; making more work for the juices of the stomach and retarding digestion. The quantity is sometimes too small to have a direct poisonous effect in the system after the antiseptic is absorbed; but put a little formaldehyde in the milk each day; add to this a little benzoic acid in the tomato catsup, a little salicylic acid in the canned vegetables or fruit and a little of the antiseptic used in preserving sausage meats; to this add a little copper from the beautiful green of the peas or pickles and the meal has deposited some poisonous material, which, with the repeated deposits from other meals, must and does have a harmful, unhealthy effect upon the public's stomach and nerves and health.

But if the antiseptics were not poisonous, their use must be prohibited, for they surplant the care and skill and cleanliness which adds to and keeps the wholesomeness and the appetizing flavors which make the food nutritious, palatable and pleasant to eat. Milk can be exposed to warm, impure air and it will keep sweet for a longer period if formaldehyde is added to it, than it would in a

clean, cool atmosphere; meat can be slaughtered and kept in condition which would otherwise speedily putrefy it, if a little of the same antiseptic is sprinkled over it; canned goods can be kept on grocery shelves, in warm climates for several years if salicylic or benzoic acids are used; the catsups are made with benzoic and salicylic acids because these acids, in the quantities used, are cheaper than vinegar and careful sterilization and sealing.

The antiseptics commonly used for the preservation of foods are boracic acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid and formaldehyde. Boracic acid is used to preserve oleomargarine, milks and canned goods. Dr. Keister of Berlin, has recently carried out some experiments on the physiological effects of this acid. He finds that the digestion of from 40 to 50 grains of this acid daily by strong and healthy subjects gave rise in from four to ten days to albuminuria, a condition which attends Bright's disease. His experiments also show that this acid is cumulative in the system, and that small quantities are productive of unfavorable symptoms.

Benzoic acid is the mildest antiseptic. It is as strong as carbolic acid. It acts as an irritant to the alimentary mucous membrane. Salicylic acid is more poisonous. It has a strong inhibitory influence on putrefaction. It is ten times as strong as carbolic acid. A very small amount of it counteracts ferments and affects the digestive power of pepsin. In the system it acts as a paralyzant to the higher nerve tissue. It is not even in the smallest quantities a safe ingredient in the system and it is eliminated by the kidneys, having a similar but stronger effect than either of the other antiseptics. Formaldehyde is very powerful and dangerous. It is generally used to preserve milk and meats.

Foods are adulterated by artificial coloring matters, and the aniline colors, made from the coal tar dyes are used much more than annatto or cochineal. With the aid of varying shades of the aniline dyes, oleomargarine is made to represent butter, sausage assumes a fresher color, inferior fruit preserves and jellies are brightened to the original color of their respective fruits, catsups are made to have the red of the ripe tomato and soda water syrup are made to impart the pleasing colors to the fountain drink. With the aniline dyes the imitation is made to look like the real article, and the color defects in inferior articles of food are dyed away.

Foods are adulterated by adding a cheaper material to increase their weight or bulk. Water is put in milk and other liquid

foods, glucose mixed with cane syrup and honey, or it is substituted for cane sugar in jellies and jams and other fruit products. Such adulterations are not always harmful, and affect only the quality or standard strength of the food; but sometimes the filler used has not only no nutritive value, but is a harmful drag of trash through the digestive organs. Talc and tremolite rock and soapstone are extensively employed as a filler for cheap baking powder. Tremolite largely used thus as a substitute for starch, appears under the microscope in sharp, needle like splinters which make it a dangerous admixture in food. In the spice department of a wholesale firm in Louisville, there were barrels of ground spices and peppers on one side of the room, and on the other a row of barrels filled with ground material without taste or odor, but the color and fineness of the respective spice or pepper opposite, and the agent of the firm told me that these adulterants were used to meet the cheap demands from the dealers for peppers and spices which could be sold at cut rate prices. Some of the contents of these barrels have been examined and are found to be made of various unnutritive materials, from ground cocoanut hulls to pulverized earth. There are factories which spend their time and labor grinding, coloring and making these and similar fillers used to adulterate and cheapen foods.

In a vinegar factory in the State, there was a large tank, a hose attached to the tank and around it were grouped barrels with various labels and brands stenciled on the ends, such as "old homestead apple vinegar," "pure cider vinegar," "family vinegar," with pictures of cider mills and apple trees around which these labels were artistically stenciled. All barrels were to be filled from the same tank, and an analysis of the contents of this tank shows that it was filled with spirit vinegar. This is made at a cost of from three to six cents per gallon, while it cost the producers of pure apple vinegar from fifteen to twenty cents to grow the tree, ripen and gather the fruit and make a gallon of apple cider.

We find the grocer dealer advertising on their signs "best dairy butter twenty cents per pound," and an investigation reveals that their stock consists only of oleomargarine. It costs the manufacturer of oleomargarine an average of six cents per pound to make the product, and the largest creameries twelve cents, and the smaller ones and farmers from fifteen to eighteen cents, to produce a pound of butter. Such imitations as the spirit vinegar

and oleomargarine have food value, but it is not as wholesome and appetizing as the articles they imitate, else they would be sold on their own reputation and not under the name of and on the reputation of genuine butter and apple vinegar. The producers of honest foods must build up industries with experience and skill, and it is an unjust competition to their honest toil to sell colored counterfeits under the name and guise of the genuine articles. But there are numberless food products on the market, and means and methods of adulteration are innumerable; at best I can only interest you in the subject of pure foods.

There are some easy methods for selecting the foods of purer quality in the market. The price means something. An article of food advertised at a third or half less price than it is being sold for in the food market, is to be treated with suspicion as to its purity and quality. Often when a dealer puts two or three articles below the market price he is honestly competing for your trade, or has bought the goods in a market where the conditions forced the owner to sell at a sacrifice; but when you see a whole stock of strange brands and misleading labels advertised for sale below the cost of honest production, it either means that the dealer is a philanthropist with manna and unlimited means, or that he is making more profit out of adulterated goods at half the price than he would by selling pure foods.

The farmer is the original producer. His foods are genuine, and it is not only just, but necessary that the merits and century established brands of his food products be recognized and protected by causing every article to be sold on its own food value in the food market. The more this is done the more will he be encouraged to improve the facilities for production and raise the standards and quality of the many foods his farm supplies. I congratulate the farmer on this and all other meetings where questions affecting their interests and happiness are discussed. If farmers will cultivate well and without waste; if they will feed their soils and foster their natural resources; if they will build their houses to combine beauty and comfort and convenience, surround them with shade and shrubs and ice houses to keep meats fresh and cellars where fruits can be stored for winter use; if they will put pictures on the walls, and book by book fill a library with philosophy and fiction and poetry which teach the cherished sentiments of our civilization, and the history which tells of our State and Nation's noble deeds; if they will discard many

of their unnecessary hardships and fill their lungs with more of the pure air, their blood with more of the pure foods and their spirits with more of the conditions for happiness, lavished around them, then the boys will return from college to the farm, and our farms will become the richest heritages, and farming, the world's coveted vocation.

TOBACCO SOILS.

WHITE BURLEY LANDS OF KENTUCKY AND OHIO.

(Extract from Farmers' Bulletin, No. 83.)

The White Burley tobacco is confined to the well marked type of soil of the lower silurian limestone in central and north central Kentucky and the adjacent counties of Ohio. This embraces the bluegrass region of Kentucky, and it is upon these fine, fertile, bluegrass soils that the White Burley is grown.

The country has the general appearance of an old limestone region, generally rolling and with frequent depressions, sinks, and caves. The hills, 400 to 500 feet high, bordering the Ohio river, and extending from six to ten miles back, are generally steep, and fields are often cultivated in tobacco with slopes as great as 45 degrees. The valleys are narrow, winding, and V-shaped, and no bottom lands are found excepting along the larger rivers and streams. The country back from the hills on the Ohio side is generally rolling. The drainage is excellent.

The tobacco lands on the Ohio side are all within the hills on the Ohio river, and confined to two kinds of soil, popularly known as the "sugar-tree land" and "beech land." The beech lands lie low in the valley and are inclined to be wet, and do produce the finest quality of leaf. The sugar-tree lands lie well up in the valleys, and are considered the typical White Burley soil. Back from the hills in Ohio the soil becomes white, wet and "crawfishy," and does not produce a fine quality of Burley. These flat lands are of drift origin, timbered with white oak, and usually need to be underdrained in order to produce well.

In Kentucky the tobacco area is confined to the Trenton and Hudson river limestones. Phosphatic limestone is frequently met with, while chert occurs only sparingly through the area.

The soils are all heavy clay of a uniform deep red color. The depth of the soil varies considerably, the rocks outcropping in many places, especially on the hillsides. Around Lexington the rock is on an average about six feet below the surface, while in the northern counties it is at a greater depth than this. The top soil is of light, loamy character, not inclined to form into clods when properly cultivated. The soil is adapted to grass, wheat and corn, and has made famous, the world over, the bluegrass region of Kentucky. The subsoil contains on an average about thirty per cent. of clay, and maintains about twenty to twenty-two per cent. of water.

EXPORT TOBACCO LANDS OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The dark, heavy varieties of tobacco adapted to the export trade are extensively grown in western Kentucky and Tennessee on silty soils which are quite fertile in character. The whole area is divided into a number of districts, such as Clarksville, Hopkinsville, Jackson's Purchase, and the Green River district, but the character of the soil is quite uniform in all of these; the class of tobacco grown is generally the same. In each district the types of tobacco adapted to the foreign markets are grown, the types appearing to depend less upon the character of the soil than upon the character of the season, the cultivation and curing of the crop.

The general character of the country is level or gently rolling, with broken or hilly country along the large water courses. Much of this land was formerly devoid of forest growth and called barrens. It was a prairie region, with trees only along the water courses, and prairie fires are supposed to have annually swept over the country. Since the country has become settled and the large fires prevented, a luxuriant forest growth of hickory and oak has covered the land.

The counties of Kentucky bordering the Tennessee line are generally level, with occasional stretches of rugged country along the water courses, but with a soil of quite uniform texture. The southern boundary of the tobacco area is the Cumberland river, while the northern boundary is the carboniferous hills of Kentucky. The tobacco district stretches around these hills, following the subcarboniferous strata as far as the Ohio river on either side.

The soils are mainly derived from the St. Louis group of the subcarboniferous, which are mainly limestone. The disintegrated material is so thick, that the rock is seldom exposed except where the material has been recently eroded. The drainage is excellent, and numerous sinks and caves are found through the country. The soil, whether upland or bottom, level or hilly, is usually of a decided silty character, closely approaching loess in texture. The subsoil has a typical bright red color, which extends to a considerable depth. Where this red color changes to a pale yellow or white the land becomes "crawfishy," and can be profitably cultivated only after under-drainage. The lack of color indicates a deficient drainage within recent times: and is due to the deoxidation of the iron compound in the decay of organic matters and the absence of sufficient oxygen from other sources to provide for the proper oxidation of the organic matter.

These soils contain on an average about fifty per cent. of silt; the range is from about forty to sixty per cent., some samples exceeding even this latter figure. With all such silty soils, great care has to be taken in their cultivation. They are naturally quite fertile, but deteriorate very rapidly and excessively unless the fertility is maintained by judicious methods of cultivation and of cropping. Many of these tobacco soils have been run down with constant cropping in tobacco; but some of the worst cases have recently been brought up by rotation with wheat, corn, and clover, together with a judicious application of fertilizers, especially phosphatic manures. The value of careful tillage is becoming more apparent in the whole area, and it is generally recognized now that the quality of the tobacco, and the price it brings on the market can be very materially influenced by the kind and condition of cultivation.

The soils of the lower Green River district lie within the carboniferous strata along the Green River, and, although these are underlaid with sandstone, the soil proper presents the uniform silty character of the other export tobacco districts. The Jackson's Purchase region, lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, is made up mainly of loess and loam, and has the same silty character as the other districts and produces essentially the same type of tobacco.

GINSENG CULTURE.

By J. W. Sears, Somerset, Ky.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION.

Its Natural Requirements.—What it wants most is soil rich in vegetable matter, moisture and shade. These are principal conditions for the successful growth of the plant. Avoid wet or swampy land if possible, yet if used at all it must be well drained.



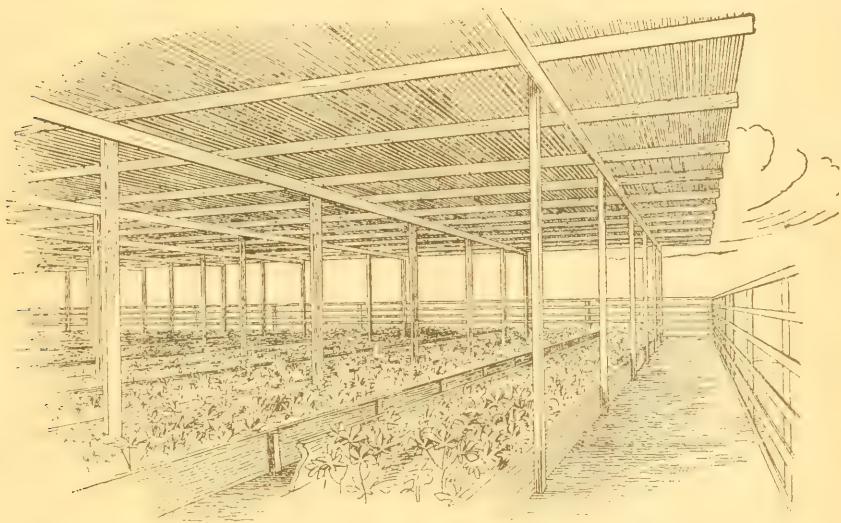
GARDEN CULTURE.

Preparation of the Soil.—To prepare the ground, work deep, making it loose and porous, remove all loose rocks and roots, if any in the soil. Enrich by working-in unleached wood ashes, humus, (decayed vegetable matter,) leaf loam, manure, bone meal, or some good commercial fertilizer. If fresh manure is to be used, apply it in time to be well rotted before planting. Make compost heaps of dead leaves, crumbled remains of logs and stumps, raked up and mixed with soil, where they will decay and be ready for use, add all weeds, decaying vegetable matter, brush, etc., to the heaps; leaves should be used freely; these heaps can be prepared or secured in the forest.

Preparation of the Beds.—Make beds four feet wide, any length convenient. Leave an alley between the beds eighteen inches or two feet wide. Remove the loose soil from the alleys, placing it on the beds by using a spade or hoe. Make a frame-work around each bed by using a six-inch board; (a pole, flat-rail, or rocks, will do); then make the top of the beds level by using a rake. The frame-work around the beds is best, but may be left off if desired.

Planting the Seeds.—I prefer when convenient and possible, to plant the berries just as they are picked off the plant, as it saves time, for the seeds must be kept fresh. Where there

are more than one seed in a berry, they may be separated and plant one seed in a place if preferred. Mice do not destroy the seeds when planted. The surface of the beds must be of loose, rich soil. Make a small trench or furrow across the bed, plant the berries six inches apart in the row, seeds four inches, cover one-half to one inch deep. In covering you make another furrow eight inches from the one just planted. Continue in this way until the bed is finished. But if the surface of the bed is not the kind of soil desired, cover with rich soil from your compost heap. After planting, the beds are covered with dead leaves, same as in the forest. Lay on brush, to hold the leaves in place, where there is danger of



wind blowing them away. When the young plants are up all weeds must be pulled to give them as much room as possible. Later on they cover the ground so completely that but little attention is required.

In my nursery beds, many of the berries which ripen early in the season, and some of them are ripe as early as July, if planted the succeeding fall, the seeds will germinate the next spring, but berries from plants ripening late in the season, if planted, the seeds will germinate at the end of about eighteen months, a year from the following spring.

Four to six years from the time the seeds are planted, the roots have reached a good size and weight; they should be dug in September or October when they have ceased growing for the season

and have their greatest weight. Never transplant the roots **from** one bed to another unless it is very necessary. Give proper distance when seeds are planted and let grow until marketable size. Saves much labor, besides it injures the growth to some extent the first year after transplanting, also by transplanting young seedling roots, many of them grow crooked and branched; while whole, solid roots are best for market.

Planting the Roots.—The roots are planted in rows like the seeds, giving more space for the larger ones. Care must be taken to have the bud at the top of the root, covered about two inches deep with loose, rich soil. The roots should not be set in



a crooked position, as they will grow that way. Nice, straight roots, all solid, is more desirable. Finish up the beds by applying leaves; lay on brush to hold leaves in place like the seed beds, if needed. Use a board to stand on while planting, as the buds or roots might get injured by stepping on the beds. The bud makes the next year's plant, and seed crop.

Managing The Crop.—The plants must be kept free of weeds and grass. In the fall, after the plants have died down, give the beds a good dressing of ashes, humus, manure, or leaf loam; you will now find your compost heap to be of great help. Give the beds a mulching of leaves for protection during the winter and to retain moisture in summer. This should be done each year until ready for market. If straw, etc., is used for mulching, great care must be exercised in keeping away all mice.

Fertilizers.—Commercial fertilizer, if used on the beds while the plants are growing, will give good results, also unleached wood ashes. They can be put on the beds without removing the leaves.

Irrigation.—Where one is prepared to irrigate the beds or water the plants, will find it to be of great advantage. I think ginseng can endure a drouth as well, if not better, than any other crop. When we have rain regular during the season, my seed crops are much better than when we have less rain. This is a very important point to look after.

Artificial or Lattice Shading.—To make a lattice shade, set posts upright in the ground eight feet apart each way; on their top or side near the top, nail a frame-work of scantling or flat-rails; have these pieces four feet apart one way, on this nail four-foot laths, slats or strips, three-fourths of an inch apart. Sections may be made four feet wide and eight feet long and fastened on the frame-work; in winter they can be stored away in the dry; where the snow-fall is heavy it is necessary to remove them during the winter season, or have them strong enough to withstand the weight. Here in this State they may be made fast to the frame-work, as there is no danger of being broken by the snow. For convenience, make the frame-work high enough to walk erect under it. This protects the plants from the direct rays of the sun, and at the same time allows a free circulation of air. On the sides of the beds exposed to the sun it will be necessary to erect a vertical shade. For a cheap shade throw a lot of green brush on the frame-work in place of the laths or slats. On sloping ground I let the slats run across the slope, if they were ranging up hill the water when it rains would follow the slats and not be evenly distributed on beds.

FOREST CULTURE.

Preparation of Soil.—Grub the undergrowth, leave saplings and large timber to make sufficient shade. Care must be exercised in this case not to remove so many trees as to expose them too much to the sun. I made this mistake on a portion of my ground in my old nursery, yet I supplied it by using lattice or brush shading. Dig the ground loosely, removing all loose rocks. Tree roots should be cut away where they lie near the surface. Be sure not to cut any roots near the trees that will cause them to die. See

that the beds have plenty of leaves to protect them during winter and summer. Lay on brush to hold the leaves in place if needed. All brush from all beds must be removed in the spring.

Roots for Market.—Dig the roots in the fall of the year, wash clean, lay in wooden trays, let dry in sun, or in a room where there is a fire. The roots must not get too hot, but let dry slowly in warm air. Pack roots when dry in boxes or barrels for shipment. Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco, are good markets for the dry root. Sam'l Wells & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, are buyers of the root; J. L. Prouty's Sons, New York, handle the root on commission. I have shipped considerable root to both firms.

How to Stratify the Seeds.—Gather the berries and place in a thin cloth or sack (a flour sack is good); by pressing, thus the pulp is removed from the seeds. Although it is not necessary to remove the pulp, pack the berries if desired. Take a box the size desired, not quite tight in the bottom, put in a layer of sifted soil one inch deep, then put in a layer of seeds or berries, and another layer of soil, continue this way until the box is full or all the seeds are packed; let the last layer of soil be three inches deep with a layer of moss on top, then place a net of fine wire or a piece of perforated tin over the box to keep out mice. I let the boxes remain outdoors in my nursery by letting them in the ground level with the top, but if they begin to get too dry they should be sprinkled with water; if too much rain, cover with boards or remove under shed. The boxes when packed may be put in a cellar if preferred. Freezing does the seed no harm, but if they get too wet they may rot, and they must not be allowed to dry out, but keep damp and moist. Roots may be kept for a while like the seeds, by being careful not to let the roots touch each other in packing, then plant in the spring. In the spring I unpack my seeds, assort out all that are in the act of sprouting or have a seed-bud ready to germinate, and plant them. Those that are not in the act of germination, I water, test, and repack again in boxes, until fall or spring, then plant or dispose of. To water test the seeds put them in water, take off all that will float, they are no good.

The Enemies of Ginseng.—Moles must be kept out. The best way to get rid of them is to watch for them and when one is observed moving the soil, quickly step in behind it, dig it out and destroy it. We have a ground mouse with a short tail like that of the mole; they eat the roots. The only remedy I know for them

is poisoned bait. I soak a few grains of corn in water with strychnine, drop in their burrows; they follow in the burrows made by the mole, or work along just beneath the leaves on the beds in the loose soil, and begin to eat on the top of the roots. We have but few of them, two or three is all that have ever given me any trouble. Then we have what is called field or woods mice; they eat the seeds from the seed-head while the berries are ripening; they do not eat the seeds after they are planted. Before the berries begin to ripen, I set a few dead-falls, and in a few nights I clear away the mice. I take two pieces of boards, two feet in length, one inch thick, and one-and-a-half feet wide, make fast together at one end with strips of leather or hinges, let top board extend over two inches, and set on a figure 4 support, bait with corn, the bait stick must be small in order to let the two boards come together to catch the mouse; place a small stone on top for weight. I have noticed a little white fly, that sometimes gets on the stem of some of the plants, near the seed-head, they can be removed quickly with the thumb and finger. If allowed to remain on the stem they will cause it to perish. I sometimes sprinkle ashes lightly on the growing plants; this I think is a good preventive. Chickens, pigs, etc., must be strictly kept out; it will not do let them in at all. The ginseng beds should be enclosed with a strong slat fence.

Improvement of the Plant.—In my nursery I have plants that produce larger seeds than other plants of like size; in planting the large seeds I find that they make larger roots than small seeds do in the same length of time. I also have a great many plants that produce ripe berries much earlier than others, and their seeds come up the first season, one year earlier than those ripening late in the season. If we plant the large early ripened seeds in separate beds, and continue this from season to season, we will soon have a quality of seeds and roots that will surpass the present quality. If by doing this we get a quality of plants that produce seeds that will germinate the following spring, after being planted in the fall, and make larger roots in less time, we certainly will be amply paid for our trouble.

Carefully follow the instructions given here, and you can't help but succeed. It will all become natural to you as you advance in the business. Plant every root and seed that you can get; there is money in it. If in these instructions you find any points not plain to you, I will be pleased to help you. If at any time you discover other enemies not mentioned in this, you will please inform me at

once; also any new point of interest that you will find, please advise me, and I assure you that I will gladly return the favor, for I yet think there is much to be learned about ginseng.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS.

I have planted seeds that germinated in the spring, that were gathered the preceding fall. I have also succeeded in getting plants from dry seeds. It is claimed that dry seeds will not germinate. I want you to experiment on these points and let me hear from you if successful. I have great confidence in my experiments and believe that they will prove successful. This will greatly help our business; and when I have fully tested the experiments, if they prove to be a success, I will give my customers and correspondents the benefit of them.

KENTUCKY FORAGE PLANTS.

Among the valuable bulletins issued by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, at Lexington, is No. 87, on "Kentucky Forage Plants," by Prof. H. Garman, entomologist and botanist of the Station. The following extracts are made from it:

The State produces her fair proportion of the forage product of the United States. She is just within the wheat belt, and while this is not her characteristic crop, some regions of the State are largely occupied with wheat growing and produce a winter wheat of very good quality. Oats do not thrive as generally here as in some other States, yet the crop is not a small one (1,725,506 bushels in 1898), and at times the quality is first-class. Barley and rye do well in the State. Most of our soils produce excellent corn, which is the leading forage crop. It is grown in every one of the 119 counties, the lowest yield for any county, in 1898, according to our State Commissioner of Agriculture, being 32,380 bushels, while five counties produced more than 1,000,000 bushels each. Sorghum grows well everywhere, and is employed both for green forage and for making syrup. Timothy, clover and orchard grass are extensively grown for meadow, 361,696 tons of hay, mostly of these grasses, being produced by Kentucky in 1898, and in addition 142,875 bushels of grass and clover seeds were harvested.

The fame of Kentucky does not rest on any of these products especially. It is her bluegrass pastures that give her standing in the world, and their charm that gives the State its peculiar hold on the affections of those born and reared upon her soil. The phrase, "Down in Old Kentucky," conveys to the wandering Kentuckian a picture in which are sunny slopes of soft green grass; grazing horses and cattle, sleek and beautiful beyond the belief of those who have not seen them; together with memories of humming bee and piping lark, and smell of clover and locust blossoms. Bluegrass Kentucky is a delightful bit of the world in May and June; and all that her children say and believe of her, and more, is then true. And it is largely the result of the profusion with which the little plant, bluegrass, grows in her limestone soil. If it grew everywhere in the State as it grows here about Lexington we should have little occasion to discuss forage plants in these bulletins. But bluegrass Kentucky includes only about one-fifth of the area of the State, and outside this section we have yet much to hope and labor for in the matter of forage for stock.

Years ago, when the old Transylvania University was at the zenith of its fame and influence, a man, dark of feature and with something in expression and carriage that marked him a foreigner, might often have been encountered trudging along county roads about Lexington or threading his way through forests and along streams searching for plants and shells and fossils. Breaking off a fragment from a rocky ledge here, turning over a stone yonder, to expose the lurking salamander or lizard, he went his way absorbed in study of the nature about him, unmindful of self, unmindful of scoffing neighbor and wondering country folk, bent solely on learning the truth and proclaiming it. This was the naturalist Rafinesque, at one time Professor of Botany and Natural History at the University, a man whose great misfortune it was to have been half a century ahead of his associates, and who suffered for it later by dying unattended and in poverty in a garret in Philadelphia. But Rafinesque is still an influence in the world, and the scoffer who gorged himself while the naturalist toiled, and lolled in his chair and smiled at the thought of his importance, has disappeared and left no trace—the natural end of self-sufficiency in all times.

These and similar reflections have been suggested to me from time to time as I have encountered traces of this man while studying the zoology and botany of Kentucky. For he is remembered

very well by people yet living in this vicinity. There is probably not a nook or corner of interest within ten miles of Lexington which he did not visit, always, I am told, traveling afoot and carrying a pack of rocks and plants at his back. His acquaintance with Kentucky plants seems to have been particularly good, and the natural botanical regions into which he divided the State are based upon real knowledge, which could only have been acquired by arduous out-of-door work such as he is known to have done. The regions he proposed are the following, and are presented in this connection because of their bearing on the distribution of forage in Kentucky:

1. The Fluvialile or River Region, characterized by such species as the sycamore, catalpa and cottonwood.

2. The Central or Limestone Region, characterized by the buckeye, pennyroyal, boneset, etc. Of this region, Rafinesque says it is poor in species. Until reading his statement I had been accustomed to regard this relative scarcity of species as the result of close cultivation and grazing; but in his time doubtless there was much virgin land that showed what the flora had been before the advent of the white man.

3. The Hilly Region—a series of knobs that starts at the Ohio River in Lewis and Mason counties, encircles the Central Region, reaching the river again in Jefferson County near Louisville. This is still one of the best collecting grounds in the State, and is characterized by the small hill iris, by the red cedar, and by the pines.

4. The Barren Region—the open section of the western and southern parts of Kentucky, with a flora like that of the northern prairie, including such genera as *Rudbeckia*, *Silphium* and *Ruellia*.

A consideration of the whole flora of Kentucky would perhaps require some modification of the boundaries of Rafinesque's regions, but as laid down by him they serve, in a general way, to indicate characteristic forage regions of the State.

The Hill Region I would extend to include the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. Some trace of it may be detected to the westward of the Central Region even in Edmonson, Grayson and Hardin counties, indicated by the presence there of the great-leaved magnolia, the umbrella tree, holly and mountain laurel. At present it is characterized by its deficiency in cultivated forage, and

marked by the abundance of forest trees and native leguminous plants.

While the Central Region produces most of the commonly cultivated forage crops, its bluegrass is what gives it distinction at the present time.

The Fluvial Region, of course, follows the rivers. It is marked by extensive bottom-land cornfields. The establishment of permanent meadow and pasture is made difficult over much of it by spring overflows.

The name Barren Region does not imply sterile soil, but was applied in early days to a portion of the State that was largely free from forest growth. As here used, it includes our best wheat and corn counties, Christian county producing more of both of these crops than any other county in Kentucky. It is characterized, besides, by orchard grass and redtop meadows. Some portions of it are adapted to southern forage crops, such as Bermuda grass, which seems to be worthy of more extended trial than it has yet been given. I have extended this region to include all the State lying west of the Tennessee River, which seems not to have been visited by Rafinesque, though the bottom-lands, especially, show so many species characteristic to the far South, that it might well form a separate botanical division. I need only refer to the presence of Mississippi hackberry, the pecan, the red buckeye, the bald cypress, the red iris, and the locust, in illustration.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY CONDITIONS IN KENTUCKY

Paper read by Dr. F. T. Eisenman before the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards.

I must offer an apology to the Association for not being able to report on the question brought up by Mr. Embury at the Chicago meeting: "Does feeding cattle on liquid distillery waste or slop render them immune to Texas fever?" The distilleries in and around this city are operated only a short time during the winter months and there were no cattle being fed this season at a time when other conditions would have been favorable and ticks were obtainable. From a theoretical standpoint I am inclined to believe that such cattle would readily become infected. Aside from a small amount of glycerine, lactic and succinic acids and a less-

ened proportion of starch, distillery slop does not differ in composition from the whole grain of corn or rye. Besides we have the fact that close confinement would tend more or less to lower vital resistance. Also, many of the cattle fed here are Southerners and therefore immune. For an accurate experiment the history of each animal should be definitely known. However, I should be glad to attempt the experiment this season if the Association and Mr. Embry so desire.

The question of Texas fever and how to keep it out is not at an acute stage in Kentucky. So far as we have been informed, there has not been an outbreak in this State during the past three years. Fever ticks have been discovered in two instances on native cattle in one of the southern counties of our State—Allen county—and the matter has been investigated by the Bureau of Animal Industry. There have been no cases of Texas fever reported from that county. The source of infection seems to have been cattle brought in from Tennessee. Although these are true fever ticks, that no Texas fever has developed would indicate either that the cattle are immune or infective power has been lost. Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are stationed at Louisville, Covington and Lexington, during the closed season, and it is largely to this fact that the State is free from the disease.

An outbreak of Texas fever occurred last year in cattle shipped from Norfolk to Liverpool, and we are advised that some of the cattle in which the disease appeared originated in Kentucky. So far as we could learn, infection did not occur upon the pastures of this State. In order to prevent as far as possible another such occurrence, the Bureau of Animal Industry this season stationed an inspector at Lexington, Ky., to look out for infected cattle brought into the State over the Queen & Crescent railroad.

The extensive spread of tuberculosis among dairy and beef cattle, and the best means of eradicating it, is a question of more importance with us at the present time than Texas fever, involving, as tuberculosis does, not only greater financial loss but human life as well. All the States comprising this Association have already said that no tuberculous cattle shall be brought into those States, and it should be and is the purpose of these boards to go a step further, as quickly as possible, and say that every tuberculous animal within the States shall be slaughtered. What we desire is a state of public opinion in regard to this disease which will in time put it on the same plane as pleuro-pneumonia.

The annual discussions of Texas fever by this Association has been productive of much good, and the disease is practically under control. But in tuberculosis and other infectious diseases of animals we have presented and awaiting solution much graver and more difficult problems.

Live stock sanitary matters are on a different footing in Kentucky than that prevailing in many States, and a word in relation thereto may not be amiss. The control of infectious diseases both in man and the lower animals comes under the care of the State Board of Health, which is composed of six members and a secretary, all practising physicians. Except in the case of pleuro-pneumonia there is no State appropriation for the control of animal diseases, all expense incident to outbreaks being borne by the county in which they occur. The State Board of Health appoints a veterinary surgeon, who is known as the State Veterinarian, and he is subject to the orders of the board; but his services are paid for, not by the board, but by the county in which the service is rendered. We labor under many difficulties on this account.

Through the efforts of Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer of Louisville, we have in this city an ordinance making it compulsory that all dairy cattle shall be tested with tuberculin, but at present it is inoperative on account of lack of funds for its enforcement. There is no State law on the subject.

It is fortunate that a State having such vast horse interests as Kentucky should be practically free from glanders. In 1897 our State Legislature was moved to action by the presence of glanders in Bourbon and Harrison counties, in the heart of the great thoroughbred and trotting horse district, and passed an act granting a maximum indemnity of \$50.00 for glandered animals. This indemnity is not paid by the State but by the county in which the owner of the animal lives. And I think that in the case of tuberculosis it would be less difficult to have enacted a law requiring the counties to indemnify owners than to get a large annual appropriation from the State for that purposes. That the State should pay for the veterinary service and tuberculin and the county for the diseased animals, while not the best arrangement, could be most easily effected.

We have no State law for the suppression of scab in sheep, and very little attention has been paid to it in our State.

Black-leg, according to my observance, is steadily increasing in this State. I have been advised of outbreaks in fourteen

counties during the past two years, and it is safe to say that not one-tenth the actual number has come to the knowledge of the State Board of Health or myself. I should like to have an expression from the members of the Association in regard to free distribution of black-leg vaccine by the United States Department of Agriculture. The limiting of free vaccine to applications endorsed by congressmen is a step in the right direction, but I believe it should be even more restricted, and limited to veterinary surgeons and other qualified persons whose applications should be endorsed by the live stock sanitary authorities. This would enable them to obtain a better knowledge of the extent of the disease, to enforce sanitary precautions, and if the disease has been imported from another State, to trace it to its source. The Bureau of Animal Industry has done a great service in establishing the value of prophylactic injections in blackleg and in calling attention to the widespread nature of the disease.

Anthrax does not occur in Kentucky except in isolated instances, and we have always been able to trace the infection to other States. Our last outbreak, which was in 1897, occurred among dairy cattle in Jefferson county near this city. What might have been a serious outbreak was controlled by quarantine in some cases and vaccination in others, of the two hundred dairy cows exposed.

While the control of tuberculosis is largely a question for each State to work out, much can be done by united action and discussion at these annual meetings. The beef cattle upon farms in Kentucky enjoy comparative freedom from the disease, but it is as common among dairy cattle here as elsewhere. I had occasion to observe this in post mortem examinations several years ago in dairy cows dead of anthrax and Texas fever. The matter of testing dairy cattle which come into Kentucky from other States is a subject of much importance to us, and one upon which our board will no doubt soon take action.

There is little or no public sentiment in this city or in the State with regard to tuberculosis, but the observation of dairy methods as carried out in places near some of the much frequented streets has led many of my friends to quit the use of milk. Other dairies near this city are modern in every appointment, and aside from the fact that no effort has been made to weed out tuberculous animals modern sanitary knowledge is applied to the fullest extent.

FEEDING AND CARE OF MULES.

To make a lot of mules for market early in life and worth from \$140 to \$160 each as two-year-olds, they should be foaled from large mares early in spring, about April or May. They should run with the dam until October 1, when they should be weaned and put in a shed with plenty of light and air and fed with a few shelled oats, and plenty of sappy substance, such as sorghum, run through a cutting box, with clover or timothy hay. Do not feed too much corn, as it fevers the legs and produces scratches.

The next summer they should have access to the grazing pasture, with a little corn each day until cold weather, when they should be brought back to the farm and fed anything they will eat until September 1. They should then be sixteen hands high, fat and ready for market. When feeding, care should at all times be exercised to keep the system cool with green stuff and to keep out scratches, which is the greatest enemy of the mule. I find a good cure is as follows: Take equal parts blue stone, white vitriol and verdigris, grind together with an equal part of soft soap, mix with warm water until about as thin as paste, apply with a swab on the end of a stick about three times a week.—James Guthrie, Shelby county, Ky.

PROVISIONS IN KENTUCKY'S GAME LAW.

The game law of Kentucky gives protection as follows:

Black, gray and fox squirrels from February 1 to June 15.
Gray squirrels may be killed for protection of crops.

Wild goose, wood-duck, teal and other wild from April 1 to August 15.

Wild turkey from February 1 to September 1.

Woodcock from February 1 to June 20.

Quail, partridge and pheasant from January 1 to November 15.

Dove from February 1 to August 1.

For thrush, meadow-lark, finch, martin, swallow, woodpecker, flicker, oriole, red-bird, tanager, cat-bird or other song or insectivorous bird, the season is always closed, except that birds that are destructive to fruit or grain crops may be killed.

No person shall at any time catch, kill or take by means of net, trap, box or snare, or have in possession after having so caught, killed or taken, any quail, partridge or pheasant.

No person shall rob or destroy the nests or eggs of any wild bird whatever, save only those of a predatory nature, and destructive of other birds or fowls.

Penalties for violations are fines of from \$5 to \$25 for each offense, and it is also made an offense of equal gravity to pursue protected birds with intent to kill, or to have them in possession dead or alive.

The possession of any of the animals or birds intended to be protected by law within the periods for which their killing or pursuit is prohibited shall be prima facie evidence that the said animal or bird was unlawfully caught or killed, and the possession thereof unlawful.

Any person exposing for sale any of the animals or birds intended to be protected by law within the periods for which the taking or killing thereof is hereby prohibited shall, for each animal or bird so exposed for sale, be subject to the same penalty as provided for the unlawful killing or taking of such animal or bird.

FOR PROTECTION OF FISH.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch or destroy fish in any of the running waters, lakes or ponds, other than private ponds, of this State, by means of a seine, net (other than a dip net), drag or trap, except streams forming the boundary line between this and other States. The penalty is a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, and cost of prosecution. Pole and line fishing are permissible.

Any person or persons who shall place, or cause to be placed, in any of the running waters designated in section one, any drug, injurious substance, medicated bait, or any dynamite or other explosive agent, with intent to injure, poison or catch fish, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and cost of prosecution.

Forty per centum of fines collected shall be paid to the civil officer securing the apprehension and conviction.

Minnow seines less than ten feet in length and four feet in depth may be used to catch minnows for bait.

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